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NEW YORK, AUGUST 11, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. INDEPENDENT

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The Rand School of Social Science is an institution founded by the late Mrs. Carrie A. Rand for the teaching of political and social science from the standpoint of Socialism.

The question of social reorganization h become the one great question of our time. Everywhere it engages the thought of all intelligent men and women. The Socialist movement is a definite outcome of this universal ferment. It is international, for it has marshalled its hosts and set up its standards in every nation where capital employs labor. It is revolutionory, for it promises a complete, the peace-ful, overthrow of the present regime of fraud, extortion and cruelty, and the placing of a regime of order and justice in its stead. Socialism is not a scheme, nor a vision, but a living fact of tremendous importance. It cannot be sneered or ridiculed into oblivion. Everywhere the Socialist movement

increases its numbers, and it constantly exerts a greater influence on men's ughts and on their social and political actions. It must be studied and If you are a Socialist, you may need n better grounding in the fundamental articles of your faith. If you are not a Socialist, your need of instruction is all the greater. You cannot longer afford to accept as authoritative the superficial and misleading statements of apologists for the present system, regarding this momentous movement. Nor can you afford longer to look at

the facts of industrial and social life from the standpoint of an outworn and decaying system. You must, if you would be awake to the significance of the time in which you live, study the new interpretation of these facts. And you would know this new interpretation, and know also the principles, aims and methods of the great movement which is reshaping the world before your eyes, you must learn it from those who are a part of it or who while not a part of it, approach its study with sympathy and sincerity. The Rand School now offers, upor

mederate terms, a number of lecture and study courses in social and politi-cal science from the new standpoint. The instructors have been chosen from many fields. Some of them are men who hold hi h places in educational institutions, and some of them are well-known members of the Socialist Party. All of them, it is believed, will and well fitted to teach the specific subjects to which they are

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Weekly class sessions in each course will be the rule, tho a greater fre-quency will probably be decided upon for one or two of the regular courses and for lecture courses by out-of-town Evening classes will be planned first.

Should day classes be demanded, they will be planned for either 11 a. m. or

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schools of Socialist thought, past and prescut, and a description of the present conent, and a description of the present con-ditions and most characteristic features of the Socialist movement in the different

Required Text-book: Thomas Kirkup's

IL AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIALISM. W. J. GHENT-13 Lessons.

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of economic theory.

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For all the courses, or any major part of them in the option of the student, \$20. Specially low rates will be given to mem-bers of the Socialist Party.

Text-books will be furnished to all students at cost.

For further information, apply to W. J. GHENT, Secretary.

# CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The quiet striker stepped towards the non-unionist, who had taken his place, and said:

"Pardon me, but may I have a few "Come right along with me!" shouted a deputy marshal, grabbing the striker by the arm. "You have violated Judge Skinem's injunction!"

Whereupon the guilty striker was hauled before Judge Skinem. "What have you to say, sir?" de-

manded the incensed judge. "Your honor, I---"Shut up! What right have you to

address this court?" "But your bonor, I-

"Silence, sir. I ordered you and your kind not to speak to, address, communicate with or look at these non-unionists. You have violated the order. To jail you go for 80 days for

"Your honor, but I exercise my constitutional right of free speech."

"That means 30 days more for you It is the rankest kind of contempt for one of your kind to mention the con-

stitution in my presence."
So saying, the judge took a special car provided by the railroad company and went off on a hunting trip.

The humble workingman went to jail.-Cleveland Justice.

# IN NAME ONLY.

New "Labor Party" Will Take Endorsements Right and Left.

Like Old-Party Politicians, Leaders in New York Central Federated Union Hold That Immediate Success at the Polls Is the Main Consideration and Will Secrifice Everything to

The promoters of a new "independent labor party" in New York City decided at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that the proposed party should not be indepen-

The question was put up to them by Delegate Kaufman of the Clothing Cutters' Union, who offered a resolution declaring that candidates of the contemplated labor party should refuse to accept any endorsements which might be offered by the Republican and Democratic parties. The resolution was defeated, after some discussion in which it was hotly opposed by the leaders on the ground that success at the polls is the main thing and "nothing should be omitted to ensure suc-

According to present plans, the "independents" are to nominate cand!dates in some districts and in others will endorse candidates of other parties if they will make certain promises as to labor legislation, and will accept endorsements wherever they can be had.

Bitter Ageinst Socialists. The leaders of the "independent" movement are particularly bitter against the Socialist workingmen who decline to abandon the absolutely independent party organization, absolutely pledged to the interests of the working class, which they have built up by patient and devoted effort and which has now gained such strength as to give serious alarm to the capital ists, their political agents in the two old parties, and their friends within the labor movement. Because they refuse to throw away the result of years. of education and organizing work in order to fuse with Republican and Democratic politicians and put into office some "labor" men who will be labor men in name only, the Socialists are again being covered with denunciation as narrow, intolerant, bigoted. impracticable, and all the other epithets they so long ago got used to. But somehow the Socialist campaign of

# education and organization goes right

The Fiasco of 1899. Many of our readers will remember the last time when this old game of launching a dependent "independent labor party" was tried in this city. That was in the fall of 1899. The dissension which DeLeonism and the support of DeLeonist tricks by the courts had introduced into the Socialist movement, to a great extent paralyzing its activity for the time, seemed to give the "independents" an exceptionally good opportunity. Yet the movement "petered out" within a few months, with absolutely no result except finally to land a few alleged labor men in comfort-For any one of the Systematic Courses | able berths and to make "independent labor politics" a mocking and a by-

word for politicians and bosses. The general opinion among New York Socialists at present is that while the present "independence" plan is directly aimed against our party much more than it is against the old parties, yet it will be comparatively ineffective. The Socialist Party will not allow its attention to be diverted by this side-play, but will continue its campaign against capitalism in all its disguises and for the complete emancipation of the working class.

HOSPITAL PART OF THE PLANT.

A rolling mill firm on Staten Island is extending its plant. Among other extensions there is being erectedwhat? You could not guess. A hospital. So many of its employees have been and are to be injured that the industry requires its own special emergency hospital. Do not think the own ers erect this instituion out of any particular regard for their employees' welfare. Just the contrary. There are to be so many of their employees injured when the works are going full blast that the regular hospital ambulances would probably refuse to respond to the numerous calls upon them. Besides, the public in general might learn all about the many and frightful accidents which will take place in the mills if the general hospitals were relied upon to care for all of the victims. Then there is the further advantage that by having their own private hospital the firm will be able to make sure that no one has an opportunity to see the crushed and mangled victims of their profit-making mili unless by the consent of the firm. That is to say, the firm will have an inside track when it comes to warding off suits for damages, and also an especially favorable opportunity to get its cripples to "settle" with them on the cheapest possible basis.

# **VERMONT UNIONS** FOR SOCIALIST.

"Union Signal", a Labor Law Prohibiting Female Paper, Declines to Publish Resolutions.

The Central Labor Union of Bellows | Special Sessions Justice Olmsted Falls Indorses Sullivan the Candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor-Independent Political Action of the Right Kind.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Aug. 5 .-The actions of certain trade union leaders in Vermont in carrying out Gompers' "independent political action" program are causing dissatisfaction among the union men who stand for the right kind of working class poll-

### Socialist Candidate Answers

the Questions; Others Wobbie.

Recently the state branch of the Federation of Labor submitted a number of questions affecting certain labor measures to the various candidates. with the result that the republican candidate for governor. Proctor, a large employer of granite workers and a notorious labor exploiter, ignored the questions; Clement, the fusion (democratic-prohibition) candidate, whose "labor record" includes the reducing of wages of section hands on the Rutland railroad from \$1.25 to \$1.10 a day, when he was superintendent of that road, gave a definite answer on but one of the questions, while the Socialist candidate, Timothy Sullivan. union granite entrer of Rellows Falls. gave an unequivocal reply, assenting to all of the propositions, and going further by declaring that the Social'st Party wanted even more for labor than the state federation demanded. Socialist candidates for congress and other offices replied likewise.

This in turn resulted in the unions of the state taking action upon the attitude toward inbor's interests as evidenced by the different candidates and the dissatisfaction with the republican and fusion candidates was shown by the unanimous endorsement by a num ber of unions of Sullivan, the Socialist party condidate for governor. These resolutions were sent to the state fedcration and the "Vermont Labor Signal", the official organ of the trades unions of Vermont, for publication.

### Progressive Unions Waking Up.

But the "Union Signal" which has been suporting the fusion ticket (without authority from the unions, by the way) failed to publish the resolutions endorsing the Socialist ticket, with the evident purpose of keeping the other unions in ignorance of the sentiment existing for the Socialist party. As a result the progressive unions of Vermont are getting stirred up, and they are asking themselves what sort of an official organ it is that refuses them space to declare their position on political matters while giving columns to

the support of capitalist candidates. The Central Labor Union of Bellow: Falls to-day took unanimous action upon the matter in the following reso-

Whereas, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rutland has refused to publish in the columns of its paper resolutions adopted by organizations affiliated with this central body: and

Whereas, we believe the paper, being a labor paper, was in duty and honor bound to publish said resolutions, regardless of their appropriateness in the minds of the managers of the paper, as the resolutions called only for space to show the trades unions of the state, and all readers of the paper, where these organizations stood on the political questions now demanding our attention; and

Whereas, we believe that so long as this censorship is maintained against any labor organization the paper is not deserving of the support or indorsement of the trade unonists of the state: therefore be it

Resolved, that this central body discontinue to suport the "Union Signal" until such time as this censorship is withdrawn; and be it further

Resolved, that copies of these res lutions be sent to the Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Connell of Rutland; and to the Secretary of the State Federation of Labor and that he be respectfully asked to give them the widest possible publicity.

### ROOSEVELT'S OPEN-SHOP HERO IS DOWN AND OUT.

W. A. Miller, who was nominated by President Roosevelt after he had been discharged from the Government Printing Office in 1903, at which time the President took occasion to declare that the Government would run nothing but open shops, has now been suspended for good. This will give Mr. Miller an opportunity to see how the Parry-Post crowd reward their heroes. No doubt they will all want to employ him at once at high wages and the eight-hour law, Nit.

# COURT KNOCKS OUT LABOR LAW.

**Factory Labor After** 9 P. M. Invalid.

Writes the Decision, Which is Concurred in by Joseph M. Deuel, of "Town Topics" Ill-Fame.

Once more the voice of freedom is heard in the land, and once more the precious jewels of the sacred constitution are defended by the spotless integrity, and dauntless couragewho, do you suppose? None but that splendid example and shining light of capitalist citizenship, Court of Special Sessions Justice Joseph M. Deuel, ably seconded by Justices Olmsted and McKean. No doubt they are as good as he is.

A law passed by the New York Legislature in 1897 and amended in 1890 prohibited, among other things, minors (under 18 years of age) and females from working in any factory after 9 o'clock at night. In a decision handed down last week in the Court of Special Sessions this prohibition of female labor in a factory after 9 p. m. is declared unconstitutional

### Invasion of Constitutional Rights.

The court declared that "it must be assumed" that "the woman was a willing worker for a willing employer" ed invasion of constitutional rights." By what right does the court "as-

sume" that the "woman was a willing worker?" There is no doubt about the owner of the factory being a "willing employer" under capitalism.

he woman wage-worker is in the position where she is compelled to work for some employer or die of want or disgrace. If she does not work for some employer starvation or dishonor is the alternative. No person of intelligence can deny that it is unhealthy and inhuman to ask a woman to work in a factory after 9 p. m. But suppose the woman's employer tells her work after that hour, and that she refuses? What then? Nothing then for her, except to work on his terms or find another employer. The court knows that employers are not easy to find. The court also knows the wage working woman must find an employperish. Therefore the court knows that the woman is not a "willing worker", but a coerced worker, a slave worker, in short a female wage slave, and by this decision the court declares itself on the side of the master and against the slave, and does its best to enable the unster to get the utmost value possible out of the slave's labor, regardless of the slave's welfare, even the a woman.

### The Capitalist's Constitutional Rights in His Wage Slave.

"The law is an unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights."

It is. It is an unwarranted invasion of the constitutional rights of the capitalist class to do what they will to do with their wage slaves. And the Court for, is going to do all that it can to assist the masters to exploit their

Justice Olmstead wrote the decision, McKean and Deuel concurring. It is supposed that Deuel would have written it had he not been too busily engaged writing blackmailing letters. Joseph M. Deuel--who in New York does not remember that name!-Joseph M. Deuel, the partner of Colonel Mann, the "Town Topics" blackmafler. It hurt the "honorable" judge to be caught blackmailing the rich, but he'll be all right now. rich will forgive a judge anything so long as he will knock out labor laws.

### LEGAL FIGHT AGAINST THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

So the President and the Secretary of War are going to enforce the national eight-hour law. So they say. Are they? News from Boston informs us that a contractor named Ellis, constructing a pier for the government at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has been arrested for violation of the law by working some of his carpenters over eight hours, and Contractor Ellis is going to fight the constitutionality of the law in the courts. So the workingmen can guess again. It will strange if there is not a Joseph M. Deuel or some judge who will do as well sitting on the Federal bench to knock the eight-hour law out, probably about the day after election.

### LAW DON'T REACH ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTS.

Trade unionists should not colebrate too soon the order recently issued by Secretary of War Taft and President Roosevelt, Attorney-General Moody has been heard from, and he declares that the eight-hour law does not apply to men employed on vessels under construction for the navy at private es tablishments nor does it apply to con-

# "WE ARE NOT OPPOSED TO CAPITALISM, LARGE OR SMALL."

### So Says W. R. Hearst and the Executive Committee of the Independence League.

large or small."

What does that mean? What is the very essence of that statement?

It means that those who make it are not opposed to slavery on a large or small scale.

Capitalism is Slavery.

Capitalism means the private ownership of the means of production.

Capitalism does not mean that ALL of the people shall privately own the means of production necessary to them.

Capitalism means that SOME of the people shall privately own the means of production necessary to ALL of the people.

Capitalism is Slavery. The Inde-pendence League and Mr. W. R. Heart declare that they are "not opposed to

Capitalism, large or small." Capitalism is slavery.

Capitalism means that a FEW men shall own as their private property means of production without access to which MANY men must perish.

When a FEW men own as their private property things which MANY men must use or perish, that means that the MANY men are the SLAVES of the FEW men.

The FEW men have no need of chattel deeds to the MANY men to make them their slaves. The only deeds they need are the deeds to the property (the means of production) necessary to the MANY men.

If you were to look at an immense factory, and if you saw that factory was surrounded by an immense wall, and that at nearby places on that wall there were posted men with rifles, and inside the wall and factory there were working unarmed men; and if you knew that any one of those men who attempted to leave the factory or who stopped work would be shot by the guards-if you saw such a factory under such conditions, you would say that the men working in that factors were prisoners and slaves, wouldn't you? You surely would.

Now, suppose the wall surrounding the factory was torn down, but that the number of guards was doubled, so that the men would still be unable to cape from the factory. They would still be slaves, would they not?

Now, suppose the guards were renoved from the factory, and scattered about the locality, but with authority to shoot down, arrest or bring back to his task any worker who left it. Still the factory men would be siaves.

Now, suppose all the guards were removed. But suppose one of those factory slaves has a sick child, that he connot get medicine for that child

"We are not opposed to Capitalism, I unless he works in that factory. He would come to the factory and work as a slave, would he not? Guards or no guards?

Suppose another has a family, wife, mother or children, that cannot eat unless he slaves in the factory. He would slave there, guards or no guards, would be not?

Suppose another himself is hungry and cannot eat unless he slave in the factory. There would be no guards needed to watch him, would there? Capitalism is Slavery.

Capitalism means that a FEW men own that factory, and that MANY men must work therein or perish. Those MANY men are the slaves of the FEW. "The Independence League is not opposed to Capitalism, large or small." Mr. Hearst and the Inde-

pendence .League are not opposed to

Every time a policeman agrests beggar, it is simply one of those armed guards driving a man back to work in that factory.

Every time a policeman arrests a petty thief, he is simply driving a man back to work as the slave of the owner of that factory.

Every time a clergyman tells the toflers to be contented with their lot he is acting as one of the armed guards driving the slaves to the face

Every time a Judge isses an injunction against striking workingmen he is playing the part of a bloodhound driving the slaves back to the factory

All the powers of government at the present time are at the disposal of the nien who OWN the factory. They are all used to keep the men who WORK in the factory the SLAVES of the men who OWN the factory. That is Cap-Italism, and the Independence League is "not opposed to Capitalism, large or small." Shame on the Independence

League.

Capitalism is Slavery. The men who do not own factories cannot live except by working for the men who do own factories. The men who do not own factories are the SLAVES of the men who do own factories. There is no escape for these slaves so long as capitalism lasts. Every hunger pang of his own, every cry of his child for bread, every sigh of his wife for a want unsupplied, every sob of sorrow born of need, is an armed guard driving the man who does not own the factory back to be the slave of the man who does. Such

is Capitalism, and Capitalism is Slav-"The Independence League is not op-posed to Capitalism, large or small." Shame on the Independence League.

tractors furnishing the Secretary of | THIS GRAND OLD War with supplies for the Quarter-

master's department. In Washington, D. C., on Monday last the Penn Bridge Company and the District Construction Company were arraigned in court for violation of Section 302 of the code of the District of Columbia, known as the eight-hour aw What bannene found guilty. What happened? They were fined. How much? The sum of \$25. What do they care? They care \$25 worth. Nothing to them, so that

# IMMIGRANTS SUFFER.

a wage slave don't get it.

Inhuman Treatment of Steerage Pas sengers Arriving Sunday.

From Washington recently came orders that immigrants on ships arriv-ing at Ellis Island on Sunday should be held in the ressels until Monday. This order was said to have been made so as to allow the government employees to have Sunday off. To say that this treatment of immigrants is inhuman is expressing it mildly. These immigrants are in the steerage, and to describe the horrors of the steerage of an ocean liner lying at her dock on a bot night or day is beyond the power of language. The government emif the force of officials at the island is so small that they can't take them without leaving thousands of helpless homigrants penned up in the holds of inconding vessels for twenty-four hours after the journey's end is reached, then lot the government employ a larger force of officials at Ellis Island. This abuse will, however, be corrected soon, as the steamship companies have to supply the steerage pasengers with exira meals because of its enforcement, Therefore the steamship companies want the rule changed-and what the steamship companies want they are golng to have, or they'll know the reason why.

-If you wish a man to become interested in Socialism, send him The Worker. It is only 50 conts a year,

# INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

Boy Shot by a Strike-Breaker and State Senator's Hophow Arrested for Carrying Concested Wespons All to Best the Union.

