AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittences must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and half responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged

VOL. XV.-NO. 11.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1, 1905.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Bottles-Counted More Precious than Boys-How Capitalism, Under the Name of Charity, Makes Pro-

fit Out of Helpless Orphans-Workingmen, Will You Allow This to Go On, When You Have Power

The following extracts are taken from an article by Mrs. Florence Kelley in the last number of "Charities." Mrs. Kelley is distinguished for the accuracy and moderation of her statements. What she says in this ar-ticle on the horrors of child labor is much less than might be said with perfect truth. But even so, it ought to stir the blood of every feeling work-ingman and rouse him to action. The New Jersey child labor law of when alternated in this inhuman and

1903 prohibited the employment of boys under the age of fourteen years in manufacture. It did not, however, prohibit work at night for boys who

The writer has recently visited several glass manufacturing towns in Cumberland County for the purpose of observing the effects of the new dustry, in which work at night has al ways been common, if not formerly actually universal.

The new law is obeyed in the glass bottle works far more than any child labor law ever was obeyed in them before. Of this there is no question.

For boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age, as for all the adult employees, the working hours are from 5:30 in the evening until two or three o'clock in the morning, the closing time varying in different works. These hours are uniform throughout all months in the year during which the glass houses are in operation. From July 1 to Sept. 1 they are closed. The day shift of one week is the night shift of the next week; and it is an exceptional "works" in which a boy is permitted to work on the day shift without taking his regular turn

During working hours the boys work at a rate of speed determined by the blowers, whose pay depends upon the speed of the group; the boys are, there-fore, under the highest possible press-ure to keep their speed up steadily.

Night work, heat, and speed press ure are terribly wearing for growing boys fourteen years of age. The men by whose side the boys work complain of exhaustion and permanently im-paired health by reason of the strain of night work. So fully do they appreciate the dangers attending it, that no blower sends his son to the glass-house to work. Only orphan sons of blowers are among the carriers, mouldworks. No well-situated workingman sends his son into the glass-bottle grated laborers with large families and small wages are sacrificed in this way. Detached boys from other places are imported by the glass-bottle companies to fill the ranks which parents acquainted with the injurious effects of night work decline to fill.

So great is the present scarcity that one blower declared that it had cost personally, several hundred doll-In all the works visited, men were doing work which formerly had been done exclusively by boys. These were old men. . . . and negroes, persons who would be unemployed ASYLUMS AND REFORMATORIES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADEL-ED INTO NEW JERSEY TO SUP THE DEARTH CREATED BY THE CRUEL HARDSHIPS AT-TENDING NIGHT WORK.

An employment bureau in New York has sent to Cumberland County num bers of boys whose board in laborers families is guaranteed by the company and deducted from the boys' wages These imported boys are under no re straint by day or by night, and are wholly without control during the idle hours. They are in the streets in gangs, in and out of the police courts and to the community imposed by the demand of this boy-destroying indus-

In extenuation of the hardships of night work for growing boys, betwee fourteen and sixteen years of age, it sometimes urged that a wise mother can keep her lad in bed until ten or eleven o'clock after be has come home eleven o'clock after he has come home at two or three o'clock in the morn-ing. But these detached boys, away from home and friends, boarded-out in the families of laborers, have certain-ly no wise mother at hand to guard their morning sleep. In any case, widows so poor as to send their eld-est sons at the fourteenth birthday to the glass-bottle works until two or three o'clock in the morning, rarely three o'clock in the morning, rarely dominate the situation enough to as-sure control of the family life for the benefit of the young elements. There are noisy younger children, or the mother herself must go out to work and is glad to have the eldest up and about, . . . Further, there is the impossibility of forming habits of regularity of any kind, where young lads WORK BY DAY ONE WEEK AND BY NIGHT THE NEXT. Day school and night school alike lose all charm

here is ample profit to be made in the glass-bottle industry without work at night. Having worked as a blow-er, this employer knows the relation of night work to the health and morale

If one enlightened employer, sustaining all the pressure of the competition of his rivals who work at night can

what becomes of the claim of the boy. kary. Could the corruption of capitalist society be more forcibly demonstrated than by the fact that so-called charitable institutions are being used as agencies to supply cheap child labor to these lawless manufacturers? Can any words be too strong to apply to a system that thus disposes of the help-law combines of the mathematical system.

Workingmen, this is a problem for you to deal with. No one else will

It is not true, as many capitalists claim, that the glass industry or any other industry cannot exist without child inhor. It is true, however, that so long as any manufacturers are allowed to gaploit the children, most per

them will take advantage of the opportunity. Bottles are more sacred than boys that is, workingmen's boys and Will be so long as you permit capitalism to endure.

You can change all this, if you will, You have the ballot. You can make the law and apply it and execute it in the interest of your own change if you will only resolve to use your power together at the ballot box.

BEN HANFORD'S SPEECH.

Opening the City Convention of the Social Democracratic Party of New York on Decoration Day.

Memorial Day.

Not only every battlefield, but shops and mills and mines the world over, have been sanctified with the blood of the working class. From the bondage of the Jews in Egypt, kneading their blood into the clay and making bricks without straw, and for centuries be-fore that time; from the days of the 00,000 workingmen slaughtered with Spartacus; from the 6,000 rebellious workingmen crucified on the Appian Way in Rome; from the 33,000 workingmen and women and children sho down like mad dogs in Paris within the lifetime of most of us here; and recalling in America our Pullman, our Brooklyn and our Colorado, it is indeed fitting that a party of the working class should observe Memorial

Every year in the railroad industry in the United States a larger number of men are killed and wounded than the entire list of killed and wounded on both sides at the battle of Gettys-burg, the most bloody conflict of the Civil War. Every year in this glorious United States, and in these piping times of peace, we kill a larger number of men in our mining and iron and building industries than went to their death in yesterday's battle of the sea. And nearly all of those sunk or slaugh-tered thousands were men of the working class, leaving workingmen's wives to be widows and workingmen's

But our Christian civilization is not content to make war on men. It drives the women to the factory and the children to the mill, robbing them of health and life.