Traction Company at Newburg, N. Y. are out on strike for union conditions. Last week a man named Konnedy said to be a nephew of Sepator Plus shit, went to Newburg with a party of strike-breakers and when he ar-rived there was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. This week the Traction Company had its strike-breakers appointed deputy sheriffs, and shortly afterward one of them shot a boy. He was arrested and held for assault in the first degree. The appointments of the others as deputy sheriffs were then revoked. The strike has cut Newburg off from all troller

## NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND

connection with suburban towns

Financial Secretary U. Solomon ac knowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the campaign fund: V. Duseck, List No. 404, 250. W. A. Evalenko, List No. 458, 8101 Wm. Rranel, List No. 520, \$1: Philip Levine, List No. 588, \$1; A. L. Goldewater, List No. 529, \$1; Max Herbst. List No. 755, \$5,95; Emil Joel, List No. 806, \$5; Arthur Kahn, List No. 883, \$1.10; Harry Lockwich, List No. 1189, \$1.30; N. Lowenkron, List No. 1143, \$1; Joseph Barondess, on account of List No. 91, 814; M. S., \$18; J. Joweno-vitsch, \$1; Carl Stifter, \$1; M. Wolf, \$2; total, \$63.60.

### TRADE UNION VETERAN DIES.

Isane D. Coorge, former president the International Typographical Paion, dled August 2, in Chicago, Mr. George was sixty-nine years of age. He was elected first president of the International Typographical Union at Albany, N. Y., in 1869. At the time of his death he was president of the Old-Time Printers' Association.

### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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of The Worker. Communications of the voltage tung which ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be ablevated; every letter should hear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never seat to individual subscribes. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Werker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Band of Directors. Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 181 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed through titled general election. Its growing powls indicated by the increase of its vote: 



# New York State Ticket

For Governor-John C. Chase, For Lieutenant-Governor

Gustav A. Styebel, For Secretary of State William W. Arland,

of Corning. State Treasurer-William W. Passage

of Brooklyn. For Attorney-General-

Henry L. Slobodin,

of New York.

For State Comptroller-

John O'Rourke, of Rochester.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-

Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectady.

The past week has been the hottest in New York for a long period, and working people have died or been overcome by scores. Meantime the houses of the plutocrats on Fifth avenue and other pleasant sections of the city are boarded up, their owners are at Saratoga and other cool summer resorts. while the workers are stifling in shops and tenements, making wealth to send to their bosses so that their pleasure may be prolonged. One of these days, when we work for ourselves, we'll take a vacation during the heated term. How soon?

#### "ANTI-MILITARISM AN INTER NATIONAL PEST".

The International Socialist Burgau is preparing for vigorous and concerted action by the Socialists of various countries in the event of the German litarism. In the past this has been and Austrian governments attempting fairly true. It is still measurably true to intervene with armed force to save the tottering autocracy in Russia, tries. But as American capitalism de-What would be the nature of such action may be inferred from events of the last two years in France, in Ger- its own domestic danger in the fear many, and in the Scandipavian coun- of a revolutionary proletariat in the tries. When capitalist statesmen were United States, militarism will grow trying to get up a war between Swed- here. Indeed, it is already growing. en and Norway, and when again they were fomenting hostilities between deal with this question as our coun-France and Germany great bodies of Socialist workingmen in the countries now. It will come. Till then, our part concerned gave them plain warning that is to lay the foundations here by our the declaration of war in either case general work of propaganda and orwould be taken as the signal for a gamization, and, at the same time, to great political strike on the railways lend such ald us we can to our friends and in the mines and factories and for across the sea. wholesale desertion or mutiny in the

ments ever contemplated armed intervention in Bussia. Such denials, of course, prove nothing; or, if anything, they tend to confirm the rumors. That Wilhelm and Franz Josef and the bankers, landlords, and manufacturers back of them would like to save their brother at St. Petersburg from being dubbed Nicholas the Last, cannot be doubted. The only question is, will they dare? And that question is to be answered by the Socialist workingmen. Universal military service is the rule in those countries. The army includes practically all the men between certain ages-say, between twenty and twenty-five. It therefore represents the whole people. The majority of the soldiers are sons of workingmen or peasants and themselves expect to go back to field and workshop. A quarter or a third of them are Socialists, and regard the Russian revolutionists as their comrades, the Russian and Austrian and German governments as their enemies. Let those governments intervene, and we might reasonably expect to see the mutunies of Sevastopol and Kronstad and Sveaborg repeated on Austrian and German territory from the Rumanian frontier to the shores of the North Sea, and at the same time to see such extensive strikes

France and Germany are hereditary nemies-official France and official Germany. The patriotic statesmen and bourgeois journalists and even the clergy make every effort to teach Frenchmen to hate Germans and Germans to hate Frenchmen. But in recent years these efforts are failing. The sentiment of solidarity among the workers is growing. And this dying out of popular jingolsm is driving even the hostile monarchs and rival capital. ists into friendly relations. We do not doubt that the Kaiser spoke quite sincerely when he said:

in all the industrial centers as would,

to put it mildly, keep the authorities

very busy at home.

"It is freely reported that I am pleased when I learn that some fresh scandal has broken out in the French army. It is absolutely false. We Europeans live too closely together and our national lives are too intermingled for us not to feel an evil occurring to any single member. Any harm befalling the French army fills me with uneasiness. Anti-militarism is an international pest."

"Anti-militarism is an international pest." Quite right. It is international, as oppression is international, and as the working class, the chief victim of oppression in these days, is international. And it is a pest-from the point of view of rulers and robbers, because it threatens to take away from them the power of ruling and robbing.

Over a score of our comrades in France are serving prison sentences for advising soldiers not to shoot their brother workingmen at the bidding of capitalist politicians. The capitalist government could send them to prison, but it could not stiffe their ideas. Nay, by sending them to prison it fixed public attention upon them and inspired other men to take up their work.

Did this movement against militarism exist only in France, the rulers and robbers in Germany and every other country would rejoice at it. But here we have the wide-spread disaffection in the Russian army and navy. Similar demonstrations, on a smaller scale, have taken place in the Italian and Portuguese navies. And the Jena Congress of the German Social Democracy has spoken in no uncertain terms of the revolutionary measures that will be resorted to in case of a reactionary attempt by the Kaiser's government. To the rulers and robbers. the movement against militarism is a pest because it is a proletarian movement and because it is international.

We Americans have congratulated ourselves that we were free from milin comparison with the European counvelops, as it reaches out for new markets, and as simultaneously it creates The time is not yet at hand for us to tries in Europe are dealing with it

In the event of German and Ausarmies, so as to paralyze both the op- trian intervention in Russia, the workposing governments. The event in ingmen of Germany and Austria-Huneach case proved that the statesmen gary will be on the firing line. The knew that it would not be safe for general strikes and mutinies or other them to risk such a domestic struggle. | measures will be their duty, to be ful-From Berlin and from Vienna have filled according to their ability, while in this country. And Comrade Gorky come official deplats of all rumors that the revolutionary forces of other counthe German and Austrian govern- tries play the part of commissariat and mized in their native land as much

hospital corps, supplying the sinews of war and caring for the wounded. That is the easier task and should be performed with alacrity.

It is very likely that this emergency will not arise, just because we are prepared for it. Meanwhile, we in the United States are a part of the commissariat department to uphold the forces on the field in Russia Itself.

The American tobacco trust keeps on reaching out. Not satisfied with the profits from its United Cigar Stores Company, which is effectively wiping out the retail clgar stores, it has started the National Cigar Stands Company for the purpose of installing cigar stands in drug stores in localities where trust cigar stores are no established. The little cigar dealers who formerly treated union men with contempt are now chasing around after union eigarmakers and seeking an alliance. This the union men are eager to have, for the agitation for the union label has not affected the trust stores. But so long as the latter continue to sell cheaper than their competitors, the dealers will have to accept the practical workings of that beautiful law of competition which they have hitherto regarded so highly. And the union men are in the same

### GAMBLER AND TIPSTER.

The New York "American" and other papers owned by Mr. Hearst are indignant because Tom Taggart remains chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic party. This because Mr. Taggart has been exposed as the owner of a lot of gambling houses. This is very good. It should not be overlooked, however, that Mr. Taggart was the proprietor of these gambling houses two years ago, that Mr. Hearst was well aware of that fact, and that Mr. Hearst and Mr. Taggart worked together like old pals to secure the election of Mr. Parker to the Presidency of the United States. What is Mr. Hearst, anyway, that he should complain that the manager of the Democratic party's election machinery is a gambler? Is it worse to own a gambling house than to be a puller-in for the game? Is it more evil to run a faro bank than it is to be a racehorse tout? Mr. Hearst should impose upon himself the duty sometimes to read his papers. If he did so he would discover that the very same papers of his which denounce Taggart as a gamester contain the "tips" on all the horse to be run hereabouts. These tips are published in the "Morning American" and in the "Evening Journal". They are printed in big black type, so that none may overlook them. They are copyrighted, so that none may get them without payment to Mr. Hearst. For what reason, pray, should the gambler man be removed from the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee? Is it not as appropricte to have a gambler manage the electoral campaign as it is to have the race horse tout for a candidate? It seems to us that this is in line with the eternal harmony of things. If Mr. Hearst is to be the Democratic Presidential candidate, he should insist that Taggart manage his campaign

Russell Sage's lawyer says he did not believe in charity, as generally considered. "He believed that real charity consisted in giving employment. The fact that he made money by the labor of others did not change his view." It is not stated that Mr. Sage ever considered how charitable it was of others to work for him. Sage's money-getting sense seems to have dulled all his other senses, including that of humor.

### SLANDERING GORKY.

Maxim Gorky's terrific and just arentenment of social conditions in this country has caused every editorial upstart and journalistic pervert from Maine to California to froth at the mouth with anger and vomit fresh anal'ema upon the Russian revolutionist. One of these servitors on the Kansas City "Journal" tickles his caoitalist masters by repeating the dastardly slander that Comrade Gorky brought a "companion" with him, adding to this that Gorky's "avowed purpose in coming here was to collect as much of the proceeds of the devotion (of the American people) to Mammon as he could". It is perhaps needless for us again to state that, so far as the autocracy of Russia, which has good reason to hate Gorky, would permit, he is regularly separated from his former wife, who has married again, and the separation is regarded as legal by all classes in Russia, as much so as a justice-shop divorce is regarded and Madame Andreteva are recog-

married as circumstances in Russia would permit. We may state, also, for the benefit of our comrades in general, that all the proceeds of Comrade Gorky's literary efforts in this country are going directly to the Russian revolutionary cause, so that the insinuation of the Kansas City retainer of plutocracy is another foul slander upon a man whose one glaring crime has been that he has given and is still giving the fruits of his splendid genius to the cause of liberty and world-wide

### "LITHOGRAPHERS WANTED."

The lithographers are on strike. The cosses need lithographers in consequence. They advertise as above. The capitalist papers gladly accept the advertisement. They are only too willing to help the bosses.

The striking lithographers read these papers, notwithstanding they publish these advertisements. The striking lithographers support these papers, tho these papers do not support them, but their bosses.

There are papers which refuse to publish advertisements for scabs. They support the striking lithographers and all workingmen striking for better conditions.

The Worker is such a paper. It is poor because it is honest. The lithographers do not read it as they should. Read our ad, "Lithographers Wanted". Show it to the striking lithograph

### "TO GAIN TIME".

"In order to shorten the route and gain time, the Captain of the Sirio took the steamer as close as possible to the dangerous rocky ledges surround ing the Hormigas Islands".

These few words tell the true story of the Sirio disaster by which 243 people were drowned last Saturday. To put it plainer the Captain of the Sirio, in order to further the interests of his masters, the ship owners, risked the lives of 800 persons entrusted to his charge. And the penalty paid for private ownership of the steamship Sirlo is the penalty paid by humanity for private ownership of industry

It was to gain time and break a ecord that the Salisbury railroad disaster occurred in England a month ago: it was to gain time and break s record that the Twentieth Century Limited was wrecked on the Lake Shore railroad a few months ago. It is to gain time, to defeat a rival, to win a market, to make profits for the owners of the industrial machinery, that human life is risked, and wrecked and destroyed every moment of cap-Italism's existence.

It is to save human life, to conserve its energies, to make men superior to markets by removing the incentive for profits, that Socialists demand and work for ownership by the people of the steamships, railroads, mines, factories and all the means by which the people live. Every Sirio that is wrecked, every life that is lost to increase profits, only makes more imperative the necessity for Socialism. Let us hasten its coming and do away with the brutality and selfishness upon which the present system depends for its continuance.

### A GENTEEL ROBBERY.

Once more capitalist morality has been vindicated, and once more proof has been furnished that private property is a sacred thing.

The doors of the Milwankee Avenue Savings Bank, in Chicago, have been closed. The bank has been robbed. It was not robbed by any common ordinary bank robber or burglar. No Jesse James with six-shooter in each hand tapped the till. No vulgar thief picked the lock or broke down the door. The job was a good one, and the robbers got away with about a million dollars. more than a stupid cracksman could carry. Who did the job? No others than the eminently respectable gentlemen who owned the bank-the honorable president, the honorable vice-president and the honorable cashier-all of them pillars of society and upholders of law and order.

As one result of the bank failure two men are dead. Both had small depos its in the institution. One dropped dead from shock on learning that his money was lost; the other committed suicide. The bank had many small depositors.

So goes the merry-go-round in this best possible of capitalist worlds.

### WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

Senator Dick of Ohio declares that the President's 'order to enforce the Eight-hour aw was "good politics". Then what kind of politics was Mr. Roosevelt's stout asser-tion last winter that he had always rigorously enforced it?-New York Evening

# Current # # Literature

All books noticed in this department can obtained, at the nublished price fro the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that post-

A RUSSIAN SHYLOCK: A Play in Four Acts. By M. Zametkin, Paper, Price, 25 cents. Very different is the central figure

of this play, Solomon Isaacovich Herzfarb, "the Shylock of Ensk", from Shakspere's "Merchant of Venice"different, and nearer the truth; for, if taken as the type of a race, the original Shylock is unquestionably a magnificent slander. The story of the pres ent play concerns the complex and conflicting motives that have agitated the great Jewish population of Russia ever since that population, under ever heavier oppressions, began to gain con sciousness of its own rights and regard for its own dignity—the feeling of race solidarity, the suppressed but burning hatred for the Christian perse cutors, the struggle to overcome the timid submissiveness which thru long ages has been "the badge of all th tribe", and then the targer view of the enlightened Jewish youth, who learned to extend their sympathies beyond their own race, to work with rebels of Christian birth against the yoke tha lies on Christian as well as Jew (only with double weight upon the latter). and the misunderstandings between 'fathers and sons" which inevitably resulted. The chief characters who appear in the play are the rich Jew Herzfarb, who cherishes the memory of a young wife brutally murdere in an Antisemitic outbreak and who broods on the means by which he may turn even the decrees of the Russian government to the injury of the Christians; his mother and sister, simple and old-fashioned Jews; his daugh ter, Rosalya, who, unknown to him, is interested in the revolutionary movement; her friend, Natalya Oslpovna daughter of a Russian nobleman, and Rosalva's teacher in Socialism; and Phineas Abraamovich, a Jewish mer chant and friend of Herzfarb, ortho dox and convinced that submission is the only wisdom for their race. There are two others who do not appear, but who play important parts-Grigory Osipoff, Natalya's brother, a spoiled child, spendthrift, and at least an em bezzler; and David Herzfarb, brother to Solomon Isaacovich, who during the action of the play escapes from the Siberian prison in which he had spent many years for participation in revolutionary movement. We shall not recount the story; what we have said should be enough to show that here is the material for an interesting

"A Russian Shylock" would not, w fear, be altogether successful upon the stage; there is too little action and too much discussion. The devices of the aside and the soliloquy, too, are used more freely than modern dramatic practise allows. There is, however, a real dramatic interest; the characters are clearly marked and the motives sharply developed. To the reader, if not to the play-goer, we may favorably commend it.

MY RIGHT TO WORK: FREE TRADE PROTECTION? OR SOCIALISM? By R. B. Suthers. The Clarion Press, London, 1306. Paper, pp. 143. Price in the United States, 25 cents.

I am one of the unemployed. I want work. I am willing to work. I am able to work. I cannot get work. I want work. I DEMAND work—and wages. Yes, I demand work. I do not beg for work. I demand work. I claim it as my right.

Such are the opening words of this pamphlet, striking the keynote and re peated with some variation at the be ginning of every chapter. Unemployment is a chronic disease

of capitalist society—no, let us correct that. It is not a disease. It is a normal feature of capitalist society. Capitalism produces it. Capitalism needs The army of the unemployed is almost as necessary to the prosperity of the capitalist class as is the army of the employed. The unemployed are necessary to keep the employed in order, to hold over them the threat of losing their jobs, to make them work hard and fast for low wages, to break their strikes when it does not actually deter them from striking. This is the function of the army of the unemployed, as our author very well under stands and explains—as the capitalists and their statesmen also very well un derstand, but dare not say even among themselves. After declaring his right to get his

living by doing useful work, as simply a part of his very right to live, our author speaks in plain terms of the cause of unemployment. By logic and by appeal to experience he shows that good trade is no remedy for unemployment that had trade is no excuse, that charity is no solution; he shows, too. that free trade is not the cause, as the Chamberlainites allege, for in the United States with its high protective tariff there is an army of the unem-ployed, just as in Britain under free trade; that "Tory extravagance" is no the cause, as the Liberals allege, for unemployment was as bad from 1892 to 1895, when the Liberals had power. as under the succeeding Censervative government; that, in a word, the on great cause is the system of private ownership by a few of the means of production necessary to the life of all, which makes the few owners rich in idleness, keeps the masses in tollsome poverty, and, worst of all, keeps a part of those masses always unwillingly idle, and on the verge af starvation; that, accordingly, the only remedy is,

not to change some of the details of

this injurious system, but to change the system itself, to secure to all the people the right to work and the enloyment of the product of their labor: and that measures of immediate and partial relief, which should at the same time be steps toward the accomplishment of that complete remedy, are to be expected only from the working class which suffers under the

evil.

The pamphlet is written in the simple and direct manner of "Merrie Eng-The facts and figures cited are, of course, mostly English, which may somewhat impair its usefulness for propaganda in this country.

# SNAP SHOTS.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Inspiration: The class-conscious fire that flashes from a pair of proletarian . .

Class-consciousness clarifies the protarian vision-converts the dull ort into a telescope.

Rabelais, were he living, would procounce Sinclair the greatest stomach specialist of the age.

Mr. Bryan wants his reception to be a democratic affair and objects to individual contributions in excess of \$50. That lets us out.

When the spirit of revolution has fired the soul, the new light streams from the eye like a beacon athwart the pathway of progress.

Every class-awakened workingman carries his observatory under his hat, and nothing great or small escapes his sleepless and searching vision.

The brightest lighthouse on the eefy coast of capitalism is that which blazes from a class-cons eye mounted on a pair of overalls.

The name of Maxim Gorky will shine resplendent in the constellations of history ten thousand years after all his miserable detractors have been dumped into the alleys of oblivion.

Count Tolstol must certainly have reached his senility. His silly and stupid contradictions are pitiful and painful to read. Humility to the Rus. sian peasantry is now the burden of his preaching. Great Jehovah! Is not that sort of spineless poltroonery the cause of all their woes? Humility to the winds-bombs is what they want and the nerve to use them.

Judge Wm. H. Taft is eminently fitted to be the Republican nomine for President. He issued the first federal injunction that paralyzed a labor rannization and the precedent has given him power and prestige with the plutocracy to be capped with the presidency. The executive chair Cleveland used will about fit Taft and if Cleveland took it with him another can b built-or a hay-wagon might be used.

Among the notables recently visited by-William Jennings Bryan were Richard Croker and King Edward, both of whom gave him a glad hand reception. The old Tammany chieftain is a staunch supporter of the eloquent Nebraskan for the Democratic nomination and the latter is complimenting the corrupt old boss and alluding to Edward as the "illustrious king of the English people". Thus another peerless champion of the "common people" goes glimmering.

Stolypin, the premier in the volcanic administration of Russia, has some thing suggestive in his name. The crowned criminals he represents have stolen everything they have, from pips to palaces. Stolypin's rôle as safetypin will be a short one. Witte could give him a pointer about resigning to save funeral expenses. The revolution is on in Russia and the Nicholases, Trepoffs, Stolypins, grand rakes and the whole brood of royal vermin will crackle and shrivel up in the confiagration and their charred dust blown into oblivion.

When the coyotes of capitalism were barking at Maxim Gorky and his wife because of their revolutionary principles, William Dean Howells and Mark Twain, literary fraters, had the su-preme opportunity of their lives to say omething grand that would silence the tongue of slander and place the halo of moral heroism about their own heads. But they did not say it, or, if they did. I have not seen it. That men of such high standing and eminent achievement in the literary world stand speechless and dumb when a brother author is being assassinated. attests the literary cowardice so characteristic of the capitalist system.

In the ancient world all genius was prostituted to array the ruling parasites in the glittering pomp so necessary to overawe the common rabble. ancient church, the queen of superstition, was decked in all the gaudy gorgeousness and plundered plumage of an oriental harlot. Painters, poets sculptors, architects were all compelled to pour the treasures of their genius at the feet of state and church. The prostiution of genius to perpetuate the reign of the degenerate and demented spawn of royal debauchees and keep the world in darkness has not yet ceased. Brains are as marketable in capitalism in the United States to-day s they were during the absolute rule of the Cæsars and Constantines.

Whole forests are depleted to furnish lumber for the hundreds of thousands of bill boards scattered along all | Send them in at once.-Adv.

the railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific and bearing the flaming and unsightly legends: "Chew Green Goose Tobacco"; "Try McGinty's Liver Tonic; Works while you Walk"; "Eat Post's Toasted Dog Fennel; one of Fifty odd Varieties"; "Pink Pills for Poor People", etc., etc. Rivers of paint are used to deluge these destroyed forests and the labor of thousands is swallowed up in this waste of millions of dollars which, so far as any good to the people is concerned, would as well be used for bonfires. This is one of the items of pure waste chargeable to the criminally destructive competitive system. Every dollar of this vast and wicked waste is wrung from the working class, and if rightly used the millions thrown away annually for totally useless advertising alone would be sufficient to secure the withdrawal of all the children of the working class from the sweatshops, factories, and mines and send them to school that they might be properly educated and grow up to be useful citizens instead of being dwarfed, diseased, and deformed to supply the wicked wastes of our billboard civilization.

### NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER We have several times asked our

omrades when failing to receive The Worker regularly to go after their local post office, before turning the vials of their wrath upon our business management. That Socialist papers have a peculiar habit of not reaching their proper destination where postmasters are known to be antagonistic to Socialist principles is a too well known fact, and in nine cases out of ten failure to receive papers can be traced back to the influence thus exercised to prevent workingmen from learning anything that would free them from their political prejudices and economic ignorance. The latest experience that has come to our attention is that of Comrade Hindle of Fall River, Mass., who wrote some indignant letters to The Worker management when some subscribers for whom he had remitted did not receive their copies in due time. He was advised to complain to the postmaster, as the names were on the mailing list. We will let Comrade Hindle's report tell its own story:

I wrote to the postmaster, as you sugrested, and when I went to the post office to mail the letter, I asked for mail for Sam. Bell. The clerk looked over the letters and said there was none. Then I and handed me out three Workers. Then I asked him how it was that when he was asked for mail he did not look over the papers. He replied that papers did not constitute mail. I then enquired why another party (Graham) did not get his papers, and was told that it was up to the mail carrier. In the meantime post master Ballard got my letter and next day Graham got his paper of Aug. 4, the first he has received. The woman who gets my he got h-l for not delivering my papers. guess it will be all right from now on You are at liberty to use this letter as a waruing to other subscribers.

So we do use it and hope other comrades will act as promptly and energetically as Comrade Hindle. Our business management does not claim o be above error, but in cases of this kind, where the utmost care is taken from this end, the fault is usually to be found with the mail delivery. First, complain to the post office, and then if you get no satisfaction, complain to us and give us a chance to straighten out matters.

Comrades who attend street meet-

ings are serving the movement at the same time that they gain pleasure and instruction. So far as possible, every comrade should attend the street meeting nearest his residence. He should be on hand early, making it a point to present when the meeting is opened. The presence of a few comrades at an open-air meeting when the chairman calls it to order is sure to be noticed by passers-by and in many instances will cause them to stop and listen to the speakers. But while it is the duty of comrades to go to all ings possible, there is one thing they should not do when there. They should not engage in the business of little side meetings all around the main meeting. They should not, while the meeting is in progress, engage in arguments with single-taxers, anarchists, and others while a comrade is doing his best to make an effective Socialist speech. It is entirely right to engage in these controversies after the ing is over, but to do so while it is in progress is to detract just that much from the good effect the meeting otherwise might have. If you are a listener at a Socialist meeting, and one of the auditors asks you a question regarding Socialism, request him to wait till the speaker concludes his address and then answer his question. In the meantime the speaker may deal with that very topic, and if he should not do so the question may be the means of bringing out some important point and add to the success of the meeting, while for you to carry on a conversation would disturb it. Do not hold subsidiary meetings around the main meeting. Do all you can to make

-"Have you ever made any effort to bring your colleagues to your way of think-ing?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't care anything about their way of thiuking. What I want is to bring them to my way of voting."—Washington Star.

NAMES FOR THE RAND SCHOOL.

Comrades and friends of the move ment can do a useful service by send-ing to the Secretary of the Rand nth street, the School, 112 E. Ninetee names and addresses of persons outside the party, who are likely to be interested in the work of the School.

If the churches are cited against us

the church must perish. If property,

# FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLASS STRUGGLES-I.

Two Editorials of Karl Marx, in the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung". Taking Sides with the Grushed Proletariat of Paris, Immediately After the "June Battle", 1848.

Translation y Ernest Untermenn.

COLOGNE, June 28, 1848. The working people of Paris have been overwhelmed by numbers. They, were not defeated by them. The working people have been beaten, but their commics have been defeated. The mostary triumph of bretal force has been bought at the expense of all dis-appointments and flipsions of the Feb-ruary revolution. It has been bought with the dissolution of the whole old style Republican Party, with the disruption of the French nation into two is, the nation of the poss

and the nation of the working people. No man of a Republican reputation. er National or Reform Republican, was on the side of the people!
Without any other leadership, without any other means, but those of revolt itself, the people withstood the combined beurgeoisie and soldiers longer than any French dynasty, with all its military apparatus, ever withst tion of the bourgeoisie united

any reaction of the nourgeousie united with the people. In order that the people might drop their last illusion, in order that they might break completely with the past, even the usual poetical seasoning of French revolts, the enthusiastic bourgeous boys, the pupils of the Polytechnic School, stood with their three-densered hats on the side of the op-

The students of the medical college had to refuse assistance to the wound-ed piebeisns. Science is not for the piebeisn, who has committed the bein-ous, the unmentionable, crime of throwing away his life for once in his exest, instead of doing it for Louis Philippe or Mr. Marrest.
The last official ratio of the Febru-

ary revolution, the Executive Con tre, dissolved like a misty phantom before the real earnest of ever Lamarilpe's display of fireworks gave way to the incendiary rockets of Ca-

The fraternity of the antagonistic ciarses, one of them exploiting the other, this fraternity which had been proclaimed in Pebruary, written in capital letters upon the forehead of Paris, upon every prison, upon every barrack, has for its true, unsainferated prosaic expression—the civil war, the civil war in its most appalling form, the war between Labor and Capital. This fraternity flared up in all the windows of Paris on the evening June 25, when the Paris of the ho sie illumined its houses, while the Paris of the proletariat was burning bleeding to death, expiring amid

This frateralty insted just as long as the interest of the bourgeoiste fel in with that of the protectast. Pedan-tic followers of the old revolutionary traditions of 1716. Socialist systemging favors for the po from the bourgeoisie and having per-mission to preach long sermons and make fools of themselv the projetarian lion had to be fulled into sleep, Republicans demanding the whole old bourgeoisle order with the exception of its crowned head, partisus of the dynasty brought face to face, by accident, with an overthrow of the dynasty instead of a change of ministers. Legitimists destring to disange the cut of their Revries instead of defing them, such were the allies by whose help the people had made their February. What the people instructively lated in hous Philippe was not Lopis Philippe, but the crowned rule of a class. Capital upon the these. But generous, as they always

and simbered peacefully side, so long as the social that was back of them exist-

station", the disgusting revolution, use the thing has taken the place the phrase, because the Republic overed the head of the real mon-when it knocked off its protecting

d disguising crown. Order! was the buttle cry of Guizot. der! cried Schastiani, the little Gui-

Order! cried Sebastiani, the little Guizot, when Warnew became Russian. Order! shorts Cavaignae, the brutal ocho of the French National Convention and the Republican hongeoisie. Order! thundered his grapeshot when it tore the body of the preletariat.

None of the revolutions of the French hongeoisie since 1789 were attacks upon OHDER. They did not touch its class rule, they left wage slavery and hongeois order unmolested, no matter how often the political form of this rule and this slavery was But Irms attacked this order

1 ader the provisional government, mon decency, may more, necessity, uired that the laborers should be told that the Petruary revolution was fought mainly in their interest, those generous laborers, who had "placed sal of the Republic", as thousands of official piscards had announced. It was good policy and sentimentality

Wee unto you, June!

combined. But after the opening of the National Convention-Prose stepped to the fore, It was then merely a question, as Inister Treiat said, of reducing the laborers to their old conditions. In other words, the laborers had fought the February revolution merely in order to be thrown into an industrial crists.

The National Convention's business is now to unmake the February revolution, at least so far as the laborers med; to throw them back into the old conditions. But laines do not stop even there, because a National Convention has no more power than a king to decree that a universal crisis ould stop at a certain point. In their brutal zeal to get rid of the aggravating February phrases, the Na-tional Convention did not even resort to these steps, which were possible on the basis of the old conditions.

They press Parisian laborers of 17 to 25 years into the army or throw them out of employment. They experienced in the sologne without paying them even the money necessary for getting there. They promise to adult Parislans a provisional charity in shops organized on the military plan, provided they will not participate in any public meetings, in other words, provided they will cease to be Republicans. Neither the seuimental rhetoric following after the February days nor the brutal legislation following after May 15 were considered adequate. It was now a ques-tion of deciding practical facts. Did you seum make the February revolution in your interest or in ours? The bourgeoisie put the question in such a way that it had to be answered in June-by grapeshot and barricades.

Nevertheless, a stupor falls upon the entire National Convention, as a representative of the people puts it on June 25. The Convention is stupified, when the question and its answer drown the pavement of Paris in blood Some are stupified, because their illusions evaporate in powder smoke, others because they cannot grasp the others be idea that the working people can have the assumption to attempt an independent representation of their own inter-ests. Russian money, English money, the Bonspartian eagle, the fiver de lys, amulets of all sorts, are required to convey this queer intelligence to their understanding. At any rate, both parts of the Convention feel that an immease chasm separates them from the people. None of them dares to stand up for the people.

No scoper does the stupor pass away. then they begin to rave. Justly does the majority hiss those miserable utoplans and hypocrites, who commit the anacronism of still carrying the phrase of fraternity on their lips. What is that phrase and of the Illusions carried in its portentous womb. When Larochejaquelin, the Legitimist, the knightly enthusiast, denounces the infamy of crying, "Woe to the Vanquished!" the majority of the Conven-tion are seized with Saint Vitus dance, as the bitten by a tarantula. They how! "Woe to the laborers!" in order to al the fact that no one else but hemselves has been "vanquish Either THEY must now perish, or the Republic. And therefore they howl passmodically, "Hurrah for the Re-

Should this deep charm, which has opened before us, deceive the Demo-crats? Should it induce the belief that the struggles over the form of the state are devoid of meaning, illusory, use-

Only week and cowardly minds can ask this question. The collisions arising from the conditions of bourged not be wiped out by fantasies. The form of the state is that in which form of the state is that in which elf must be fought out. They the social antagonisms are not blurred, not forcibly fettered, but only seemingly, by artifice. The best form of the state is that in which these antagonisms develop freely into a struggle and thus arrive at their solution.

Some may ask, whether we have tears, no sighs, not a word, for the victims who fell before the fury of the people, for the National Guards, the Mobile Guards, the Republican Guards. the regular troops.

The state will take care of their widows and orphans. Decrees will glorify them. Solemn funeral processions will onvey their bodies to their grayes The official press will declare them to be immortal. The European reaction will pay tributes to them from East to West

But the piebelans, lacerated by hunger, slandered by the press, abandoned by the physicians, dubbed thieves or incendiaries by the honest gentry, galley slaves, their wives and children submerged in nameless misery, the best among their survivors deported across the seq—to wind laurels around their somber and threatenings brows is the privilege, is the right, of the Democratic press.

"A number of statesmen refuse to de pend on the judgment of the common pro-ple." "Wed," answered Farmer Cornica-sel, "after the poor judgment shown by us common people in putting 'em up for office, I don't know as I blame 'em."—Washington

# JUSTICE—OLD AND NEW.

By Isidore Kayfetz.

Justice is an abstraction. It is inangible and imperceptible. Man has created a concrete image of it-a blindfolded woman holding a pair of scales. This is to signify fairness and impartiality. If Justice demands its pound of flesh, it dare not spill a drop of blood. There is a saying: "Justice travels with a leaden heel, but strikes with an fron hand." Now, all of this is theory and, like

most bourgeois theories, it sounds pretty well, but when applied to the actual facts and conditions of life it is meaningless. As a matter of fact the conception of justice varies as time goes by. What was considered injustice a number of years ago may be considered the height of justice now, and conversely. For example, at one time it was considered unjust to exact interest for the use of money. Now the right to take interest is almost unquestioned. The conception of justice also varies according to place. In the South and in the Fur West justice often finds its expression thru "lynch law", while in the North such summary methods are regarded with dis-

What causes the changes in the gen eral conception of justice? All social and political institutions change as the manner in which men get their living changes. The social and political institutions of a country at any given time in its history are a reflex of the economic conditions existing in that country at that time.

Under the capitalist system a small lass owns and controls the means of life and consequently the opportunities of gaining a livelihood. All social and political institutions must be and are pillars to support this social superstructure. Justice under this order of things must necessarily be conducive to the perpetuation of the system. Whatever has a contrary effect is

deemed unjust. Whenever the material interests of different portions of the capitalist class conflict we find them fighting each other in the name of "eternal justice". If it were profitable for the Southern capitalists to employ slave labor their ministers defended them on scriptural grounds, and their judges of the Supreme Court declared that black slaves may be regarded as private property, the same as a horse or a ow. At the same time the Northern capitalists, who had employed slave labor when it was profitable to do so and had abandoned it only when it was discovered that wage-slavery was cheaper, this portion of the capitalist class fought bititerly against slaveryalso in the name of "eternal justice".

The interests of the master class demand that there be an open labor market, that there be keen competition for employment, so they fight the unlons, and this time again in the name of fustice. They insist upon the workingman's "inalienable right to work for whomever he pleases and as long as he pleases", which, in reality, means as long as the owners of the jobs please and as cheaply as they please.

If the capitalists cannot dispose of their surplus products and new markets are required, they suddenly discover that the Cubans are being cruelly tortured and in the name of tice and humanity, fired with the holy spirit of Crusaders, they set the working people of two countries at war with each other while they-stay at

If the interests of the Colorado mine owners demand that the Western Federation of Miners be destroyed, ment are shot down, herded together in bullpens, deported. The chief officers of that organization are kidnapped and made the victims of an infamous conspiracy because of their devotion to working-class interests.

And all in the name of law, order, and justice!

Is there anyone so dull-witted as not to see what their loud pretensions of justice amount to? Do they have to go to Cuba or other foreign countries to search for injustice? Injustice stalks abroad right under their very noses and they and the system they strive to perpetuate are responsible for it all. If real justice reigned, would there be starvation amidst plenty? Would there be a single child coughing out its life blood in the cotton mili? Would there be a single woman selling her body for bread?

Society does not stand still. Social forces are at work moving society forward in its evolution. These forces are tending towards the social ownership and control of social utilities-in short towards Socialism. Social and political institutions are changin; in conformity with these economic changes. A new idea of justice is growing. The social consciousness is awakening to the fact that rent, interest, profit, all forms of capitalist exploitation, are unjust; that the capitalist class has served its mission and is no longer useful or necessary, but on the other hand is highly deterimental to social progress. The new idea of justice means justice for the disinherited-justice for the toilers, the only useful class in society. It stands for the opening of the doors of opportunity for useful work, for le'sure, education and culture, for cultivation of the higher sensibilities. This is the justice that the working class demands! This is the justice that is coming!

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\* IN A FEW WORDS

BY WILLIAM MAILLY \*\*\*\*\*\*

"Honest competition" requires people to believe they are honest when doing dishonest things in the name of honesty.

The fact that Bryan's new hat is a plug doesn't stop him from talking

Evidently Senator McCarren couldn't wait for Socialism to come to practise

Making employers legally responsiple for accidents to employees doesn't relieve employees from responsibility for capitalism.

The mine owners have probably discovered by this time that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are much more dangerous to their interests in jail

Since conditions are learning the workers to think Socialists must learn how to learn the workers to think right.