There is not a hill on earth that has not been some workingman's Calvary. has not been wer, with a workingman's blood.

Nor do our masters propose to stop Nor do our masters propose to stop in their slaughter of our class. They propose to make of this world an industrial penitentiary, wherein you and I must work while they hold the keys and keep the product of our industry. Workingmen, look at these crimson banners, and remember that "the bluest blood is red." Consecrate yourselves anew to the task of liberating mankind from this last and worst form of slavery—the slavery of the working class to the capitalist class.

No matt is believed they formed they were prisoners. Kenley and Chapman were prisoners. Kenley and Chapman were broad they men at the propose to make of they will not prove to be errors.

Our party welcomes honest men from elicetus, professionals, men of the middle class, even capitalists, if they are willing to cast their lot with us and work for an emancipated humanity. But the first duty, the last duty and the only duty of the Social Democratic Party is to safeguard and to promote the incarcerated on a charge of holding up an assay office. Warford, also a deputy sherif, was charged with a domble murder on Election Day, Nov. 8, last, when he killed two men at the first duty, the last duty and the only duty of the Social Democratic Party is to safeguard and to promote the incarcerated on a charge of holding up an assay office. Warford, also a deputy sherif, was charged with a domble murder on Election Day, Nov. 8, last, when he killed two men at the polls. The cases against Kenley and Chapman were no Election Day, Nov. 8, last, when he killed two men at the polls. The cases against Kenley and Chapman were no Election Day, Nov. 8, last, when he killed two men at the polls. The cases against Kenley and Chapman were no Election Day, Nov. 8, last, when he killed two men at the polls. The cases against Kenley and deputy sherif, was charged with a domble murder on Election Day, Nov. 8, last, when he killed two men at the polls. The cases against Kenley and Chapman were no Election Day, Nov. 8, last, when he killed two men at the polls. The cases against Nor do our masters propose to stop in their slaughter of our class. They propose to make of this world an in-dustrial penitentiary, wherein you and I must work while they hold the keys and keep the product of our industry.

city ticket, adopt a city platform, and make plans for the prosecution of our city campaign. Capitalism is hell, and New York is its capital city. Nearly four million people live within its mu-nicipal boundaries—a larger number than the entire four colonies which reselled against Great Britain and won the War of the Revolution.

Last year our party polled 24,536 votes in this city. Not a large army, you may say. But large enough, fighting for the right, fighting in harmony with economic progress, to fight our

Comrades: It is well that Social Bunker Hill, which we may lose as the Saratoga and our Yorktown, and wis

a law which would restrict all the

competitors in one state alike) they could not get on if deprived of their

privilege of using up and wearing ou

If night work of children in glas

works ever deserved the extenuating title of a necessary evil, that time has

long since passed. An evil it is of

From time to time we meet the who declare they are "going our way," and in proof of their sincerity they ask us to drop our work for the Co-operative Commonwealth and join our forces to theirs that we may get something "right now." Mos of the people who think this way are entirely honest, but most of their spokesmen are entirely dishonest. They are not "going our way" or they would join our movement. And they profess friendship for us only that they may bestow upon us the kiss of Judas and betray us.

udas and betray us.
We Social Democrats desire the We Social Democrats desire the working class to get something "rights now" as earnestly as anybody. We sessire the immediate municipalization of our street railways, gas and elected lights and hiny other things, and we know that the quickest way to get these things is to strike with our hallots at the very heart of the capitalist system—to strike at the right of pri-vate property in the means of profile-

Many of those who declare that they Many or those who declare that are "going our way" not only are not going our way, but say that they are for the sole purpose of thwarting the labor movement in its incidental and abor movement in its incidental and intimate purposes. They are for re-form solely because Socialism threat-cus revolution, and if they could obt-track the Socialist movement they then would not grant even a measure of

So-called reformers promise r measures in order to MAINTAIN CAP-PTAIMSM. We Socialists desire such measures that the working class may gain strength to OVERTHROW CAP-ITALISM.

ITALISM.

In your deliberations here to-day do your best not to make mistakes, but if errors there must be, then make mire that "they are on" the side of making our-movement—more rigidly a working-class movement—then in the long run they will

classes, they are of NO AVAIL except as they can enlighten and inspire the working class itself. And in so far as we can arouse the working class to a knowledge of and action in its own interest ALL THE REST OF THE WORLD SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST THEM.

It is true that the Social Den Party wants votes—but not votes for the votes' sake. Back of every vote we want a man, with a stalwart symto do, a heart that dares to do, and a mind that knows what to do.

'To awake, instruct and inspire and organize that class is your whole duty.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN VIENNA.

breaking slowly but surely the power of the Anti-Semitic Clericals who have so long ruled the city. A new ward has been created for the Municipal Coun-cil, and the crafty old Anti-Semitic Mayor, Dr. Lueger, had arranged that it should have an admixture of middleit should have an admixture of middle-class elements to weigh down the pro-letarian vote—a policy described as "constituency geometry," or constitu-ency mongering (in American phrase, "gerrymandering.") Despite this, however, and all the worst endsayors of the capitalist party organizations, the presure of priests in the confes-sional, and so forth, the Social Demo-crat won with a majority of 1,500 crat won with a majority of 1,600 votes, making the third Socialist representative on that Council.-London

"ROGUES GALLERY" FOR WORKINGMEN.