George Westinghouse, Jr., receives \$1.28 a day for working as an appren-tice in the Westinghouse shops, in addition to what he gets for working the other workers.

And home-destroying Socialism has not even been established in Pittsburg, where the divorcess come from.

Socialists who call workingmen mules shouldn't be surprised when the "mules" kick against that kind of argument.

Socialists are charged with being nemies of womanhood, but they value it enough to have the only political party that proposes to place woman on a political and industrial equality with man,

The slum is the price paid by society for its sristocracy.

Five thousand miners have been on strike for two years in Alabama just to prove John Mitchell's contention that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

This is where Nicholas' friends might club together and present him with an airship to save him from going up in a more abrupt, way,

"Does it pay to be rich?" asks a magazine. It does—everybody but the

If society would quarantine the social lepers, the off-recurring question

of what we will do with the capitalists under Socialism would be disposed of right away.

Mr. Bryan is doing everything possi ble to see that that reception to himself is the success the occasion merits.

With much effort Secretary of Agri culture Wilson managed to keep his visit of inspection to the Eastern packing plants a profound secret by annonneing it a week in advance.

If Socialism stands for free love, it's wonder the captains of industry don't turn Socialista.

Looks queer to see a political program issued by the officers of an or ganization whose constitution, according to President Compars, does not ad mit of the discussion of politics.

The splendid incentive is offered to every American youth to figure at least once in a divorce scandal, if he works hard enough to become a capoin of industry

It is likely that Anthony Comstock would find something impure in that Pure Food bill! If he cared to look for it.

Socialists may be impracticable, but they are not trying to get capitalists to promise to enact laws against their own interests.

It is true talking about the class struggle is not pleasant, but then neither is the class struggle.

The Mikado may now be thankful that his army met the Russian troops when they were fighting for the Tsar instead of against 1dm.

The report is denied that Kaiser William opened the thousand-year-old tomb of Charlemagne to get some new arguments against Socialism.

It must have been a terrible shock to Anthony Comstock to be born

The strongest argument for a Socialist daily paper are the capitalist dail-

In the bright lexicon of labor there The worst typographical error

printer can make is to yote against So cialism on election day. There will be no discount on the loan Tsar Nicholas is about to pay back to

If all else falls, that poor perso cuted leper who was driven out of Baitimore might be turned over to Mr. Ogden Armour for disposal.

the Russian people,

# SPLENDID FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

Socialists of Kalamazoo, Mich., in Battle With Mayor.

Comrade Lockwood Arrested for Speaking on the Street-He Writes a Ringing Letter in Defense of His Constitutional Rights.

Comrade G. H. Lockwood was recently arrested for speaking on the street in Kalamazoo, Mich. While awaiting the time set for his trial the capitalist papers of Kalamagoo have been publishing profound and ponderous editorials on the subject, and the following is a reply to such an article in the Kalamazoo "Advocate." Its splendid spirit and the clearness of its argument are such that we republish it in full except for minor ondeelone

To the Editor of the "Advocate": Dear Sir:-In reading your editorial dealing with the recent attempt of the Socialist Party to hold a meeting at Water and Burdick streets and the resulting arrest, I feel that you will allow me the privilege of stating the position of the Socialists to the readers of the "Advocate."

As regards the right of the mayor to exercise discretionary powers in permitting the use of the streets for the running of fortune wheels, sale of medicines, merchandise and the use of street fakirs in general, the Socialist Barty raises no question whatever, as an ordinance covering such motives is undoubtedly a necessary part of the capitalistic government.

Socialists Not Running a

Game of Chance. The Socialist Party, bowever, refuses to be classified in this manner. We are not venders of merchandise or running a game of chance, but earnest and intelligent American citizens with strong political convictions which we are not afraid to present out in the

I thank you for calling attention to the fact that the Salvation Army and other religious speakers hold meetings in the streets at various places more prominent and calculated to obstruct traffic than the one chosen by the Socialist Party. You might also have gone farther and stated that street fakirs of all kinds, from fortune wheels to venders of fine tooth combs, have been permitted to hold forth at various corners, although presumably on payment of a license, and none of these gentry were considered dangerous disturbers of the peace. regard to the latter class, as before stated, the Socialists admit the mayor's right to regulate or forbid. With regard to the Salvation Army and speakers on religion we contend that they are exercising a right that was established with the American republic and that no mayor or city ordinance can take away the right to worship God as their conscience dictates, whether it be in the aristocratic church or under the broad canopy of heaven out on the crowded street, which, to my way of thinking, is nearer in line with the teaching of the Master whom they

follow. But behind this religious freedom and right is one even more important. for religious freedom was not gained or could not be long maintained without the political freedom which was established by our forefathers.

"Bow to Recognized Authority."

For this reason I take exception to rour statement that we, the Socialists, when denied free speech, to us the most speed right of our citizenship, "should have bowed to recognized authority and accepted the mayor's dic-I am sure in making this sta ement that you have not fully appreciated our position in this matter or calculated what tremendous danger is involved in such "recognition of auhority" where no authority exists.

Our contention is that we are clearly within our constitutional rights in demanding free speech on political and economic questions. That as a political party, officially recognized by the state, we do not have to ask the consent of any man, or class of men, to conduct our educational campaign, to cather our fellow citizens and talk to them on the vital questions of the day. To recognize the power of a city mayor to set aside our constitutional rights and classify us as worse than street fakirs, only fit to associate with the hogs and cattle of the Haymarket, is to recognize that all our freedom as citizens of a republic has been taken

### Cossack's Sword and

Bayonet in America. Furthermore it means that the very foundation stone of our republic has been undermined and that a "political offense" has been established in line with the government of the Russian Tsar, whose "recognized authority" is backed up by the gatting gun and the Cossack's sword and bayonet. are not yet ready to recognize such ar bitrary power or to give up our rights as citizens without a struggle.

In the present controversy let it be borne in mind that the Socialists are not fighting for any new rights, for economic liberty, but for the retention of rights that have been fought for by our forefathers.

We do not believe that the citizens of Kalamazoo will stand by and see us deprived of our political freedom no matter how little sympathy they may have with our economic views. The fact that they may not agree with is is no reason why they should deprive us of our rights to be heard epeuly and freely.

# WE'LL GO RIGHT UP THE ROAD.

By Horace Traubel.

We'll go right up the road. No mat- road the colleges must be destroyed. ter who or what may try to throw us off the track we'll go right up the road. Watch us and see if our lives lie to our creed. Our course is set. We have a certain place to go. We know the path we have to take in order to apology or compromise. Right up the get there. We may be sorry to meet road we go. We are not safe. We with obstacles. But we are not afraid of obstacles. We are sorry for the obstacles. We are not sorry for our-We have sworn a big oath. The oath will be kept. Nothing can promise to let injustice off with per-turn us aside. We may have to go centages of restitution. Injustice can slow. We may have to fight. We do only be let off when it makes the full not choose the terms. We are prepared for any emergency. We set the journey's end and the way we are to pass. All other items in the process may be as they may be, we will be ready to face them. Do you who want us to stay just where we are and be satisfied realize what such a resolution means? It may mean sacrifice and starvation. It may mean the hardest human work and the poorest worldly pay. It may mean death itself. But the way is fixed. The soul of the freshening dawn has appointed the task. We are not brave men. We are not better than anyone else. We are convinced men. We see a great light ahead. We are travelling towards it. We can't take our eyes off the ideal. It shines there lustrous with justice. If we look behind we see poverty. It we look ahead we see plenty. If we look behind we see war and theft. If we look ahead we see peace and integrity. Who are you that you have the hardihood to stand in the way and try to broom back the flood? You are as good as lost. You might as well try to stop the sun from shining as stop this pilgrim-crowd. We sweep on. Nothing can resist us. God help anything that gets in the way. This is not the time to quote even the great men against us. Away, too, with the great men who are in the way. man who is not great enough to go with us is great enough to stop us. We are not quarrelsome. We would rather say the kind word than the cruel word. We would rather shake hands with you than hit you. We would rather you understood our dream than saw it in a false perspective. But we have got to stick to the road. Right up the road we go. If the colleges are in the

possession, prestige, power, any antisocial instrument or institution of renction, is thrown across the line of our march we will really to it without are just. We do not undertake to preserve the rents, interests, and profits of the present régime. We updertake to preserve the humanities. We do not amend to justice. We see the great crowd of possessors and parasites who resist the new world with the old. But the new world will keep its date with the ideal. The invested powers may seem impregnable. But love can reduce any fortress of evil. It may take time but it can be done. It may cost much but the price can be paid. We are warned. From both sides of the road as we march. Parents, brothers, sisters, friends, lovers, cry to us to come back. Tears are shed. Our fatal stubbornness is deplored and denounced. But the light in the distance steadles our shaking nerves. Has any man a family when justice is at stake? Has any girl a lover when the children in the tenements starve? Has any father a child or any child a father when the great cause issues its call? Forward, then, dear ones: forward, forward, all together, and for forever. He loves best who loves all. He worships best who stands for the welfare of the people. He has the clearest sight who sees to the journey's common end. We will not fool our life and love away in pleasant bypaths. We will keep to the main road. We will stay with the crowd. We do not want to arrive ahead. We want to arrive with the crowd. Do I see you weeping, dear brother? Wipe your eyes. Face the light. I know you do not like to say good-bye to those you love. Neither do I. But it is only for awhile. We will all meet again in due time. Even those who think we are wrong will meet with us again. Be sad if you must. But be resolute. Let them see your grief as you see theirs. But do not let grief make you weak. Let grief make you strong. Face the light. We'll go right up the road.

should arouse the support of every man and woman, regardless of party affiliations, who has one drop of the revolutionary blood of the founders of this republic in their veins. Shall the Socialists be permitted to express their nolitical convictions as free American citizens, or shall they be forced to ask the consent of the mayor when they wish to open their mouths and go where he tells them to go? Granting that they should, what is to hinder the mayor driving us out of the Haymarket, like the other cattle, and again exercising his "leniency" by germitting us to gather on the banks of the Kalamazoo river seven miles out of the olty limits?

Russia and Kalamazoo, Mich. If we have no right to speak what we believe, why should we be per-mitted to VOTE what we believe. In Russia they shoot political offendersin Kalamazoo they have already put one in jail and have yet to decide what

shall be done with him. Here again let me call the attention of the thoughtful citizens of Kalamazoo to another fact. Having once established the right of the mayor, or rather the POWER, for no such RIGHT can be established, to stop free speech on the part of the Socialists, every place except where his majesty may condescend to be "lenient" and place us, why not try it on the Democrats or any other parties who might differ from the "recognized authority"?

I assure you, Mr. Editor, that the Socialists are fighting for the very life of this republic in their fight for free speech. If we lose in Kalamazoo, we lose all over the state of Michigan, and our rights as citizens are gone, we may exist as far as our political views are concerned, only by permission. I not believe that the citizens of Kalamazoo will stand for this or that this city will be the first to pull down the stars and stripes of a republic, estab-lish a political offense, and, through its mayor and council, drive its earnest citizens to the Hawmarket like hogs to a slaughter pen.

I understand the fakirs were on the Haymarket for the first time Saturday night. As a part of the crazy system of capitalistic distribution we have no sympathy with them, nor do we propose to be classed with them or placed with them. When they drive the Salcation Army on the Haymarket we will pool our rights with theirs, for, no matter how much we may differ with them religiously, they should be given opportunity for free and open ex-The muscles of strong men and the

tender flesh of women and children have been torn from their limbs wild beasts while "recognized author-ity" sat in cushioned seats in the area; nd applanded. The Socialists do not pose as mar-

tyrs in Kalamazoo, we are amazed that our political rights, long estabished and exercised, should now mestioned. We expect a strong in electual battle to gain our economic very start with a denial of our right even to be heard, we subbornly take the fight where our ancestors left

The "Square Deal" Mayor. reuly and freely.

The question at issue is one that Party made one mistake, we never

G. H. LO

should have gone to the mayor and asked his permission to exercise our rights. After consideration this course was decided upon because Mayor Thompson was elected on a "Square Deal" platform and it was contended that there was no question about our being granted the street corner for which we asked. We should have marched down and "possessed" it the same as we breathe air.

Religious freedom and political freedom are both causes for which, in the past, the wisest and bravest of our race have fought and died.

In our main contention for our rights as citizens the only mistake we can make is to submit without a struggle. and we do not propose to do this, but to fight the matter out to the bitter end. If the powers that be decide that to raise our voice to express our earnest political convictions is a crime. then we shall commit that crime and take the consequences, whatever they may be, for we consider it more bonorable to go to jail in defense of our rights than to be herded like bogs in the Haymarket at the "dictum" of "recognized authority." God knows the working class of this country have little enough freedom as it is without submitting to having any of it taken

#### AWAY. For One Voice Silenced a

Thousand Shell be Heard. We must and will be heard, either out in the open as free citizens or as "political offenders" behind the bars. When capitalism suc one voice that is raised for freedom a thousand more will take up the cay. Behind us, if need be, are fifty th sand loyal Socialist comrades in this country and hundreds of thousands of

sympathisers will rapidly fall in line.

It will take a greater struggle to destroy political freedom than it took to establish it. The franchise was given to the working class in the strugles between contending factions of the ruling class, not to be used in their own behalf but to be cast for their masters, and up to date the vast mafority of the workers have followed the program as outlined for them. But low a rebellious element arises and actually proposes that the working class shall use their ballots in their OWN interest elect members of their OWN class to power and use that power to establish economic justice. these fellows must be dealt with as disturbers of the peace and if the mayor permits them to associate with the hogs and cattle on the Haymarket he does so only because he is "lenient" with them.

Believing that this matter is of vital impostance to all your readers, as free citizens. I have written somewhat at length. I do not wish this to be construed as a criticism of your editorial but as a statement of the reasons why the Socialists did not see fit to accept dictum of recognized authority or to recognize the authority, who came to the vital rights of our citizen-

When my trial takes place I hope

the members of the working class will be there to hear the evidence.

In closing I wight further call your nitention to the fact that every piece. the Sectalist Party has the union label

G. H. LOCKWOOD,

The question of the relation of the So-cialist Party to the trade unions having again aftracted attention within our ranks. The Worker has inadgurated a symopshim to which representative com-rades are being invited to contribute, set-

rades are being invited to contribute, set-ting forth various points of view.

To each of the comrades invited to par-ticipate in this discussion we have sub-mitted the following questions, with the explanation that these are not intended to bind the writers, but merely to indicate the scope and nature of the symposium:

"1: What do you understand by the term industrial unionism"? Do you consider such unionism superior to the existing form of craft organization? If so, why?

"2. What are the causes of the defects of which you complain in the existing unions? How would the industrial form of orfanization obviate these evils?

"3. Do you think it advisable to form a new organization, rather than to work for the transformation of the existing unions? Why?

Why?

"4. What do you think ought to be the attitude of the Socialist Party, as such, toward the organizations of labor on the economic field?"

Under the same heading we have printed rour articles not written for the sym-posium, but pertinent to the subject. We may present others in the same way.—Ed.]

### By George Kunkle.

In penning this article for the symposium of The Worker, I especially ap-ply it to question one and four of the symposium, which I think is very important. To begin with, we see that in the realm of proletarian thought, confusion prevails, this confusion seems to consist in the different tactics pursued by each respective wing of the emeral labor movement. Previous to the introduction of industrial unionam, two distinct antagonistic forces of the general labor movement were openby et war with each other in regards to the pursuance of tactics and organi-sation. These two conflicting forces consisted of the S. L. P. and the S. P., the former standing on the crumbling foundations of an antiquated form of rganization, while the latter proved to be the most logical and survived. With the introduction of industrial mionism it seemed to act simultaneously as a connecting link in bringing these two opposing forces together, hence we find chaos reign in this domain of thought. Some of their most eminent spokesmen have made statements in regard to the Socialist Party that leads us to believe that they play about the same part in the labor movement as Henry George did in political economy. And as some of these logicians (?) in this latest commodity movement (the L. W. W.) have been generous enough to enlighten the Socialist in regard to his inadequacy, we will investigate as to the adequacy of the I. W. W. Let us analyze this latest phase in economic evolution and base our whole analysis on facts. So the question to begin with is. What is the I. W. W.? To answer that we will state fact number one.

The I. W. W. Is a movement organ-

ized for the purpose of controling the commodity, Labor power, and IS NOT an economic organization. "An economic organization of necessity implies economic power, i. e., control of wealth production, and the wage

economic organization without economic power is a palpable absurdity. It is in no sense of the word an eco-nomic organization, altho it may be an organization for the purpose of obtain-ing such power." While on the other hand, the capitalist possesses all the functions (which are powers of gov-ernment) that are indispensable to an conomic organization; depose him from these, and his economic organization which he now maintains thru

our analysis is, What is its limitations?

So we apply, fact number two limitations are wholly determined by the conditions of the labor market, I. e., supply and demand. On a rising labor market unions expand, on a declining market they shrink, and as the introduction of improved machinery goes on at an ever increasing pace, a

eral strike" must still remain a dream Now comes our third and last question. What relation does it bear to the general labor movement? So we bring fact number three into play. It bears about the same relation to the general labor movement now as the A. F. of L. did at the time of its introduction, or the K. of L. did at the time of its birth, each form being nothing more than the reflex of the then prevailing conditions. As economic conditions slowly change a corresponding change in the labor anatomy follows as logical as the reflection does a configration. Therefore, if these are facts, as I have the "scientific conviction" that they are, then we find that this organization, which is commonly called an economic organization is nothing more than a combination of sellers trying to force its wares above the market price. In their effort to do so they are confronted with an overstocked market, their relations to the general labor movement being no more important than any other commodity movement that preceded it. Yet some of our Marxian philosophers (as they term themselves) look upon this latest phase in-economic evolution as being the paramount issue. Is it because economic pressure has forced these sellers of labor power to recognize the inevitable? or do our philosophers get excited over the term class struggle? Now it is up to these Marxian (?) philosophers to recognize the fact that we already have a revolutionary organisation which is world wide; its historic mission is the emancipation of the working class. This is no time for us to waste our energy on isolated move ments; let them live if possible, but where our energy is needed is within the Socialist movement. Nearly sixty years ago the proletarian was called "unite", and unite we must

ing class.

### AN AMERICAN GRAND DUKE

Henry Clews, the great Wall Street broker, has had the following bulletin posted in his office: "Corn crop this year, 2,700,000,000

BOASTS OF OUR PROSPERITY.

"Wheat crop, 722,000,000 bushels.

"Cotton crop, 11,000,000 bales. "United States Steel Corporation's net.profit for the last quarter, \$40,000,-

"A man died to-day in Anconia, Ill., who weighed 460 pounds, and was 73 inches around the waist. This should not be surprising, because he was born

in the corn belt country.
"A dark lady in Texas recently gave birth to six little blackies. What a country! What a people!"