THEY ADVISE COLLEGE MEN - " TO STUDY SOCIALISM

A "call to college men and we has been issued signed by J. G. Ph Stokes, Thos. Wentworth Higgin Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Prof. Co. L. Triggs, Clarence Darrow, B. C. Plower, Wm. English Walling, Le and D. Abbott, Jack Loudon, and Up-

ELIOT'S "HEROES."

Samples of the Sort of Men Used as Strike-Breakers.

From a Capitalist Dally We Get This Record of Some of the Desperadoes Employed by Organized Mine Owners In Colorado.

The following dispatch of May 20 to the Butte, Mont., "Evening News", tells of the sort of men who are on d by the capitalist class during strike trouble: "Walter Kenley, the desperado, who

ttempted to lock Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek and his entire force of denn ties in the county jail s companions made a raid on one of the Cripple Creek banks, is the same man who acted as the confidential agent for the Mice Owners' Association at Telluride a year ago, and practiced the most atrocious cruelties upon the miners of that district under the direction of Captain Bulkley Wells, man-ager of the Smuggler Union mine, and now Adjutant-General of Colorado.

"Kenley and his two companions, James Warford and John Chapman, were to-day placed in solltary confine Bell was forced to go to Denver on business. The desperadoes have seded in fooling nearly all of the depnties, and they are not safe outside the

Ellot's "American Heroes."

"They will be charged with highway robbery, attempt to kill, and other volvers, one riot gun. one shotgun and two rifles. They carried seven of the revolvers upon their persons when captured. The remainder of the ar sonal was found hidden a short dis

"For two years Kenley was a dep uty sheriff at Telluride, and when he had outlived his usefulness there, he was made deputy sheriff at Cripple

Partner of Desperado Horn

"He is the famous partner of Tom Horn, the Wyoming "egitierustier." who has a record of having killed half a dozen duzen men, and finally swung from the gallows in Cheyenne a year ago, for the killing of a twelve-year-old boy.

"Kenley first sprang into fame when

latter was confined in the jall at Cheyenne, saying that he was ready to con would say the word. He would guar antee to deliver Horn from the jail.

"The attempt to reduce an entire town to his mercy by incorcerating the Sheriff and his force while he and his companions robbed a bank came near being his last act, for the outmittee last night and sent a member to the Sheriff asking him to retire to a score of men, and threatened to kill any one who would lay hands upon his prisoners. The vigilante commit tee still threatens the prisoners.

Three of a Kind.

"Kenley's partners in the attempted holdup were James Warford and John Chapman. All three of the men had been confined in the county jall up to a week ago, and it is believed they

on Monday last when they sent word to Sheriff Bell that they would call for the guns which had been taken from them. They came for the guns on Tuesday afternoon. Kenley was the only one to enter the Sheriff's office where he had previously served as a

where he had previously served as a deputy. The other two men went into a saloon nearby, where they would be ready in case of need.

"Sheriff Bell was suspicious the moment he saw Kenley coming into the building. When the desperado entered the door he loked into the muzle of the Sheriff's revolver. Kenley was armed to the teeth, having two Colt's armed to the teeth, having two Colt's armed to the teeth, having two Colt's revolvers in his pockets. The Sheriff did not discover this until later, how-

did not discover this until later, however. When Kenley saw that the
Sheriff had the drop on him he attempted no demonstration.

"Sheriff Bell ordered his under sheriff, Tom Underwood, to place Kenley
in the Jail. Underwood started out
with his man. When they were outside the building Kenley drew a gun
and pointed it at the officer, and said
he would not go to jail. Sheriff Bell,
being still suspicious, followed his officer and the prisoner. Kenley saw
him coming and whipped out his other
revolver, and both officers were covered. The officers were forced into an
abandened shed by Kenley, who kept
them well covered. He saw other deputies coming from the Sheriff's office
in his direction, and while the two officers were huddled in the shed he ran ficers were huddled in the shed he ran for the seloon, where his companions were waiting.

The Sheriff and his deputies has-tened to the jall, where they secured

by this time has made their way to a Forence & Cripple Creek train, which was going to Victor. Sheriff Bell appropriated a Low Line electric car and twenty men quickly jumped aboard. The posse was form-ed as the car followed the train. The told his men that the desperadoes must be captured. The car made a run ove the hills such as it never made be fore, and as the station of Anacouda was approached the three fugitives were seen leaving the train. At the same time the posse left the car. The desperadoes fied to a point where they were protected by a deep railroad cut, and here a pitched battle ensued. The posse was fired upon, and the Sheriff ordered his men to fire in return. Warford was slightly wounded in the head way, the men threw up their hands When they were taken into custody Warford had three guns, Kenley two and Chapman two. The three men are now in the county fail, and the talk of lynching is still rife upon the streets "Kenley has come to be known as

one of the worse men in the state. He protest by his mistreatment of miner who were arrested at Telluride. Part of Kenley's Record.

"A. H. Floaten, who was the mana ger of the largest mercantile house in an Miguel county, is one of Kenley' victims. This man was dragged out of his bed and made to walk burefoot the snow and ice because of his sympatby with the strikers. He was re peatedly struck over the head with gun by Kenley.

"Kenley acted as a 'spotter' for the military, and he was always extremely brutal to the men he arrested. When e refused to confine his action to the orders given he was allowed to go, but immediately secured a place with the the warfare came to an end Kenley was out of a job, and a few days there after is said to have held up an assay "He hated Sheriff Bell because the

latter, as his late employer, refused to allow him to go without bail, bu county jail."

THE PARTY PICNIC.

All Comrades and Sympathizers of the Social Democratic Party in New York County Should Turn Out at Sulzer's Park on Sunday - Proceeds Go to Campaign Fund.

On Sunday afternoon and evening. June 11, will be held the annual picale and summernight's festival of Loized Social Democrats of Manhattan and the Bronx. The primary purpose cleus for the campaign fund, but it also serves a very useful end in giv-ing an opportunity for all the Socialsts of the county to get together and become better acquainted. From both points of view it is to be desired that there should be a large attendance. It expected that besides the comrad of these two boroughs there will be many visitors from other parts of the greater city and from neighboring

places in New Jersey. More elaborate preparations have been made this year that ever before for the entertainment of the crowds and a chance for a good time can be guaranteed to all who come. One of the novel features will be a barbecue. arranged by the Butchers' Union. There will be music, vocal and instrumental, an athletic exhibition by the Turners, prize bowling and other games for young and old, dancing and

at all party headquarters, including the office of The Worker at 184 Will-iam street, and the W. E. A. Clublouse at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Admission at the gate will cost 15

DOING THINGS IN OKLAHOMA.

The Socialists of Hennessey, Okla gave the old-party cohorts a scare last week by rolling up a vote that lacked but nineteen of carrying the town. And this was only the second time a Socialist ticket had been put up.

WISCONSIN FEDERATION ON INDUSTRIAL REORGANIZATION.

The Executive Board of the Wiscon sin State Federation of Labor has is sued an address to affiliated unions urging them to refrain from particin tion in the so-called "industrial organization" movement whose convention is to be held in Chicago on June 27. The Board declares that this movement means a division of the forces of labor, which "would be heartily welcomed bor, which "would be heartily welcomed by D. M. Parry and his fellow para-sites." "While the Wisconsin State Federation is not in sympathy with many of the policies of the American Federation of Labor," it continues, "and while we stand comitted in favor of industrial unionism, yet we realize that progress along the lines of indus-trial organization cannot be furthered by ill-advised and spasmodic efforts at reorganization, which are sure to rereorganisation, which are sure to re-sult in division and perhaps disruption The necessary change and progress wil come as a natural result of indus-trial evolution, intelligently aided by continued agitation, education and organization among the rank and file of the organizations at present affiliated with the American Federation."

*Fronten, although a merchant and not a wage-worker, is a Socialiset and was an wage-worker. It is a Socialiset and the self-ing self-ing

Winchesters. The three desperadoes by this time had made their way to a STRAIGHT TALK TO THE "REFORMERS."

New York Social Democrats Tell Why They Will Not Fuse nor Trade Endorsements.

Difference Between the Citizens' Union Stand of "Reform" and the Purposes Aimed at by Socialists - Something of the Citizens' Public Record - Whon in Power in This City They Have Shown Themselves as Hostile to Labor Interests as Tammany Itself.

The following communication was hope of gaining the sympathy of any recently received by State Secretary Chase and by him turned over to the ecretary of Local New York:

Citizens' Invitation.

ohn C. Chase, Esq., Secretary, Social Democratic Party, 64 E. Fourth Street, New York City. Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the City Commit-tee of the Citizens' Union, held on May 15, the Secretary was instructed to send a copy

of the enclosed statement to your organ

zation.—Yours very truly.

JOHN J. MURI'HY, Secretary.

34 Union Square, New York, May 23, 1905. (Enclosure.)

To Political and Civic Organizations in the

To Political and Civic Organizations in the City of New York.

In its first Declaration of principles and objects of 1897, the founders of the Citizens' Union stated "we uphold the principle now for the first time embodied in the constitution of the state, that municipal elections shall be held separately from state and national elections, to the end that the basiness affairs of municipal corthat the business affairs of municipa porations may be managed upon their or merits uncontrolled by national or state olities; and the Union is formed to carry that principle into effect." In 1835 the Un phatically reaffirms this declaration

ion emphatically reaffirms this declaration. At the coming election the voters of New York will choose three general officers, who in their respective positions, will administer our local affairs. There are no state or national issues that even remotely affect their official duty and responsibility to their fellow citizens. The presidential election is three years distant and a campaign appeal to partizan prejudice on this paign appeal to partizan prejudice on this account will be as irrelevant as it is op-posed to common sense. The Union cannot posed to common sense. The Union cannot discover anything in logic, in politics or morals to indicate that our local officers should necessarily be members of either the Democratic og Republican party. Partizan administration of city government means the appointment of officials as a reward for party service, regardics of specific qualifications. This principle has always been characterized by inefficiency of administration and generally by dishon-

of adminstration and generally by dishon-cesty. Until the city determines that its local business affairs must be conducted upon social and economic and not upon po-litional principles, we shall never resp the benefits of the constitutional provisions inended to secure that end.

tended to secure that end.

The events of the past year have emphasized the necessity of maintaining this position, as the attitude of both the Democratic and Republican parties upon the gas supply has pressed to the front an issue that is purely non-political.

It is manifest that the next Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen must be men who will exhaust every instituble resource to protect the every justifiable resource to protect the city from the abuse of franchise privileges by public-service corporations and to safe-guard its interests in the case of all foture grants. The Union, moreover, pledges

ahip.