Mr. Clews should note the other side of the shield. It would read some

thing like this; Millions of women working for wages in the United States. Nearly two million children working

for wages in the United States. Ten millions of the people of the United States in poverty.

Two and a half billions of corn and wheat raised in the United States this year, and a woman recently starved to death in a New York park.

die on Manhattan Island where Mr. Clews' office is located are buried in Potters' Field.

What a country! What a people! Sure Mike-also Mr. Clews.

# RECORD OF W. R. HEARST.

To the Editor of The Worker: -The So cialist Party will again be confronted with the Hearst campaign, and of course some good natured person will come out and tell us how unjustified we are to speak against is now injustined by are to speak against ifonorable W. R. Henrst's personal character. Now let us for an instant analyze and see what the uplifter of the common people has accomplished within the last

Who was it that advised the people to the fer Rold. A. Van Wyck, the ice thief? Hon. W. R. Hearst, of course. Who was it that edvised the people to vote for Geo. R. McClellan, the gas mayor? Hon. W. R. Hearst, of course. Who was it that said the Democratic party is in favor of having the coal mines of the state of New York, In state control, knowing that there are no coal names in this state? W. R. Hearst, of course. Who was it that paid Delegates Who was it that paid Delegates to moon Hearst for president at the last presidental or rather national convention of the Demogratic party, Hon. W. R. Hearst,

was it that said Alton B. Parker,

slaves have no such control. Therefore

these agents will go to pieces.
So the next question that arises in

rising market cannot be hoped for; hence the beautiful vision of a "gen-

until we dethrone this cowardly bourgeois class and establish a government

deserve the support of any decent citizen and yet before election advised the people to vote for that servant of the truets, that tool of Belmont, and at the same time None other than our congressman. R. Hearst. In a word—who was it that made fools of his readers by striking out the chapters of "The Jungie", that deals with Socialism? No one else than W. R.

based upon the interests of the work-

These are all facts-facts that no one can deny-facts that should be presented to the voters on every occasion. Ye gods, if this is the Moses of the common people,

I pity the common people.

ABE PANZER

Brooklyn, N.-Y., Aug. 2.

### NEW YORK LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of The Worker:- Recently at the corner of Seventy-sixth street and First avenue, I listened for awhile to the speeches made by a group of Socialist orators. In the course of one of the speeches the speaker referred to the elimination of certain pages of "The Jungle" in !ts repub lication by the "American" and made num-erous references to books and to reading which would tend toward the enlightenment of his hearers, and the consequent improve-ment in social conditions. The speaker seemed to me entirely right in this regard. He however spoke as the the books to which he referred were not obtainable by the average worker. In this respect he was in error. Every book to which he referred, the works of every author of which he spoke, and many of like kind of which he spoke, and many of like kind of which he fulled to speak are entirely accessable to every person in this city. The Worker from time to time publishes advertise-ments as well as reviews of books of interest to Socialists. I know personally that the bulk of these books may be obtained at every branch of the Public Library. Also, the branches of this Library are so located the probably 95 per cent of the population of Manhattan, live within five minutes walk of one of the branches. There are very few places in this boro that are outside of the limit of a ten minutes walk from a branch. There are three branches now in operation in the Bronx and two in Staten Island. In all these branches books of the character which I have indicated may be obtained. There is almost no formally or red tape connected with the issue of books, except than a guaranter is required from all persons not teachers and not known to one of the branch librarians. There is no charge for the use of books, and special students receive special

EDWIN WHITE GALLLARD. New York, July 28.

### HE REMEMBERED THE WORKER

George Press of Kern City, Cal., writes: find a renewal for The Worker for one year. I would have sent it sooner but inst Saturday was my first pay day since the carthquake and I could do it." It takes Who was it that said Alton B. Parker, more than an earthquake to jar some So-the candidate of the gas trust, does not cialists away from support of their press.

# IN OLD MEXICO.

Political Autocracy in the Form of a Republic.

Economic and Political Conditions Described by an American Wage Slave in the Land of the Montegumes -Unionism Making Progress.

The general interest recently awakened by the publication of hair-raising stories as to the near expulsion of all Americans from the neighboring republic of Mexico by the laboring class, fallaciously described by the capitalist press as "thoroly organized," warrants the space necessary to present a brief summary of the real conditions. Having spent some time in that country as a railroad employee in comparatively close touch with the progressive and liberal element, I have a fairly good knowledge of the actual situation and I shall try to relate some facts of interest to the working class of the United States.

### Political Conditions.

The economic conditions in Mexico are rapidly changing from the former semi-feudal system that prevailed for over three centuries to modern capitalism with all its usual accompaniments, and altho as yet the necessity of the economic and political o. anization of the working class is but dimly recognized, and at present is some what confused with the question of race prejudice, there is no doubt but that as a result of the present agitation together with the rapid reorganization of the industries of the nation by foreign and native capitalists, the class struggle will be more clearly defined and the ultimate effect will be a Mexican Socialist movement.

That this movement will have to contend against a powerful opposition is apparent from a glance at Mexican political conditions. The government, altho organized as a federal republic of some twenty or more states, is in reality a thinly-veiled autocracy. General Porfirio Diaz is serving the twenty-second year of his presidency, and still has four years to serve to complete his present term. It would be impossible to displace him except by an armed revolution, as the so-called free suffrage of the people is a still greater force than it is in parts of ur own glorious republic.

### Crooked Elections.

The "peons," (ordinary wage laborers) are voted according to the wishes of the ruling powers, and as there is no secret ballot, it is very easy to force the "peons" to do anything desired, especially as the employers generally hold concessions from the gov-ernment, and, with the exception of a few surviving followers of Benito Juarez, the reform president of the sixties, who died in 1872, practically all of the ruling class is a unit in support of General Diaz.

The governors of the various states, supposedly elected by the people, are in reality appointed by the federal government, and they in turn appoint the subordinate local officials. The result of this system can be easily imagined.

Several times during recent years peaceable meetings of the members of the Liberal Party, a political faction opposed to the present regime, have been broken up by soldiers and "rurales" (federal police) and the participants killed or wounded. The most radical of the opposition papers, "La Regeneracion," was driven from the country a couple of years ago and is now being published at St. Louis, Mo.

Editor in Jail. In Mexico, however, as everywhere, such repression is bound to breed apposition, and there are now several quite radical liberal weeklies published in the capital and one semi-weekly, "El Paladin," which is the ablest champion of the people, and whose editor, Senor Bitancourt, has just finished serving a jail sentence on account of an editorial held to be defamatory of General Diaz. Taken all in all there is an immense dissatisfaction with the rule of Diaz, as may easily be learned by anyone who will take the trouble to get in touch with the laboring and middle classes of Mexico, instead of following the example of the majority of Americans visiting the country, who take for granted the smooth stories of prosperity and content told so glibly by the ruling class.

### **Economic Conditions.**

It is but recently that the Mexican working class has been confronted with the question of machine produc tion on a large scale, and naturally their first efforts to adjust themselves to the new conditions are attended by great difficulties, particularly as the attempt to form a labor union is treat ed by the government as a revolution. In the transportation industry these difficulties have been augmented by the fact that many of the American railroad men in Mexico, members of the O. R. C., B. L. E. and other railway brotherhoods, do not encourage the adhesion of their Mexican fellow workingmen to these orders, and in some cases tacitly discourage the idea of organization among Mexicans. One cause of this attitude is the idiotic "aristocracy of labor" idea and the other the very American habit of considering foreign workingmen as in-

About a year ago a number of Mexican railroad employees having be come convinced of the American policy on this point, resolved to organize a railroad union on industrial lines, i. e., including all employees in one organization, and they have been so successful that at present "La Gran

Liga de Ferrocarrileros" has ten thousand members and is growing every

### Expulsion of Americans.

We now approach the question of the proposed expulsion of Americans. Some of the members of the new or-ganization, elated with their success and naturally piqued at the position of the old brotherhood members, are pro-posing that the new union be restricted to railroad men of Mexican nationality, and that on the sixteenth of September next, (the anniversary of the Mexican Declaration of Independence), all American railroad employees be forced to leave the country. The first annual convention of the new union is to be held in Aguascalientes during August, and then this question and many others will be decided. There is little probability of the expulsion scheme meeting the approval of the delegates especially as they know that at the present time there are not enough skilled Mexican employees to fill the places of the foreigners, and also as the government has given notice that in case of a disturbance it will support the strangers. Therefore it is extremely probable that this question will be settled sensibly, and that in the future all railroad men will be admitted to the union, and the race ques

### Labor Organizations.

With the development of factory industry there is a corresponding movement of organization among the workers. The tobacco inborers of Jalapa are well united, and won a strike about six months ago. The textile workers of Orizaba are organizing, and already have a strike on their hands. They published a labor and Socialist paper for a few weeks, but it was suppressed by the police. The miners of the north are uniting, as demonstrated by the Cananea trouble, which, by the way, would have been avoided if the mine bosses had used a little consideration in the treatment of their men. On the whole the outlook in Mexico is not so hopeless as many Americans imagine, and, altho, as a result of the political despotism in force, it is very likely that the social revolution will be accomplished by a powerful economic organization whose demands cannot be resisted successfully. At all events it is to be believed that the sister republic will not remain too far in the rear of the march of the tions toward Socialism. H. T. S.

EXPOSING AN ADVENTURER. That disgusting adventurer, Herbert N. Casson, who, with Martha Moore Avery, Goldstein, Gordon, and persons of that ilk were going to smash Socialism at least four years ago, was given a deserved editorial lambasting in the 'Amalgamated Journal", official organ of the iron and steel workers, published at Pittsburg. Casson has been writing about one of his pipe dreams in 'Munsey's Magazine", and, in his usual underhanded, tricky manner, attempts to belittle the workingmen and glorify the plutocrats, even to the point of whitewashing Carnegie. Casson claims that the Homestead strike was not for wages, but was a matter of authority; that the Amalgamated Association wanted to be consulted concerning improvements to be made in the works. He parades the fact that rollers make high wages; that a mill man lives in a \$3,000 home; that some of them pos sess property valued at ten to fifteen thousand dolllars, as the it was a crime, and that, the Amalgamated was guilty of placing men in such a criminal position. He goes on to charge that when a local union in Chicago refused to strike a national officer seized the charter and tore it into shreds, a lle that was manufactured by the Chicago "Chronicle", leading Parry open shop organ owned by Banker Walsh, charged with being a thief. The "Journal" explodes Casson's lies and declares that "It is a burning shame that the Amalgamated Association should be made to play the villain part of it, especially from the pen of a man who has posed so often as a champion for organized labor." This is the fellow who had the blessings of Gompers, who hedped peddle his books thru the unlone and who altho not a member of a union, rushed to Federation conventions to hawk his wares, which also consisted in knocking Socialists. Give a fool enough rope and he will hang himself. Decent trade unionists, both conservatives and radicals, will not re gret the fact that the Reverend Mr. Casson has unmasked himself .- Cleve

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ind Lecturers for Colorado.

In this connection, I desire to again pre sent an extract from the minutes of the State Executive Committee of Idaho, which appeared in the bulletin of June 23:

Whereas, the situation in Idaho this cam paign presents an extraordinary opportun

Whereas, the eyes of the world are direct ed particularly to this section and will closely watch the results at the coming "Battle of Ballots", and Whereas, good results will be a universal

benefit for the party,
Therefore, we the State Executive Conmittee ask of the National Committee, all

possible aid at their command during this The State Committee of Colorado also ad fress you thru the National Office as fol-

That you start a special Colorado Cam "That you start a special Colorado Cam-paign Fund by asking all the Socialists of America to contribute to it as a protest against the kidnapping and illegal holding of Comrades Mover and Haywood."

I have suggested to the Colorado State Committee that in the event of a specia fund being raised, it should also include

Idaho stood sixth to the top in the cialist votes cast in the year 1901.

A new situation presents itself in the political history of America, and links these states together in equal importance. We find Comrade Haywood, a marked vic-tim by the capitalist class, as a candidate for the gallows in Idaho, and the chosen epresentative of the working-class, andidate for Governor of Colorado.

I suggest the advisability of sending letter to every Trades and Labor Organiza-tion, calling attention to the passing of the liberties of American citizenship with the for definite resolutions protesting against crime committed in the name. ould be provided to secure contributions to the Campaign fund. The issue is clearly marked. The political line-up is the capitalist class against the working class. The importance of this campaign should be presented to every organization of workingmen. The arrangements thus far made in the National Office have been with a view to equalize the assistance rendered to the state of Colorado and Idaho, all of which is submitted for your consideration. THE NEW ORLEANS RESOLU-

The resolutions by Local New Or leans, La., proposed for referendum. willished in the Weekly Bulletin, July 11, have been seconded by Local Bentonville, Ark. Relating to the resolution, National Committeman Berger writes the National Secretary as fol-

I want to enter a protest against the Apsertion of the two Whereas's in referendum demanded by Local Whereas's in

According to the National Constitution no referendum can contain a comment. These two preliminary clauses in the New Orleans referendum certainly ought to be construed as comments. No clause of sort is constitutional, and I strongly ob-ject to their insertion in a referendum.

The National Secretary decides the

resolution is in conflict with the con-stitution and calls attention to the following motion adopted by the National Executive Committee at the March retary be instructed to call attention Weekly Bulletin to the fact that Sec. 3, Art. XI of the National Constitution requires that all propositions for referendum be presented without preamble or comment." This motion has been published several times in the Weekly and Monthly Bulletin.

ONE-DAY'S WAGE FUND. should return subscription lists with

two-thirds of the amount collected to their respective state secretaries on or before the 5th day of August. Local secretaries in unorganized states should send one-half of the collection

GENERAL NOTES

Socialists of Porto Rico are preparing for the next election. The election takes place in November, Nominations have already been made for councillor every district. General Secretary Rafael Alonzo states that a full municipal and territorial ticket will be placed in the field.

The Secretary of Local Parsons Kans., writes that as a result of the police fight against Arthur Morrow Lewis' literature selling, at the first meeting after Comrade Lewis left, 14 new meinbers were admitted, and there are 16 applications for next

meeting. While Ida Crouch Hazlett was eaking on the street at Wallace, Idaho, July 27, the electric lights were turned out, leaving the city in darkness. It was learned that this attempt at the suppression of Socialist acita tion was resorted to by direction of the

August Palm, Swedish lecturer, can accept not more than five dates in Massachusetts, just prior to Labor Day. Applications for the same should be sent direct to the National Office. A charter was granted to Local Por-

tales, Roosevelt County, New Mexico-10 members. convention will be held by the

Polish Socialist Alliance, Sept. 2, in

New York City. NATIONAL ARGANIZERS. Dates for Nations Organizers and Lecturers for the coming week are:

Aug. 16, Bockford; Aug. 17, Sevanna; Aug.

Isane Cowan: Aug. 12. Grand Forks. N. D.; Aug. 13, Devils Lake; Aug. 14, Towner; Aug. 15, Lausford; Aug. 16, Minot; Aug. 17, 18, Williston. So! Fieldman: Pennsylvania, under direc

J. L. Fitts: Aug. 12, Coal Creek, Tenn.; Aug. 13, 14, Newcombe; Aug. 15, 16, Jelli-co: Aug. 17, 18, West Virginia, under direc-

tion of State Committee.

tion of State Committee.
Winfield R. Gaylord: Aug. 15, Chillicothe Mo.: Aug. 16. Moberly; Aug. 17, St. Louis; Aug. 18, Decatur, III. Geo. H. Goebel: Wisconsin, under direc-

tion of State Committee. W. A. Jacobs: Aug. 11, 12, Lafayette, Ind.: Aug. 13-19. Frankfort. Morrow Lewis: Aug. 12-18, Chi-

Lena Mororw Lewis: Montana, under dition of State Committee.

R. Osborne Aug. 11-13, Columbia, C.; Aug. 14-17, Augusta, Ga. August Palm (Swedish): Aug. 12, 13, Des Moines, In.: Aug. 14, Moline, Ill.

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, Under direction of State Committee

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

Secretary Barnes has compiled the

following list of speakers available for Labor Day, who should be written to direct for their terms:

Wm. Adams, Wilmerding, Pa.; F. E. Ash ton, 163 Randolph St., Chicago; Geo. E. Bigelow, 980 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago; George Breiel, 70 Perin Bidg., Cincinnati, O.: John W. Brown, 66 E. Fourth St., care John C. Chase, New York City; Jas. F. Carey, East Surry, Me.; T. Clifford, care Cleveland "Citizen", Cleveland, O.; Joseph Caldwell, Brockton, Mass.; E. H. Davis, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. H. Floaten, Arca St., Finingeipnia, Fa.; A. H. Fioaten, 506 So. College Av., Fort Collins, Colo.; F. K. Clifferd, 177 Johnson St., Winona, Minn.; N. P. Gelger, 104S E. Seventy-eighth St., Cleveland, O.; Geo. H. Goebel, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Max Hayes, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.: Ida C. Haz-Mo.; W. A. Jacobs, care National Office Henry R. Kearns, 253 Beech St., Arilington N. J.: Cameron King, 920 Fulton St., Sat Francisco, Cal.; Nicholas, Klein, 70 Perin Mechen, W. Va.: Freeman Knowes, Dead wood, S. D.; G. A. Lafayette, 1614 Grand Av., Kansas City, Mo.; Austin Lewis, 528 Telegraph Av., Oakland, Cal.: Geo. E. Lit-McKee Lincoln and Hendricks Sts. San St. Flint Mich . Word H. Mills Box Dallas, Tex.; Ed. Moore, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; T. J. Morgan, 79 Dear born St., Chiengo, Ill.; James Oneal, 70 Perin Bidg., Cincinnati, O.; John M. Ray, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; S. M. Reynolds, 3094 Ohio St., Terre Haute, Ind.; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, Cal.; A. M. Simons, 204 E. Kenzie St., Chicago, Ill.: May Wood J. E. Snyder, 1121/4 W. Grand Av., Okla homa City, Okla.; Seymour Stedman, 94 Lasalle St., Chicago, III.; F. G. Strickland, 70 Peria Bidg., Cincinnati, O.; A. M. Stir-ton, Gagetown, Mich., R. F. D., No. 3; Fred Newport, Kr.; Chas. Ufert, 4121 Boulevard, W. Hoboken, N. J.; Jos. Wanhope, 20) Will-lam St., New Tork, N. Y.; Franklin H. Wentworth, Indian Head Road, South Han on, Mass.; Dan A. White, 13 Crow

FORCONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN. Addresses of Socialists, sympathizers or readers of party papers in the following districts are wanted by the Na-

Brockton, Mass.; John M. Work, 1313 Har

rison St., Des Molnes, In.

tional Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Alabama, Third District: Countles of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell. Fifth District: Chambers, Clay

Counties of Antauga, Chambers, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Moon, Rand and Tallapoosa, Forward addresses to State ecretary, Comrade T. J. Lamar, Box 6)8 Arkansas, Seventh District: Counties of

Hemptscad, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, ion, Quachita, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot, Lafayette Borward addresses to State Secretary, Comrade Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark.

Kentucky, Tenth District: Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menetee, Pike, Powell, Walfe. Forward addresses to State Secretary, Comrade Frank H. Streine, 327 W. Tenth street, Newport, Ky.

Massachusetts, Fourteenth District: Coun-ties of Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable. Forward addresses to State Secretary, Comrade Geo. G. Cutting, 699 Washington St., Bos

Missouri, Third District: Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, and Worth. Forward addresses to State Secretary, Comrade Otto Pauls, 324 Chestnut St., St.

Pennsylvania, Seventeenth District: Countles of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Hunt-ington, Fulton, Franklin, Snyder, and Union. Twenty-third District: Counties of Fayette, Greene, and Somerset. Forward addresses to State Secretary, Comrade Robert B. Ringler, 628 Walnut St./ Read-

Tennessee, Ninth District: Countles of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Landerdale, Obion, and Weakley. Forward addresses to State Secretary, Comrade J. T.

addresses to State Secretary, Comrade J. T. McDill, 469 Humphrey St., Nashrille, Tenn. Texas, Eighth District: Counties of Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, and Leon. Forward addresses to State Secretary, Comrade W. J. Bell, 106 W. Erwin St.,

The Essex County Central Commitee met in Salem, Sunday, July 29. Delegates were present from H averhill, Salem, Beverly, Peabody, Danvers, Amesbury, and Saugus. county literature agent and organizer. John D. MacLean of Haverhill, begins work the middle of August. Donations toward his expenses were received as follows: Salem American Club, \$5; Salem Polish Club, \$2; Peabody Finnish Club. \$10; Amesbury Club, \$1; Geo. W. Corson, Beverly, \$1; J. Lavigne, Beverly, \$1; John F. Putpam, Danvers, \$1; George E. Bigelow: Aug. 15, Eigin, III.; Geo. H. Leonard, Beverly, 50c.; Jacob | Kourinan, Salem, \$1; total, \$22.50. The

Finnish delegate reported that "Raivanja", the Finnish Socialist paper pub-lished at Fitchburg, needed a linotype machine and press of its own at a cost of about \$3,200. English speaking comrades are urged to donate to the by Finnish comrades of Massachusetts. The county meeting voted for tribute and send same to the manager of "Raivaaja", Box 408, Fitchburg, Mass. The next meeting will be held in Socialist Hall, Salem, Sunday, Aug. 26, 2 p. m.

The Haverhill Club has lost a valuable comrade, John McCarthy, Probably few Socialists in the country have sacrificed more in proportion to their means and ability than did he. Altho he was over 60 years old and earned not over \$7 a week, he kept his dues up and also insisted on contributing to campaign funds. At least once he contributed half his week's wages to prevent the defeat of ex-Representative Carey, and would not be pacified until it was accepted reluctantly by the committee.

David Taylor of Amesbury sold 50 copies of "The Jungle" in two weeks. John D. MacLean of Haverhill sold 75 copies in three week's spare time. beside working full time in a shoe fac-

Four Haverhill Socialists recently saved the 17-year-old son of Mayor Wood from drowning in the Merrimack River, and the local daily, the "Gazette", in reporting the incident thoughtfully omitted giving credit to the Socialists or to mention their names. Socialists are now wondering if the Mayor will reciprocate by giving the Socialists their apportionment of election officials as the law provides, and thus guarantee a fair count.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held its weekly meeting Aug. 2 at its head-quarters, Gibson Hall. The chief item of interest was the announcement that G. G. Hall had been awarded one of the prizes periodically offered during the contest for the Boston "Globe" automobile. This amounts to \$10, and will be handed over to the Dorchester Socialist Club as agreed upon. With this success the Massachusetts comrades eught to continue their exertions and secure all the votes they can for Comrade Hall, as there seems a good chance of his winning one of the auto-

Squire E. Putney. Secretary of the Socialist Party State Committee of Massachusetts, has issued the following circular letter:

I am in receipt of several comm as to congressional nominations in this state owing to communications from the National Secretary. In this state we are an official party. And all of our nominations, state and district, will be composed of cau-cus elected defegates chosen at caucuses held Sept. 25, 1906. No other conference The state convention cannot be held earlier cancuses. The coming state confer ence Aug. 12 is NOT THE LEGAL STATE CONVENTION FOR NOMINATING A

STATE TICKET.

As soon as possible caucus and convention calls will be issued, with all necessary

The picnic committee of the Socialist Party and kindred organizations of Hudson County meets at Socialist headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City Heights, Sunday, Aug. 12, 10 a. m. Final details of the picuic will be arranged.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Open-air meetings in Hudson County are as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 11—Hoboken, Washington and Third, Speaker, Mead. Jersey City, Newark and Jersey Aves., Speaker, Kilingbeck, Newark Ave, and Willow Court. Speaker, Paline. Noon meeting. Pump works in Harrison, Speaker, Reilly.

Monday, Aug. 13-West Hoboken, Spring d Shippen, Speaker, F. Urbansky

Tuesday, Aug. 14—Hoboken, Fir Bloomfield, Speaker, Schubert. H Fourth and Harrison, Speaker, Rellly. Thursday, Aug. 16—Hoboken, Washing ton and Eleventh, Speaker, Killingbeck. Saturday, Aug. 18—Hoboken, Washing

ton and Third, Speaker, Paine. Jersey City Newark and Jersey Aves., Speaker, Mead. Newark Ave. and Willow Court, Speaker, Killingbeck. Noon meeting. Pump works in Harrison, Speaker, Killingbeck,

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

At the meeting of Local Philadel-phia, held Aug. 1, five new members were admitted.

Since the last report twenty-three meetings were held. Four were not held on account of bad weather. Collections at seventeen meetings amounted to \$15.39. literature sales, \$17.30, including four half-year subscriptions for papers. Literature sales for July were \$120.00.

Jas. H. Maurer, candidate for Governor, will be here for one week during October. Ed Moore, candidate for Auditor General, has been engaged for one week, the State Committee has not yet assigned the dates

The incomplete returns received so far for the one-day-wage fund show very favorable progress.

The Grand Opera House has been secured for the Debs' meeting, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 23rd.

T. J. Lewis will continue his engagement here until Aug. 18. Sol Fieldman comes here Aug. 21 to 31. Alexander Rosen speaks on

Aug. 22, 23, and 23. Ella Reeve Bloor has been engaged for the last two weeks of Sept. Arrangements are being made for a few speakers for October. T. J. Lewis will probably be engaged for the first two weeks of September to complete our list of meetings for that period.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia will be held as follows: Sunday, Aug. 12-North Plaza, City Hall, Chas, Sehl, Frank Sutcliff.

Monday, Aug. 13-Broad and South. Sam

bla. J. McKelver, Jos. Cohen. Third and Queen. Jewish speakers. East Plaza, City Hell. E. C. Leighton, J. G. Dobsevage. Fortieth and Lancaster. C. P. Hall, Thos. J. Lewis. Noon Meeting—Richmond and Norris.

Thos. J. Lewis. Tuesday, Aug. 14-Broad and Fairmount J. McKelvey, W. R. Cassile. Twenty eighth and Wharton, H. Fisher, Frank Sut

sheck, Thos. J. Lewis. Wednesday, Aug. 15-Fourth and Monroe. R. Nicholson. Jos. Cohen. Twenty-third nd Columbia, D. Dollsheck, Chas. Sehl. Fourth and Washington. H. Fisher, Thou J. Lewis. Kensington and Cumberland. J McKelvey, Simon Knebel.

Noon Meeting. Broad, above Callowhill Thursday, Aug. 16—Germantown and Chelten. Th. Birtwistle, Thos. J. Lewis

I'wenty-third and South. G. Bowersox, W. Friday, Aug. 17-Ash and Thomps

John P. Ciark, Martin McCue. Front and Dauphin. D. Dollsheck, Geo. Cohen. Kensington and Clearfield. R. Nicholson, E. J. Higgins. Thirty-third and York. J. J. McKelvey, Thos, J. Lewis. Noon Meeting-Fourth, above Columbia

Saturday, Aug. 18-Fifth and Jewish speakers. Germantown and Lehigh. Sam Sadler, Is. Levitsky. Kensington and Lehigh. D. Dollsheck, Thos. J. Lewis. Gernantown and Bristol. E. C. Leighton, Mar tin McCue. Forty-second and Lancaster. Wm. Pierson, H. Fisher, H. Russel. Main and Cotton, W. R. Cassile, Th. Flood Whitehead. Twentieth and Federal. J. J. McKelrey, Jos. Cohen. Richmond and Williams Reuten Satin, Chas. Sehl. Frankford and Unity. J. Jelinek, Max Stadlen, E. J. Higgins.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Applications for Ed. Moore of Philadelphia, must be filed not later than August 8. The next regular meeting of the County Committee, will be held at headquarters, 526 Federal street Allegheny, Sundey Aug. 12, 3 o'clock p. m. All nomination papers must be sworn to by five of its signers. Each qualified voter can only sign one each of the state, County Congressional Senatorial, Judicial and Legislative pa pers. All papers should be returned by Aug. 15.

Hereafter open air meetings will be held once a week, on the same night as indicated in the schedule below. Meetings will be held at factories and

BOOST THAT LABOR DAY EX CURSION TO NEW CASTLE. Speakers are requested to announce it at all pen-air meetings.

Eugene V. Debs will very likely speak in Allegheny County the latter part of September. Five thousand copies of the resolu-

ions on "New Labor Parties", passed by the Socialist state convention, will be distributed among the labor unions English Branch of Allegheny has re

ceived a fresh supply of literature, This branch sells an average of \$ worth of literature each week. The Marx Club meets at 526 Federal treet Allegheny, every Sunday even

Local Wilkinsburg will have an open-air meeting at the corner of Penn and Wood Sts., Wilkinsburg, Monday, Aug. 13, 8 o'clock.

County Organizer Schwartz will be chairman and Comrades Holmes and Wright the speakers. Every comrade that can possibly attend should do so, as trouble from the police authorities is expected, they having repeatedly refused permission to Socialists to hold open-air meetings.

Open-air meetings in Allegheny County are as follows:

Every night-Allegheny, Federal and Dia n Sts. Local speakers. Monday, Aug. 13-Allegheny, Beaver and

Washington. Wilson and Meng. Fittsburg—Twelfth and Carson Sts. Wan-tope and Connors.

Tuesday, `Aug. 14—Homestead, Eighth

and Amity Sts. Meng and Levin. Wednesday, Aug. 15—Braddock, Sixth and Braddock. McGhee and Adams. Wan-

Pittsburg—Second and Flowers. Thursday, Aug. 16-Pittsburg, Homewood nd Kelly Sts. Holmes and Wright. Pittsburg-Fifth Av. and Pride St. Wil-

on and Schwartz Friday, Aug. 17-Allegheny, Preble and Hanover. Cunningham and Schwartz. Pittshurg-Fifth Av. and Pride St. Jew-

Alleghens-Prospect and Braebec. Bohe-

hian speakers.
Saturday, Aug. 18.-- Wilmerding, Kennedy and Adams. Duquesne-Grant Av. Holmes and Wright.

Carnegle-Second St. and Fourth Av. Wanhope and Rees. Sharpsburg-Ninth and Main Sts. Wilson

and Marshall. McKeesport-Fifth and Walnut Sts. Cun-ningham, Meng and Connors. Pittsburg-Court House steps. Fred L.

Sunday, Aug. 19-Allegheny (Hall meet ing). 526 Federal St. S. Levin. Subject ocialism as a factor in Morals.

### Here and There,

At its last regular meeting the Central Committee of Baltimore, Md., appointed a committee to select a suitable ground for a picnic. The Ways and Means Committee to collect one day's wages for the campaign fund resigned the list. Branch 1, Socialist Propaganda Club, reported that in conjunction with the Workingmen's Circle, Branch 9, Friends of the Russian Revolution, and the Arbeiter Bund, a clubhouse had been bought for \$7,000 at 1208 E. Baltimore street. Propaganda committee reported that 29 copies of Moyer-Haywood booklets

for Oneal should be made to State Secretary Klein:

New York State.

The postnoned festival of Local Youkers will be held, rain or shine, at Peter Franz's Picnic Grounds, Saw Mill road, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12. Music and singing. Take Tuckahoe cars right to the ground. Admission

The annual picule of Local Roches

ter, Socialist Party, will be held Sunday. Aug. 12, to commence at 10 a. m. at Bay View (Glen Haven cars): committee has made great preparastrumental music, dancing, etc. Special attention is called to the German pastime "Taubenstechen", as well as to the naphtha launch, the services of which have been donated by one of thé comrades. At 4 p. m. Socialist candidate for State Comptroller. John O'Rourke, will make a short address Refreshments will be served on the main and upper floors of the pavillon. The Arbeiter Sængerbund has decided to attend in a body. Comrades should bring their friends and families.

Dates of speakers for August are: John C. Chase: Aug. 9, Kingston; Aug. 10, Newburg; Aug. 11, Middletown; Aug. 13, Port Jervis; Aug. 14, Haverstraw; Aug. 15, Yonkers; Aug. 16, Mt. Vernon; Aug. 17, New Rochelle

Guy E. Miller: Aug. 9. Limestone: Aug. 10. Wellsville; Aug. 11. Hornellsville: Aug. 13, Addison; Aug. 14, Corning: Aug. 15, 16, and 17, Elmira: Aug. 18, Waverly; Aug. 19, 20, 21, and 22, Binghamton; Aug. 23, Oswego; Aug. 24. Ithaca: Aug. 25, Geneva: Aug. 27, Seneca Falls; Aug. 28, Auburn; Aug. 20, Syracuse; Aug. 30, Fulton, and Aug. 81, Oswego.

Chas. S. Vander Porten: Aug. 9, Albany: Aug. 10, Watervliet: Aug. 11, Troy; Aug. 13, South Glens Falls; Aug. 14, Ft. Edward; Aug. 15, Schenectady; Aug. 16, Amsterdam; Aug. 17, Johns town; Aug. 18, Gloversylle; Aug. 20, Little Falls; Aug. 21, Herkimer; Aug. 22. Illon; Aug. 23, Frankfort; Aug. 24, Utica; Aug. 25, Rome; Aug. 27, Watertown; Aug. 28, Oswego; Aug. 29, Fulton: Aug. 30, Syracuse, and Aug. 31, Lyons.

James F. Carey will tour the state beginning Sept. 1. His short engage ment makes it impossible to place him in every local up-state. His tour as outlined by the State Committee is as follows: Sept. 3, Yonkers; Sept. 4, New Rochelle; Sept. 5, Newburgh; Sept. 6, Kingston; Sept. 7, Albany; Sept. 8, Troy; Sept. 10th, Glens Falls; Sept. 11, Schenectady; Sept. 12, Gloversville: Sept. 13. Johnstown: Sept. 17. Rome: Sept. 18. Onelda: Sept. 19. Syracuse; Sept. 20, Auburn; Sept. 21, Ithaca; Sept. 22, Geneva; Sept. 24, Ro chester: Sept. 25. Buffalo: Sept. 26. Dunkirk; Sept. 27, Jamestown; Sept. 28, Salamanca: Sept. 29, Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville; Oct. 2, Corning; Oct. 3, Binghamton; Oct. 4. New York.

Tours are now in preparation for Sol Fieldman, M. W. Wilkins, Dan A. White, John C. Chase, Gustave Strebel, and John W. Brown. In addition to also in preparation for Ludwig Lore of New York. Comrade Lore is an eloquent German speaker and can be used where there is a strong German population. He is available for only two weeks, his vacation time, and his charges to the State Committee are very small, being only his railroad and hotel expenses. It is to be hoped that the locals will take advantage of

Chas. Vander Porten reports two successful meetings, one at Newburgh, Aug. 4, the other at Poughkeepsle Aug. 6. In Newburgh the strike of trolley men resulted in a meeting of 800 persons, the best open-air meeting held by any party in Newburgh. In Pougheepsie there is no party organization and a few sympathizers arranged the meeting. Comrade Vander Porten will probably return to organize soon.

Guy E. Miller and John C. Chase are having well attended meetings and report unusual activity.

On account of Guy E. Miller's nomination for Congress in Colorado and the demands that he be sent back there for a vigorous campaign, it was decided to release Comrade Miller after Sept. 1. His dates after Sept. 1 will be filled by John Collins of Illinois, who will begin in Rochester on Aug. 20, for ten days, ending Aug. 31.

New York City.

A meeting of the new 21st A. D. will take place on Monday, Aug. 13, 8 p. m., at the rooms of the Harlem Socialist Club. If a sympathizer, living in the district, wants to know more about the party organization and how to join it, he is invited to this meeting or he can address the Organizer, Richard Wie necke, 2456 Eighth avenue. The first meeting of the new Gen-

eral Committee will take place on Sat urday, Aug. 11, 8 p. m., at New York Labor Temple, 243-247 E. Eightyfourth street. Important business, in-cluding nominations for various officers and committees, will be made and the new delegates are requested to be present at the meeting. The representation is the same as in the previous General Committee: One delegate for each subdivision and an additional delegate for every ten good standing members. Representation will be determined by the number of good standing members as reported by the financial secretaries of the reapportioned districts. Delegates should see to it that their respective financial secre-Propaganda committee reported that 29 copies of Moyer-Haywood booklets had been sold.

At thirteen meetings in Montana Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis sold \$140.85 worth of literature.

James Open's dates in Ohlo are: Aug. 11, Girard; Aug. 12-14, Younestown; Aug. 15-16, Ashtabula; Aug. 17-19, Conneaut. Applications for dates

Applications for dates

that their respective financial secretaries have forwarded to the Organizer the financial and membership report, otherwise they cannot be seated as delegates.

The Assembly, Senatorial, and Congressional conventions in New York County will be held on Thursday, Friday, Aug. 18-19, Conneaut. Applications for dates

Application of the Corner of the Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Lee. Sist A. D. S. W. corner One Hundred and First Av. Tim Murphy, Alegranon Le

Certificates of nomination and all the necessary information concerning nominations will be sent to the secre taries of each convention. Delegate should attend the various conventions

so that full tickets may be nominated. A regular meeting of the New York Daily Call Conference will be held on Friday, Aug. 17, 8 p. m., at 85 E. Fourth street. Every delegate is urged to attend, as important business is to be transacted.