The City Committee has appointed the following sixteen as a sub-committee on nominations: R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman: Francis C. Huntington, Edwin S. Kassing, Benjamin Reich, Frank Moss William G. VerPlanck, John Davis, Cyrus L. Suikberger, Augustus N. Hand, Charles B. Meyer, John W. Weed, Edward J. Wheeler, Abner S. Haight, Robert Van Iderstine, Frederic W. Hunrichs, Hamilton Holt, and Walter B. Kelby. This committee will consider nominees for the offices of Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen and will report their conclusions to a meeting of the City Com-mittee to be held early in September. It the effort to accomplish its purposes the municipal from state and national politics and a civic administration without spoils. favoritism, or political tyranny.

Following is the reply made to it Party:

John J. Murphy. Esq., Secretary Citi-zens' Union, 34 Union Square, New

York City.

Dear Sir—In reply to your communi-cation of May 23, inviting us to co-operate with the Citizens' Union in the present municipal campaign, it might be sufficient for us simply to say that the Social Democratic Party does not under any circumstances fuse, compromise, or exchange endorsements with any other party or political organization whatever; that absolute inde pendence is its fixed policy, decreed by its conventions and by the general vote of its members and justified by all its experience; and that its organi-zation is so democratic and its rank and file so keenly alive to their duties and responsibilities that its com-mittees, officers, and candidates could not carry out such a fusion as you propose, even if we were disposed to do

It may not be amiss, however, for us to explain to you the reasons for our absolute refusal to consider such schemes—for our policy of complete in-dependence, so different from the attitude of any other political party.

Why We Will Not Fuse.

The origin and the purposes of the ocial Democratic Party are funda-Social Democratic Party are fundamentally different from those of any other party or political organization. The Social Democratic Party does not pretend to represent the interests of all classes of the population, as do the other parties. It knows that the interests of capitalists and wage-workers are diametrically opposed and it openly declares itself the champion of the working class against capitalism in all its forms. It appeals only to the wageworkers for support; while it welcomes the assistance of any others who may choose to come to it upon this basis, it will not sacrifice one iotn of its allegiance to working-class interests in the other elements of society. In accordance with this its origin, the purpe of which the Social Democratic Party pursues is not to effect some petty repursues is not to enect some per-forms in capitalist society, not to make the system work more smoothly for the benefit of the possessing class, but to change the very basis of the whole social system, to put an end to capital-ism and build up in its place the Coism and build up in its piace the Co-operative Commonwealth. You will see that there is no common ground on which we could combine with you. on which we could combine with jou-any more than with any other party, since you, like the Republican and since you, are the Republican and Democratic parties, propose to main-tain the private ownership of tho means of production, the private con-trol of industry, the appropriation of profit, rent, and interest by the capital-less out of the value produced by later. profit, rent, and interest by the capital-ists out of the value produced by labor; you propose only to establish some so-called reforms, to regulate the division of the spells of business among the capitalists and to prevent the political apents of the proportied class (1979). agents of the propertied class from "holding up" their employers. This 's a question for capitalists to settle

among themselves; we, as workingmen. Same Issue in All Campaigns:

have no interest in it.

We recognize the same issue end strive for the same goal in national, state, and city campaigns. In all aller, our purpose is nothing less than the education and organization of the working class to accomplish its own emanciation few. emancipation from wage-slavery by its own self-reliant effort. We are no. therefore, interested in your program of separating municipal from national

We put public-service corporations in the same category with other profit-making institutions. To us it mikes little or no difference whether a body or an idifference whether a body of capitalists exploit the city as such or whether, under the sanction of the in a said with the protection of the government, they exploit wige-workers in private business; we are equally opposed to exploitation in either form.

Record of "Reformers." Nor do we find much in the record of Nor do we find much in the record of the commend it to our organization to commend the favor of the workingmen on whose labor all the prosperity of the city depends, nor even any guarantee that your nominees, if elected, would fulfil their pledges any more faithfully than their pledges any more faithfully than those of Tammany Hall. We remember that in 1903 two of your candidates, Messrs. Grout and Fornes, then holding office by your gift, deserted you in hy midst of the campaign and accepted nominations from Tammany, and that you were not able to prevent them from reaping the reward of their treachery. We observe that within the past few weeks you have shown the utter hollowness of your pretenses the utter hollowness of your pretenses to superior "civic righteousness" (whatever that means) by addressing to that same Tammany Hall which you had sphitterly denounced an invitation similar to that which you have addressed to us. We remember, too, that during the administration of your Mayor Low, your great boast (the one thing to which you could "point with pride") was the fact that you had reduced taxes for the capitalist class—and this at a time when all those city denset. taxes for the capitalist class—and this at a time when all those city departments whose efficiency most nearly affects the working people's welfare were suffering for lack of funds. We remember that during that administration, just as under the preceding term of Tammany rule, the police were used to club workingmen on strike—yes, even to club hungry women gathered.