The East Side comrades will formal ly open their campaign with a ratification meeting and concert to be held on Friday, August 17. 8 P. M., af the Kallsch Theatre, 45 Bowery. speakers will be: Morris Hillquit and Hagh O. Pentecost in English, Abe Cahan and Meyer London in Jewish and Alex. Jonas in German. The nommee for congress in the ninth district. still to be selected, will also speak. Admission, 15c. and 25c.

Open-air meetings in Kings County are arranged as follows:

FRIDAY, AUG. 10. 21st A. D .- Cook and Humboldt Sts. L. Goldberg, N. Asbel.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

6th A. D.—Kline's Hall, 124 Hopkins St. Jewish meeting. Jacob Pankin, B. Wolff, J. Bergmann. 12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Seventh Av. W. Mackenzie and Geo. L. Giefer. 4th A. D.—Bedford and Myrtle Avs. Joseph Chant Lipes. 23d A. D.—Fulton, junction of McDougal St. N. S. Reicheuthal, D. L. Lache-

macher. THURSDAY, AUG. 16. 13th A. D.-Grand and Manhattan Av. W. Mackenzie, Jos. A. Well. 8th A. D.-Union St. and Fonith Av. Josefus Chant Lipes.

The recently organized Branch 2 of the 22d A. D. held its second meeting Friday, Aug. 3. This branch promises to rival in activity Branch I of the same district. Officers elected were: Organizer, Ch. Meyer; Assistant Organizer, Geo. Fleisher; Delegate to County Committee, Ch. Durrant; Joint Agitation Committee, John Mueller, Ch. Burger, William Koenig. Discussions will be held after each meeting. The next branch meeting will be at Marmede Hall, 700 Eevergreen avenue.

The following additional notices of open-nir meetings in Kipgs County are received too late for insertion in the schedule published elsewhere in this issue: Saturday, Aug. 11-Fifty-fourth St. and Fifth Ave., George M. Marr and H. A. Crygier. Hamilton Ave. and Columbia St., Edward Dawson and Mark Peiser. Tuesday, Aug. 14-Hicks and Harrison Sts., William Mac kenzie and F. L. Lachermacher. Wednesday, Aug. 15-Manhattan and Norman Aves., George M. Marr and Joseph A. Well. Friday, Aug. 17-Court and Degraw Sts., George L. Geifer and N. S. Reichenthal.

The 5th A. D. and Br. 1 of the 23d D. will meet on Sunday, Aug. 12, 2.30 P. M., at No. 1980 Fulton Street.

PRIMARIES IN KINGS COUNTY.

Primaries of the Socialist Party of the County of Kings, city and state of New York, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly, Senate Congressional, and Judicial District conventions and transact such other business as may come before them, will take place on Friday, Aug. 17 1906, from 7 to 10 p. m., at the follow

1st A. D., J. Markwalter, 341 Gold St. 2d A. D., F. Spaniding, 159 Prospect St. 3d A. D., 550 Hicks St. 4th A. D., J. C. Lipes, 880 Bedford Av.

5th A. D., real estate office, T. A. Hop-kins, Quincy and Broadway. 6th A. D., 222 Stockton St.

7th A. D., C. Brash, 65 Fifteenth St. 8th A. D. 856 Baltic St. 9th A. D., 1072 Thirty-ninth St. 10th A. D., N. S. Reichenthal, 71 Lafay-

11th A. D. 340 Grand Av., residence of Comrade Nolan. 12th A. D., 335 Prospect Av.

13th A. D., cigar store, 82 Union Av. 14th A. D., C. Better, 131 N. Eleventh St. 15th A. D., Eckford Hall, corner Eckford

16th A. D., 2806 Twelfth Av., residence Comrade Herbst. 17th A. D., at A. Tropé, 242 Kosciusko St. 18th A. D., G. Petersen, 12 E. Seventh St. 19th A. D., 949 Willoughby Av.

224 A. D., 675 Glenmore Av. 23d A. D., 1898 Fulton St. Each Asembly Destrict will elect three delegates to a judicial conven-

tion, five delegates for a Senate nomination convention and five delegates for a congresional nomination convention, and as many delegates as you have good standing members for an Assembly convention, dates of which will be published later.

By order of the County Committee, FRED. SCHAEFER, County Organizer.

### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEWYORK CITY. Open-air medings will be held by

Local New York, Socialist Party, as FRIDAY ANG 10

Sth A. H.—N. W. corner Broome and Clinton St. Abe Panzer, Win Karlin.

19th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. S. Goldharth, D. A. White, Peter E. Burrowes.

20th A. D.—N. W. corner Eightfieth St. and First Av. H. Haviden, I. Phillips.

220 A. D.—N. E. corner Eightfieth St. and Third Av. P. H. Donnhue, Heary Harris. 9th A. D.-N. E. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Tenth Av. Tim Murphy, J. G. Kanely.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

MONDAY, AUG. 13.

ighth Av. I. Philips, Dan A. White.
A. D. East Side)—N. W. corner
h St. and Second Av. Wm. Mendel-has, Laylu.
A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred
ony sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. P. TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

6th A. D.--N. W. corner Sixth St. and venue D. N. S. Reichenthal, Tim Mur-St. and Eighth Av. Mendelson.

11th A. D.-N. W. corner Forty-eighth St.
221 Eighth Av. Henry Harris, Dan A.

222 Thirty-second

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

13th A. D.-N. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. nd Eighth Av. P. H. Donahue, J. G. and Eight Av. Dobserage.

18th A. D.—N. W. corner Seventieth St. and First Av. I. Phillips, Dan A. White.

21st A. D.—N. W. corner Gue Hundred and Thirty-third St. and Lenox Av. Chas. Lavin, Wm. Mendeison.

25rb A. D.—S. W. corner Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Mark Pelser, Thos. J. 28th A. D.-N. W. corner One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. Aib. Abra-hams, The Murphy.

THURSDAY, AUG. 16.

A. D.-N. W. corner Seventeenth St. Eighth Av. N. S. Reichenthal, Dan A.

and Eighth Av. N. S. Reichentnai, Dan & White.

6th A. D.-S. E. corner Sixth St. and Avenue C. Jos. C. Lipes, Chas. Lavin.

19th A. D.-N. W. corner One Hundred and Sixteenin St. and Seventh Av. A. B. Demilt, H. R. Kearas. FRIDAY, AUG. 17. 10th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and second Av. Alse Panzer, Chas. Lavin. 11th X. U.—N. W. corner Forty-eighth St. and Tenth Av. Jas G. Kaneiy, Tim 1101 A.
St. and Tenth Av. Jas G. Kanely, Tim
Murphy.
Jith A. D.—N. W. Seventy second St. and
Frest Av. Fred Paulitsch. Thos. J. Lewis,
21th A. D.—N. W. corner Eighty first St.
and First Av. P. H. Donahue, Dan A.
White.

22d A. D.-N. E. corner Eighty-seventh St. and Avenue A. S. Goldbarth, H. Hayl-den, Wm. Karlin.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18. SATURDAY, AUG. 18.

16th A. D. N. W. corner Fifty fourth St. and First Av. Henre Hards, Chas. Lavin. 30th A. B.—One Mundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Third and Levington Av. H. Havidon, Wairen Atkinson. 448. 4 19-8. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Alcornen Lee, J. G. Pobserage.

324 A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. John Mullin, Dan A. White.

334 A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Shuy-first St. and St. Ann's Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Tim Murphy.

CONVENTIONS IN

NEW YORK COUNTY. ASSEMBLY.

Conventions of the Socialist Party of the countr of New York, city and state of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for members of the Assembly. will take place on Thursday, Aug. 16, at 8 p. m., at the following places....

lat A. D., 249 W. Broadway, drug store, 24 A. D., 237 E. Broadway, chbrooms, 3d A. D., 66 E. 4th St., Organiser's office. 4th A. D., 92 Sheriff St., residence of L. Newman. D., 204 W. 15th St., electrical

6th A. D., 255 E. 4th St., clubrooms. 7th A. D., 256 W. 27th St., plumhing shop. 8th A. D., 142 Delancey St., clubrooms. 9th A. D., 250 W. 25th St., clugar store. 10th A. D., 170 E. 4th St., residence of D., 437 W. 50th St., shoe store. D., 210 Avenue A, residence of

A. D., 22 West End Av., residence of 14th A. D., 315 E. 84th St., cigar store.

18th A. D., 201 E. 68th St., residence of ppenheimer.
h.A. D., 224 W. 114th St., residence of
MacGrath.
A. D., 1528 Second Av., hall.
t.A. D., 2456 Eighth Av., residence of

A. D., 243 E. 84th St., cinbrooms. A. D., 231 Edgecombe Av., upholstering shop.

24th A. D., 149 E. S9th St., residence of
Dr. L. Lichtschein. Dr. I. Lichtschein. 25th A. D., 112 E. 19th St., office of Rand 26th A. D., 22 F. 108th St., residence of Dr. S. Berlin. 27th A. D., 26) W. 455

Tith A. D., 20) W. 11st St., residence of Hugo Pic., 2011 Third Av., hall. 28th A. D., 126 E. Fighty-sixth St., residence of A. Jabilnowsky. 30th A. D., 122 E. 135th St., residence of 30th A. D., 526 W. 125th St., clubrooms.
Stat A. D., 250 W. 125th St., clubrooms.
32d A. D., 2600 Third Av., hall.
33d A. D., 3300 Third Av., clubrooms.
34th A. D., 704 E. 183d St., residence of
Chas. E. Jones.
Lith A. D., 706 E. 170th St., residence of

Chas. E. Jones. 35th A. D., 706 Miss E. Hansen D., 706 E. 170th St., residence of CONGRESSIONAL The 10th. 11th, 12th, 18th, 14th, 15th, 16th 17th and 18th Congressional District Conventions of the Socialist Party will take place on Friday, Aug. 17, 1996, at 8 p. m., at the following places

Eighth Congressional District, at 68 P 4th. St.
Touth, 255 F. 4th St., clubrooms.
Eleventh, 585 Eighth Av., clubrooms.
Twelfth, 241 E. 42d St., clubrooms.
Thirtecath, 112 E. 19th St., office of
Rand School.
Fourteenth, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St., hall.
Fifteeuth, 311 Amsterdam Av., express

office.
Sixteenth, 2011 Third Av., hall.
Seventcenth, at 256 W. 125th St.
Lighteenth, at 2500 Third Av., hall.

A convention of the Socialist Party of the Ninth Congressional District for the pur-pose of nominating a candidate for Con-gress is hereby called to meet on Thursday, Aug. 16, at 8 p. m., at 237 E. Broadway,

STATE SENATE. The Senate District Conventions of the

Socialist Party, county, city and state of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Senate will take place on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 8 p. m., at the following places:
Eleventh Schafe District, at 237 E.
Broadway, clubrooms.
Twefrit, 255 E. 4th St., clubrooms.
Thirtcenth, 255 W., 27th St., plumbing

hep.
Fourteenth, 241 E. 42d St., hall.
Fifteenth, 385 Bth Av., clubrooms.
Sixteenth, 288 F. 84th St., hall.
Seventeenth, 112 E. 19th St.
Fighteenth, 852 Columbus Av., printing

office.
Nineteenth, 250 W. 125th St., clabrooms.
Twebtieth, 2611 3d Av., hall,
Twenty-second, 3500 3d Av., hall,
Twenty-second, 3500 3d Av., hall,
By authority of the New York County
Committee of the Socialist Party,

U. SOLOMON, Organizer. NAMES FOR THE RAND SCHOOL.

Comrades and friends of the movement can do a useful service by send-ing to the Secretary of the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, the names and addresses of persons outside the party, who are likely to be interested in the work of the School. Send them in at once.-Adv.

16th A. D., 241 E. 42d St., clubrooms,

By James M. Reilly.

The institutions treated in this rticle will be Employees' Savings article will be Employees' Saving Funds and Stock Purchasing Schemes The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company conducts a Savings Fund, to which employees and their near relatives may entrust their savings, as a feature of its Relief Department. This plan was inaugurated in 1882, and a feature of it is that employees may not only become depositors, but may money for the purpose of building homes, or freeing them from debt. (The last is a sort of "Robbing Peter to Pay Paul" arrangement, only the "Peter is amply protected against loss.) The average annual earnings of the Fund since inaugura tion have been about 11/4 per cent, whereas, when employees the full legal rate of 6 per cent is charged.

On the Pennsylvania System the Employees' Savings Fund is in charge of a surerintendent and three trustees who are officers or directors of the company. The fund was east of Pittsburg in 1888 and west of that city in 1903. Only employees may me depositors, and at the present time the rate of interest paid to depositors is 81/2 per cent per annum. The rate may be changed by the trustees upon six months' notice to the deposi-

Employees receiving more than \$300 per month are not eligible to become depositors, and another provision is that no employee may deposit more than \$100 in any calendar month. The maximum balance that any depositor may carry is \$5,000. Should a depositor leave the service of the company, his account is terminated within thirty The trustees may, upon thirty days' notice, return to any depositor the amount of his deposits, with accrued interest thereon. Should an employee wish to withdraw from the fund, ten days' notice is required.

In Great Britain, the Great Central, Great Western, London & North-Western, and North-Eastern systems are among the most prominent roads conducting Employees' Savings Funds. The average rate of itnerest paid on systems is about 31/2 per cent annually.

The East Indian Railway, in Asia and the Natal Government Railways, in Africa, also conduct Employees' Savings Funds.

These funds not only enable the company to use their employees money for carrying on their business. but also "gives them a line" on the actual cost of living among their employees. This information is very val-uable to them in adjusting wage

There were present: Comrades Van-

dervelde, Furnemont, Van Haylett,

and Huysmans (Belgium), Llayse, Tak,

(France), Molkenbuhr (Germany), Go-

sia) and Hardie MacDonald Barnes

Will Thorne, Richards, Seddon, Hud-

son, Parker, Glover, and Wardle, rep-

resenting the British Labor party;

Comrade Mannoury (Holland) acted as

The Conference was called to co-

sider chiefly (1) better methods for

protests in the Parliament of the dif-

ferent countries; (2) means by which

the Russian Revolution may be pro-

pitiated in the Parliaments; (3) post-

International Peace Conference of

1907, and towards the Inter-Parlia-

mnetary Peace Union Conference of

first session, as it was thought advisa-

ble for the sitting to be in private,

especially as it was only the constitu-

tion and name of the Socialist and La-

bor Inter-Parliamentary Committee

that was being discussed. It was

agreed to defer the question of rules

to a meeting to be held a day before the opening of the Stuttgart Interna-

Discussion on Russia.

Duma-made a lengthy statement re-

garding the position of affairs in Rus

sia. A Labor Group had been formed

in the Duma (since dissolved) consist-

ing of representatives of the workers,

peasants, and "intellectuals". The

Group had demanded the complete in-

vestigation of the whole Russian gov-

ernment for the crimes they bad been

guilty of. The Labor Group were striv-

ing for the abolition of capital punish-

ment, the eight-hour day, the right of

Labor to the land, and general legis-lative enactments for the benefit of the

workers. All of which measures have

A Pointh delegate disagreed with the

previous speaker, thinking it impossi-

ble to achieve any real benefit from the Duma. He also impressed upon

the delegates not to take any notice

whatsoever, of the news concerning

Russia that appeared in the capitalist

Vandervelde said we are more than

aware of the narrowness of the means of the Russian comrades. What has to

Only the Socialist press was to

been of the most radical and uncom-

promising character.

be relied upon.

M. Annakine-the member of the

tional Congress.

The press was excluded from the

July 23, 1906, and following days.

France were unable to be present.

(Rus-

relik, Anakine, Roubanovitch

last month.

the secretary

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has, since 1893, conducted a Stock Purchasing Scheme. On the first of each month the company quotes'a price at which employees may purchase stock, on the installment basis, during the ensuing month. Payment for this stock may be made in installments of \$5, or any multiple thereof. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent is allowed on the installment while they are being paid. When the last payment is made the employee receives a certificate of stock, and is a full-fiedged stockholder, with power to transfer his share, if he so desires. He may then commence the purchase of another share, on the same basis. Em ployees wishing to purchase stock cash may take more than one share at a time, special prices being quoted in such cases by the New York office of the company thru its vice-president. The Great Northern Railway Com-

operates this feature on a somewhat different plan, which does not involve either a gift or transfer of stock to its employees. Instead of this, the company has set aside 10,000 shares of tock at a par value of \$100 each, held in trust by a company known as "The Great Northern Employees' Investment Company, Limited". Cer-tificates are issued to employees by the Investment Company in multiples of \$10. To purchase these certificates employees must be at least three years company's service and receive less than \$3,000 per annum. The maximum amount to which any employee may subscribe is \$5,000. A dividend of 6 per cent per annum is guaranteed by the company. Employees holding certificates may withdraw at any time. and the company has a like privilege of returning to any employee at any time the amount of his certificates with interest thereon.

Like the Insurance and Pension features, referred to in my last article, these Savings Funds and Stock Plans tend to make the employees more tractable, thru deluding them into the belief that they are a part of the roads, and have a voice in its operation. The Great Northern's Stock Plan is really the Employees' Savings Fund under another name, and the Illinois Central loes not pay enough wages to employees to make it possible for them to ever acquire a controlling interest in the road. Even if there were such danger the company could prevent it, since they quote the price at which the stock may be purchased, and also may withdraw this feature at any

time should it prove unprofitable. The third and last article on "Rallway Provident Institutions" with Railroad Y. M. C. A. branches and similar organizations.

#### courades have money, but that the INTER-PARLIAMENTARY Russian government has none.

CONFERENCE MEETS. Some discussion took place on the means to be adopted internationally in The Socialist Inter-Parliamentary case the peace of the world were Conference, composed of the Parliathreatened, and it was agreed that the mentary representatives of the Social-Conference should be summoned in the ist parties of Europe, met in London, event of such a danger.

The most heated discussion of the conference occurred on the question whether Socialists should take part in the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Confer-Van Kol, Troelstra (Holland), Vaillant ence, called to meet a few days later. Molkenbuhr and Sudekum of Ger many, Troelstra of Holland and Valliant of France opposed participancy and Vandervelde of Beigium made the principal speech for it, arguing for individual action on the part of the dele gates. Valliant pointed out that the delegates there had no mandate what-Bebel of Germany and Jaures of ever from their different national parties, and it would be necessary for them to obtain that mandate before they could decide the question. It was common and simultaneous actions and finally decided that individual participation be allowed the Socialist parlia-

mentarians. The British motions relative to an were referred to the Inter-Parliamentary committee.

There was some dissatisfaction expressed at the short notice given for preparation for the conference and which undoubtedly prevented a larger and more general attendance.

## AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowltributions for the Russian revolution:

F. Friedrichson, Spokane, Wash., \$5; per Volkszeitung", \$101; Gesang Verein Arion Stonington, Conn., per G. Schmitz, \$20; John and Paul Ehmann, Cincinnati, O., \$10; Bakers', St. Louis, 15. per Ch. Hahn, \$5; Herm. Zurkuhle, Elyria, O., \$1.25; R. Jowsnowitch, Highland Park, Conn., \$2: Auton Kempe, Jersey City, per W. A. Arie-son, \$2: May celebration of the Econom. Educat. Lengue, Washington, D. C., \$8.75; Wm. Stark, Ravenna, Neb., \$1; Wm. Prits chan, Boelus, Neb., \$2; F. W. Pritschan, Boelus, Neb., \$1; M. Dessauer, Cincinnati, O., \$2; F. Huntsman, Cincinnati, O., \$1; per "Yolkszeltung", \$28.75; previously acknowledged, \$9,470.66; total, \$9,661.41.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

NAMES FOR THE RAND SCHOOL Comrades and friends of the move

ment can do a useful service by sending to the Secretary of the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, the names and addresses of persons outside the party, who are likely to be interested in the work of the School. be done is not only to see that our | Send them in at once.-Adv.

# LITHOGRAPHERS OUT ON STRIKE.

National Association of **Employers Refuse Eight-**Hour Day.

Half the Shops Grant Demands of Men, and All Signs Point to a Speedy Victory-Bosses Whine About "Cold-Blooded" Union Men of San Fran-

Last week saw the inauguration of a strike by the members of the Lithographers' International Protective and Benefit Association for an eight-hour day. Between forty and fifty thous and men in all parts of the United States are directly or indirectly affected by the struggle.

### One-Half the Shops Are Won.

About one-half of the employers gave in to the demands of the men at once, and since that time the gains for the strikers have been stendy, each day adding to the list of union The resisting bosses belong to the

National Association of Employing Lithographers, many of whom not only refuse the eight-hour day, but declare themselves for the open shop and everything else that goes with slave labor at its worst.

When they had their shops manned with union men they did only the best work and were very particular to employ only the best men. Now that they are at war with the union any old kind of work goes, and, the good workmen being in the union, the bosses are looking for unlearned and incomnetent men and boys, trying in every possible way to tide over their difficulties long enough to beat the union.

The strikers are in good spirits, their organization is in good shape, there is every reason to believe that they will achieve a speedy and substantial victory.

#### Bosses Begin to Bellyache.

The employers have put up a whine because of the union's demand in San Francisco. One of the officers of the employers' association, as reported in a capitalist daily, said:

The demands of the men have been granted in San Francisco. The union acted in a cold-blooded way there, where the shops were in the ruined district. The employing lithographers had small places put up and were trying to retrieve their trade when the demand came. They did not join our association because they did not want to get into a strike first now."

### Bosses Never Are "Cold-Blooded".

The union acted in a "cold-blooded way," did they? Of course those eniploying lithographers do not ask increased prices for their product in San Francisco when they are able to get And equally of course they would not be so "cold-blooded" as to cut wages down when they have the power. Why is it always a sin for men to seek high wages, and why is it always a virtue for capitalists to refuse to pay high wages? Ask the Employers' Association-any of them.

However, the whining of their Eastern pals did them no good and the San Francisco bosses are paying up for the same reason that the others will-because they must. Which is the best reason in the world. More power to the striking lithographers.

### HARVARD PROFESSOR.

He Lectures on Socialsm and Tries to Present an Impartial View of the Question but Falls.

Dr. Thomas N. Carver, professor of economics in Harvard College, gave an interesting lecture on "Socialism" in the new lecture hall at Cambridge last week to about five hundred of the summer students. He said in part:

"Poverty is what the Socialists are trying to eliminate, and poverty is a disease for which some cure should be found. It is no accident that we find in the field of economics as well as in medicine the quack. Socialism, as a movement, is very general, but at its best, it is not a state of action or an ideal, but a constructive program which contemplates the acquisition by the government of the means of production and the industries and their establishment on a co-operative rather than a competitive basis.

"Many reformers, however, including Huxley and John Stuart Mill, tho soclalistic in tendency, did not believe in the abolition of competition; and as universal co-operation probably would never come about voluntarily, to be effective it must be compulsory, and under the jurisdiction of organized government., In reality, then, Socialism is co-operation in contrast with competition, and will come, as Karl Marx puts it, thru 'class struggle'.

"The majority will enforce universal co-operation and the issue will be decided at the polls.

"Since Socialism is opposed to cometition, it is well to ask which is the better system. Harmony and Christianity are not compatible with competition, say the radical Socialists; while those favoring competiton argue that nature will work out her own ends, in spite of man's endeavors to the contrary.

"The system of competition is not vet perfected; otherwise some men who by evading the system have amassed vast fortunes would not have been allowed to do so. The choice, therefore, is between improving the system of competition, or setting up a sweeping co-operative system."

# SANCTIMONY.

Scab Printing Concern's Fake Opposition to Child Labor.

Crowell Company, Publishers of the Scab "Woman's Home Companien". Pretend to Make War on Child Labor.

The scab Crowell Publishing Company, who run the scab "Woman's e Companion", has started among the few remaining readers of that pe per what they call the Anti-Child Sla very League

The League's principles and purposes are said to be to bring about conditions wherein every child , will have the right to "health and education", and that "child labor interfered with that right". It declares that "child labor is in itself cruel and wasteful, that it is mentally, morally and physically injurious to the child. and that it is a distinct menace to the nation."

#### Scab Labor and Child Labor.

The same people who have gotten up this League have refused to grant the eight-hour day to their printers, and the latter have been on strike against the Crowell Company for months. Every intelligent man knows that in no possible way could child labor be so quickly abolished as to provide the child's father with work at high wages and short hours. Yet the "Woman's Home Companion" insists on the openshop, low wages and long hours. for as they have the power they wil see to it that no man employed them shall have the wages necessary to make a home nor the time to be come any child or woman's home companion.

Their idea of the proper thing for woman's home companion is a scab magazine run in such a way as to enrich those who own it and pauperize those whose labor makes it. It would be difficult to imagine an instance of hypocrisy more ridiculous or more plainly apparent than this pretense of the owners of the "Woman's Home Companion" to be opposed to child labor while they insist on running a scab printing office, and are entirely willing to see their old employees out on strike for months together.

### Sweat Man, Woman and Child.

What about the children of those employees? Do the owners want their children to labor? If not, how do they suppose they are to live when their fathers are deprived of work thru the refusal of the Crowell Company to grant them decent conditions ployment? If they had their uninterrupted way, probably they would have nothing but child labor. They employ non-union labor because it is helpless, and the next most helples form of labor is child labor. A man who would swent the last possible cent out of a man would do the same with his children or his wife if he has the power.

There is one good thing to be said of the "Woman's Home Companion" and its publishers. That is the result of their insistence on the open shop and the long working day is rapidly placing the "Woman's Home Companion" in a position where it will not need any labor.

### SCAB MAGAZINE INSOLVENT.

The "Men and Women" Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, a scab Typothetae concern which has been fighting the Typographical Union, has been bankruptcy and a receivthrown into er appointed. There will be others to travel the same road.

### IN "MERRIE ENCLAND."

"Thou hast multiplied the people and not increased the joy". Herod massacred the innocents; England—the pseu-do-humane—has instituted conditions amidst which the innocents inevitably die. In relation to infantile life the deadly character of the conditions prevalent in industrial towns has been made manifest for a long period past by eminent experts in vital statistics, such as Dr. Farr, Dr. Ogle, and Dr. Tatham. In Dr. Newman's recently published work on "Infant Mortality this scandal is once more brought home to the public by a comparison between three manufacturing towns (Preston, Blackburn, and Leicester) and three rural counties (Herts, Wilts, and Dorset). Of 100,000 infants born, the number surviving in three months six months, and twelve months is as follows: In the three rural countles-Died in

three months, 5,180; died in six months, 6,932; died the first year, 9.717.

In three towns-Died in three months, 9,126; died in six months, 14,426; died the first year, 21,803. Thus, of 100,000 children born in the

three rural counties the number of infants who die in twelve months' time is 9,717; but in the three manufacturing towns the number is 21,803. In the one region the death rate is close on 10 per cent, in the other case it is close on 22 per cent, or more than double. Such is the terrible waste of infant life our industrial system directly and indirectly entails.-London Labor Leader.

### ROCKEFELLER'S COUNTRY.

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet graft for only ma,
Of thee I sing.
Long may our land be bright
With Standard Oily light;
Protect us by thy might,
Sweet graft our king. -J. F. Hart, in Idaho Socialist.

# EXPLOITATION OF COPPER MINERS.

Life of the Michigan Wage Slaves Is a Living Death.

isaso Cowen In the "Cleveland Citi-'sen". Describes the Conditions of Labor in Michigan's Iron and Copper Ore Mines.

The miners in Michigan who go down into deep and dangerous shafts for iron ore surely take their health and lives in their hands. They stand and work in water from nine to eleven hours for the pittance of \$1.80 to \$2.22 per day. Frequently it is a question of tump or drown with many of them for when the pumps get out of work ing order there must be hasty retreat for open ground, with the chances greatly against the men.

The miners in this country are old at 38 and very old at 45. The land for miles around the mines is owned or leased by the great steel trust and even the towns as well-by the fat gentlemen who never saw the inside of the mines, but who clip coupons regularly and take from the miners the greater portion of the wealth they produce.

### Five Years in the Mines

Makes a Man Aged The copper mines are simply terrible. Men become aged and worn out in two to five years of toil, especially those who are compelled to fill cars at the bettom of the shafts. This work is so severe that even the strongest are barely able to stand the dreadful strain for more than three years. They average about \$60 per month.

The country around is bare and rocky and there is little vegetation or grain of any kind. To reach this part of Michigan one has to travel thru miles of forest and half-cleared coun try, full of stumps, the relics that tell story of swindlers who grabbed the land or perhaps bought it from the government for mere song and robbed it of the fine timber, dodged taxes and became millionaires and great politi-

### Material for a "Jungle" Story.

The shacks, buts or cabins that the miners live or exist in would furnish material for a "jungle" story founded on real life or slow death according to the point of view, and one naturally asks: "Are these poor men, women and children, who produce one of civilzation's greatest neccessities—ore—to be consigned to a living death until rea leath relieves them of the terrible travail, without hope of sunshine and loy here and with hell's fire in store for them in eternity if rome of the sanctimonious preacher:

The great modern tools of produc tion have reached this Siberia of America. In every direction you can see the labor-displacing machinery manipulated by one-tenth or even a fifteenth of the human labor formerly required. Perhaps it is a godsend to those who are driven out of employment. They are kept on the starvation line when at work, and they cannot be much worse off while slaving their lives away for a few greedy

The children are, of course, kept in ignorance, just what the vampires of the system want, so that they can depend upon a rising generation of do-cile wage-slaves. Capitalism looks shead and plans to keep its progeny in control of the means of production distribution, and unfortunately the toilers still acquiesce with their

### POISONED FOOD IN ENGLAND.

spection of factories and workshops during 1905 contains some very disquieting revelations concerning the manufacture of food-stuffs. Articles that are sold for public consumption are produced and packed in a revolting and disgusting manner. To such an extent, indeed, is this the case, that the report says that if generally known it would prevent the sale of th goods. We cannot wonder at this. When the production of food is left to private individuals; when it is a ques-tion of what profit is to be made out of it: when it is made to cost as little as possible to place it on the marketthen the wonder can but be that it is as good as it is. Profit is the only concern, not the public health. It is clear to us, therefore, that so long as food is a private monopoly, workshops and factories will remain dirty, because it costs money to have them properly cleansed; Acts and restrictions, entailing expense, will be evaded; food itself will be adulterated and falsely labeled. carelessly packed, and will contain noxious substances. Only under public control, with the most rigorous supervision and inspection, will this food-poisoning be prevented, and the people enabled to obtain the necessaries of life in an absolutely pure condition. London Justice.

### LONG AGREEMENT SIGNED.

The Enterprise Association of Steam, Hot Water, Hydraulic Sprinkler, Pneumatic Tube, Ice Machine and General Pipe Fitters of New York ard Vicinity, has signed an agreement with the Master Steam and Hot Water Fiters' Asociation to extend for three years and five months (till Jan. 1, 1910), and by which the journeymen get an sdvance of wages from \$4.50 to \$5 a day and the helpers a proportionate increase.

# "SOCIALISM" JO

and purposes of the international Socialist movement. Every Socialist should have a copy and should help to get it into the hands of all who are willing to learn. See that it is in the public libraries and in the party reading

rooms, and push its sale at public meetings. Price, single copy, \$1.25, postpaid. Agents wanted in every city. Literature Agents of Locals are requested to correspond with the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce St., New York.

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Comrades and friends of the move ment can do a useful service by send ing to the Secretary of the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, the names and addresses of persons out side the party, who are likely to be

# "A CURIOUS ROAD TO RUIN."

"A Curious Road to Ruin" is the eadline over an editorial in the New Regulation bill recently passed by

comrade: room, board, home comforts

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After considering different estimates by railway officials as to the effect of financial receipts of the railways, the

about a BILLION DOLLARS will be retained by the railways instead of be ing paid back to the coal, iron, grain, salt, sugar, oil, provision, and lumber magnates."

the best and most trustworthy capitalist authority as to how much the American peoeple are to benefit from the ratiway legislation which for a generation they have been striving to

The net result is that in the next cade the railways will get a BILLION DOLLARS which they would not have been able to get were it not for the passage of the Rate Bill. In other words, after a generation of effort de roted to procuring a law to protect themselves from railway extortion, the peoeple have been given a law the enment of which will add ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR to the income of those who own the railways.

only three votes cast against it!

For months Congress and the pressu considered this measure. people wanted something to save them from the rapacity of the railways owners. The whole capitalist "press" of country wailed or threatened that to meddle with the railways would ruin them. The halls of Congress rang with the speeches of the "friends of the peoeple" who wanted the bill passed, and then resounded with the thunder tones of those who opposed it. 'It would be confiscation," opponents of the bill during the debate—and then they voted for it.

"Prices of commodities" will raised, or rather must be raised. In other words, consumers must pay for having goods delivered at higher That will be the price of reprices. form, which, like everything else, is appreciated in proportion to its cost."

That is to say, the coal, iron, oil, and grain "magnates" will take it out of the "dear people". And the "Times" should add that the coal, iron, oil, and grain "magnates" are also the railway

interested in the work of the School. Send them in at once.—Adv.

York "Times" on the Railway Rate Congress.

the enforcement of the law on the "Times" says: "It appears that in the next decade

So here at last is an opinion from

Is it any wonder that the Rate Bill passed the United States Senate with

Now-there is no doubt that the bill means "confiscation". But it does not mean the confiscation of railway prop erty. It means the confiscation of an additional one hundred million dollars The recently-issued report on the in- a year from the "dear people" who

But that \$100,000,000 is only part of Jabouts, and more to follow. what the "dear people" will have to pay. Read further from the "Times" workingmen \$1,000 a year.

Nor is that \$100,000,000 all. The "Times" points out that the anti-pass feature of the bill, if enforced, will still further increase the receipts of the railways. It must be remembered that the bill

contains no provisions looking to the improvement of the employees of the railways. There is nothing in it which will compel the railways to shorten the hours, raise the wages, or provide the safeguards needed for the protection of the lives and limbs of its employees.

What else could have been expected from a Congress and a President such as the United States have at the present time? Not one man of them all who does not believe in and stand for "Capitalism, large or small". People who believe in capitalism believe in profits, and the only thing better than profits is more profits, higher profits. The reformers have tried to reform the railways, and the railways, instead of being reformed, are to be the gainers by over \$100,000,000 a year. Probably the railways would like reformations of this kind to occur oftener. And in the future they no doubt will take place with greater fre-

quency-but with the same results. Is it any wonder that the owners and paid attorneys of the railways in the United States Senate volleyed forth their rhetoric by the millions of words when their interests were served to

the tune of \$100,000,000 per annum? "Down with the grafters!" It may be pretty expensive, but down with them-so long as we have the price. But how long can they continue in the game if after each "victory" of the 'dear people", it is found that the "grafters" they were after are going to be the gainers of an additional hun-

dred nillions a year? When they wake up to a realization of what the Rate Bill really is, and what its effect is to be, people should not forget how President Roosevelt labored long and earnestly in their behalf-but the railroad owners are to get \$100,000,000 more because of his success. Nor should they forget how arduously William Randolph Hearst worked for the passage of the bill. His papers say it is not all that it should be, but that it is a distinct advance but the rallways are to get \$100,000,-000 a year more than formerly. An advance? Well, a mere trifle! A hun-

Enough to raise the wages of 10, 100, workingmen \$1,000 a year, or to the wages of a million workingmen \$100 a year. But both can't have it. If the owners of the railways get it. the workers must go without it.
"A Curious Road to Ruin!"

Is it any wonder that we have great "reform" movements in the United States? They certainly do pay. And But how long can they pay?—at the rate of "ONE BILLION DOLLARS in the next decade?" At this rate we ought to reach the limit at an early

IN "PROGRESSIVE" JAPAN.

### PHILANTHROPY THAT PAYS.

Robert Cluett, president of the Cluett, Peabody & Co., of Troy, New York, has declared his intentions of procting an annex to the Y. M. C. A. building of that city, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. As this Christian philanthropist has squeezed millions out of the sweat, misery and blood of underpaid girls, as his parsimony with labor has driven many of the gentler sex to the "red light" districts to barter their honor for bread, it is indeed appropriate and fitting that the Young Men's Christian Association should ac-cept this gift that is saturated with tears crimsoned with blood and debauched with the dishonor of starving girls who were locked out by Cluett because they refused to accept a fifty per cent. reduction. This annex erect-ed by Cluett to the Y. M. C. A. building will be a monument in memory of a Shelock who placed no value on virtue in calico.-Miners' Magazine.

stockyards whose union was disrupted by the big strike of 1904 are beginning to organize again, altho they are being closely watched by forem and superintendents.

### "Revue des Deux Mondes", the state of things in the cotton industries is simply horrible. The dividend hunters get from 15 to 20 per cent., while the male

CHICAGO BUTCHERS REORGANIZING Butcher workmen at the Chicago

# Capitalism seems to have it all its own way in Japan. According to an article which has just appeared in the

workers get 14 to 16 cents, and the women 7 to 8 cents for a day of twelve hours. Children below the age of 14 get about 4 cents for twelve hours. whether they work by day or by night. For the three or four first nights the children sleep over their work, but then they get hardened, and they go on all the night with their eyes open! Surely this recital is as sickening a tale as can well be conceived!

-Trust-killers are likely candidates for the fool-killer. Hoboken Socialist Review