even to club hungry women gathered to make public protest against the exactions of the Ment Trust. We remember that during that administration a Building Trades Employers' Association was permitted to delay the erection of sorely needed schoolhouses by a lockout intended to destroy the workingmen's unions of those tradesand that your Mayor and Controller and other city officers did not even attempt to exact the legal forfeit from the wilfully delinquent contractors. We remember that your members in the Hoard of Aldermen joined with a sufficient number of Democrats and straight Republicans to make a majority against inserting an eight-hour clause in the Mineral of the control of the contr straight Republicans to make a majority against inserting an eight-hour clause in the Pennsylvania franchise, as requested by the labor organizations. We remember that your chosen District-Attorney, Mr. Jerome, during all his four years of office, has not brought to justice one of the many capitalists guilty of profitable crimes against the lives of the working people; he did not try to get an indictment against the officers and directors of the New York Central after the Tunnel horror; he dismissed the indictment herror; he dismissed the indictment against the authors of the Tarrant explosion; he let the Darlington nurrerer slip through his fingers; and the capitalists resposible for the numerous fathers. tal tenement house fires have also s free. In all this record we do not see anything to show that your policy is a whit better for the working class than these of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Such, gentlemen of the Citizens Union, are our reasons for rejecting your invitation. In this as in all other campaigns the Social Democratic Party will remain the uncompromising representative of the wage working class on the political field, and will be as active-ly and as unqualifiedly hostile to you as to the Republican and Democratic parties and all other agencies of capitalism. Very sincerely yours, CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

und on the wrapper.

unreasonable manner.

The heat, strain, speed, and night

work are accountable for much seri-ous illness among boys working in the glass trade. Rheumatism, nervous

dyspepsia, and pneumonia running into tuberculosis are the characteristic dis-

orders from which glass workers of all

ages suffer. In this lies the explanation of the usage of keeping

many more boys on the pay-roll than are to be seen at work in any given twenty-four hours.

The moral effects of night work upor

the boys are everywhere deplored by the men with whom they work. Said

one blower: "A glass-house at night ain't a place where any boy learns any good. The boys at the works

know things that men twenty-five years old would be better for not knowing." Although chewing

gum seems to have replaced tobacco for many boys, nothing has taken the

place of the clay pipe. Many carriers

of bottles, hold in the corner of the

mouth an ancient looking pipe, smok-

The total effect of the glass-hou

work upon the human frame is indi-cated by the short trade-life of the

men. In response to the request of the writer that a foreman point out the old men at work, one was shown (serv-

ing among the boys as carrier), wh

was said to be "almost fifty." And one "very old" blower was singled out

as "probably THE OLDEST GLASS BLOWER in this state," who was AP-PROACHING FIFTY-FIVE.

The simple fact is that no boy should

ever be employed at night in any glass works. There is no industrial need works. There is no indestruction of the for boys so employed. It is only be

AND WEAR OUT YOUNG BOYS

that there remains any surviving de

abundant supplies of unemployed, un

of the boys, but there are on the mar

ket and in successful use machine

which supplant the labor of boys. I

is expensive to install these machines

and unenterprising employers in New Jersey have preferred to use boys a

forty-three cents a night or at sixty-

than incur the initial expense of in

stalling machines which enterprising

rivals in Ohio are already using with

In Ohio a boy under sixteen years of

age cannot be legally employed in a glass works or in any other industry after seven o'clock in the evening.

While this law has not been effectively enforced in the glass-houses by the State Factory Inspectors, there are

employers who obey it simply because it is the law. There are others who obey the law because they cannot ob-tain advantageous casualty insurance rates without such obedience. More-

over, every employer is more or less

influenced by the consideration that boy illegally employed, if injured while so employed, stands a much bet-

ter chance of winning his suit fo

cessfully defending himself. It is al ways to be remembered that severe

burns and the loss of sight are regular risks of the trade in glass-bottle mak-

tion of machinery to do the work of boys has gone forward far more rap-idly in Ohio and Illinois, where boys

under the age of sixteen years are no allowed to work in manufacture in

any form after seven o'clock in the

In these two enlightened states, no

In these two enlightened states, not only is there a penalty for such employment of boys, but public opinion increasingly demands, enforcement, and the chief factory inspector recently stationed a special inspector in the glass-working region of southern Illinois for the express purpose of attaining the literal enforcement of all the provisions of the child labor is we to the

provisions of the child labor law in the

provisions of the child labor law in the glass works.

In New Jersey the technical devel-opment of the glass industry has suf-fered through the freedom accorded to manufacturers to use up and wear out

successive generations of young boys

It is not, however, necessary to go to Ohio and Illinois for proof that it is needless destruction of boys to re-quire them to work at night. The best

equipped glass factory in Cumberland County, N. J., employs neither boys nor men after five o'clock in the even-

ing except the watchman and the mer who tend the fire and mix the mate

rials for the glass. In the glass bot-tle and tube works of the Durands at Vineland the tube blowers (who make

the essential parts of bottles) cease work at three in the afternoon, having worked since seven in the morning. The regular bottle-blowers cease at

skilled men to be had to do the

three cents a night

old men who compete with them.

ng with their

THE FATE OF THE CHILDREN IN JERSEY GLASS, FACTORIES.

The Worker. ER ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ers in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Bundle Rates: than 100 copies, per copy

all business communications, and

of The Worker. Communications of voltsessitum, should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with lak and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreve same and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible and be put in as few words as possible addressed to the paper; which is a substantial words of the paper of the pa

Butered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office or April 6,

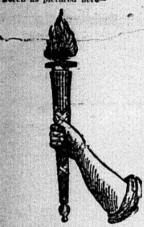
THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Recipilat Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its general election. Its growing power dicated in its speedy victory for-ewed by the great increase of its vote own in these figures:

The state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Roctainst Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblom is the Arm and Torch.



OUR PARTY EMBLEM.

The ticket of the Social Democratic Party will appear on the official ballot under the emblem of the Arm and Torch as pictured here—



the Arm of Labor upholding the Torch of Enlightenment, an appropriate emblem for a party which appeals only to the working class and which does not desire to get a single vote that does not represent honest thought and conviction in the voter's mind.

New York City Ticket. FOR MAYOR-

Algernon Lee.

FOR CONTROLLER-Morris Brown.

TOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Cortes W. Cavanaugh.

HALF TRUTHS AND WHOLE

The Civic Association, an agency esinblished by certain class-conscious capitalists in a forlorn hope to sweep back the flood tide of Socialism with a puny individualistic broom, Mrs. Partington fashion, quotes from the "American Grocer" as follows in one of its recent press bulletins:

"There was a time when tallow can dies cost ten cents each and gave less than one-twentieth of the illumination for a dollar that gas gives.

There was a time, and very recent-when gas, per unit of illumination andle power, cost the public double what it now does.

"There was a time when we were

led to travel four miles an hour in an omnibus or horse car without light or heat, or transfers, and nev six or ten cents for what we now get for five cents with light and heat, and with speed doubled.

yet we are not satisfied, for estional journalism plays ablic prejudice and says corpor are robbers, the majority join ery, forgetting that "Corpora-"Co-operation" and that

The Socialist forgets that the waste the Socialist forgets that the waste bublic ownership and operation ex-ter corporate profit; and doesn't care wher it does or not so long as he something at somebody else's ex-

All year true, so far as it goes-ex ot for the last paragraph. But it only half-way. And it is a true me that a balf truth is often worse

There IS-pot was-a time when off costs, to draw it from the is, refine it, and transport it, with-

a fraction of six cents a gallou, and

when the Standard Off Company gets lits far-reaching lesson—a lesson which all the way from twelve to fifteen cents or even eighteen cents a gallon for it in various parts of the country.

There IS-not was-a time when the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, allows its wage-workers to pro duce gas at a cost of not over forty cents a thousand feet and gets a dollar a thousand for it-putting down into the pockets of its non-producing stockkholders, bondholders, and officials, as clear graft, about sixty cents out of every dollar paid in at the lit-

political institutions. -

than a popular one to concentrate and

utilize the forces of its people to pre-

vent waste of energy and direct all its

powers in the most economical manner

to a definite object. This doctrine is

plausible enough on first view, and is

still very generally accepted-in the

ory, at least-although it has been a

hundred times disproven in the course

of history. Never, however, has it

suffered so signal a refutation as in

If the theory were at all true, the

never should the world have seen s

efficient a power-at least, for warlike

purposes—as that of Russia. Here is

an almost absolute autocracy, sancti-

fied by long tradition, organized on the

strictest principles of subordination

and obedience, with a holy church to

promise eternal bliss to all who obey

and eternal damnation to all who mur mur, with no system of general educa

tion to undermine the influence of that

church and of tradition, with every

means, apparently, to put all the forces

of a hundred million people in motion

to carry out a single will. And yet,

when this giant autocracy is put to the

test, it goes down in ignominious fail-

ure, in a débâcle unparalleled at least

the present instance.

There was and is a time when work ingmen were and are inventing devices making it possible to run street cars faster and with less labor-and when they had and still have to sign contracts in order to get and hold their jobs, by which the employing company becomes the sole owner of every inrention so made—and its stockholders and bondholders, who neither invennor work, make profits by allowing other men to work with those inventions.

"And yet we are not satisfied!" No we are not.

We Socialists don't forget that combination means organization and economy. But we observe that combination with private ownership of the means of production means economy solely for the benefit of the owning class. We want combination for the benefit of all. We want all to be owners and all workers.

As for that last paragraph of the quotation, it is a lie-that's all. Or, to spenk more exactly it is two lies And we respectfully invite the "American Grocer" to try to prove them .--But no, let us be frank: we do it very disrespectfully.

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR.

astounding rate; from every point of

view but that of government. Russian

development in the last fifty years has

been a source of wonder to the student

and of more or less alarmed confec-

ture to the statesman. To all this we

must add the fact that the Russian

ceive from being a race of weaklings

that they have, in fact, an almost ter

rible vigor and vitality, both physi-

cally and intellectually. Certain his-

torical and geographical conditions

have enabled an antiquated govern-

mental system thus far to hold its own

in the face of this almost lightning-

like transformation; but we must no

let this blind us to the fact of Russia's

general progressive and aggressive

.This being the fact, Russia being n

less a young and virile nation than

Japan and having so vast a superior

ity in population and material re-

sources, it is worth while to consider

carefully just wherein lay her handl-

cap in this war-for the almost unin-

shameful defeats which her armies

and her fleets have undergone from

the very beginning shows that she has

been under some great and fundament-

al handicap. Since this handicap is

not to be found in inferior numbers

nor in any physical or mental inferior

ity of her population nor in any lack

of adaptability on the part of her peo-

ple to new ideas and discoveries, it

must, according to our way of think-

ing, be sought in just that one feature

of her national life in which she has

not made progress at all proportionate

to that of Japan or of other countries-

Russian armies have gone down in al-

most unexampled defeat for no other

reason than that her government is as

autocracy, while that of her adversary

is at least a somewhat liberal mon-

that is, in her government.

power.

in modern history. Why? Not because its officials happen to be incompetent men, but because its whole of ficial machinery is honeycombed with corruption; not because its soldiers are cowards, but because they have no In all the many discussions of the heart in the war; not because its gov wer in the Far East, there is one lesernment is hampered by any legal re son which we have not seen drawn strictions, but just because, being with sufficient emphasis. The general fact that Russia has failed because above all law, it is hated by its people with a hate intense in proportion as she is unprogressive and that the it is suppressed; because, outside of a Japanese have succeeded on account of small class of parasites, demoralized their surprising readiness in adopting by irresponsible power and shut off and adapting the latest results of modfrom all sympathy with or understandern civilization has, of course, been ing of the people, there is not a man much insisted upon: but this is too in Russia who has any intelligent rea broad and vague a statement to son for wishing the government suc point the moral of this extraordinary war. Two years ago we should none cess, while all the ablest and best have every reason for wishing it to fall. The of us have spoken of Russia as a markrecruits have had to be driven to the edly unprogressive nation, except in front by the threat of execution; deserone regard. Politically, she is unpro tions have been numerous, in spite o gressive, without a doubt; but from all the goblin tales about Japanese cru the point of view of science, pure and elty that had been told the soldiers in applied, and of art, literature, and soorder to frighten them into fighting cial tendencies, we should have cited with the courage of despair, an army Russia as just the nation, second only has been kept busy at home in a vair to Japan, which has made the longest attempt to stifle the expression of popand most rapid forward strides during ular discontent, while treasures have the last half-century; and we should been spent in an equally valu attempt have been quite right in so speaking. to manufacture patriotic enthusiasm The works of Dostolevsky, Turgenleff, and now there seems good reason to Tolstoy, and Gorki certainly do not believe that the hatred of the govern belong to the literature of an unproment and its war has gone so far that gressive people; in art as well as Th the crew of a warship, in spite of the literature the Russians have shown example of mutinous comrades hangthemselves amply able, not alone to ing at the yard-arm, have risen against assimilate the achievements of more their officers and surrendered the ship advanced nations, but to make original in the midst of battle, and that similar contributions far superior to anything mutiny is hourly feared in the army that the New Japan has produced; in in Manchuria. the natural and physical sciences Russians have within the last two or three decades taken an honorable rank; and finally, Russian industry, though still far behind that of Western Europe and the United States in magnitud ever shown such weakness, and efficiency, has developed at a truly

The nearest parallels in history to this disastrous Russian experience are also the cases of despotic countries. No nation having any considerable meas ure of freedom in its institutions has

The reasons are fairly evident. Ar autocratic government cannot govern well, even if it should wish to do so. because the rulers cannot know the people's needs. The phrase "a benevo lent despotism" stands for a thing that does not and cannot exist. Just on account of this inevitable separation between the governing body and th masses of the people, a despotism is bound to be maleficent, if not positive ly malevolent toward them. It cannot appeal to their love, but only to their fears. It cannot entist their in telligent co-operation, but, at the best, can only compel their obedience to spe cific commands. It cannot grouse their moral strength in its support, but has rather to crush out any moral forces that may appear among them. It has o waste & large part of its energies in controlling and directing the rest. For all these reasons despotism is essen tially the weakest form of social or ganization, and every step toward liberty and equality is also a step towards increased social efficiency. The real strength of a nation is only in the collective sympathies of its people and that form of social organization which gives them the greatest measure of collective self-activity is the one which can best rely on their support in time of need and can utilize their united forces with the least friction and

This fact, which we really did no need the Russo-Japanese war to dem onstrate, but which that war has dem onstrated more fully than ever before is full of encouragement for us Social Democrats. Not only does it assure us of our great advantage, in the lone run, over all the more or less antipopular political institutions of cani talism, showing us that our party has within itself the sources of ever in creasing strength, while all class governments bear in their very nature th causes of ever increasing weakness; it applies as well to economic as to po

that the system of industrial democracy which it is the mission of the So applies not to Rusia alone and not cialist movement to introduce will be alone to government in the strict sense of the word, but to the whole world as much more effective as a system of and to economic quite as much as to production than the present anarchic lespotism in industry which we call It is an inveterate political supersticapitalism as the free or partially free tion—we can call it by no other name governments have shown themselves stronger and more stable than the authat, whatever may be the advantages of liberty, despotism has at least the tocratic ones. Just as men will fight advantage of greater efficiency; that better for a government in which they an autocratic government is better able have a voice, so they will work better

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

conomically free and equal.

in a society where they feel themselves

announces that he is tired of political and will not run for re-election. We are not surprised. After turning that nice trick on the textile workers he coudn't very well run again as "la-bor's friend." The Democratic party in Massachusetts will have to get new stool-pigeon. The question is: will the workingmen again be foolish enough to fall into the trap?

The commissioners of the Illinois coa nine operators have about reached the limit in the display of gall, says the Cleveland "Citizen." They held a convention in Chicago, advocated the founding of a federation of employers and adopted a series of resolutions which they wish to see accepted, chief amongst which is a declaration to the United Mine Workers of America that we do not propose to make an agreement with you in future unless you will agree in advance that in the respective coal-pr ducing states no measures of legislation upon by the operators and the miners. They eay this "would bless alike employer and employee and make our system one to be

followed throughout the world." It is a pretty sure guess that the United Mine Workers will not be fool-ish enough to make such a pledge. The fact that the employers wish to shut off the introduction of labor bills shows how well they know that labor politics is a more powerful weapon against them than the strike, once the workers realize its value—especially in Illinois, now that Socialists have invaded the Legislature of that state.

For super-excellence in mendacity for lying of the most virulent and at the same time of the most impudent ort, commend us to the man who combines the purposes of the politi-cian with the special training of the theologian. Here is about the worst example that it has ever been our ill fortune to meet. It is from an article on "The Latest Phase of Socialism," by B. J. Otten, S. J., in the June num ber of the "Messenger," a Catholic church magazine. One paragraph is enough to quote:

Socialism fosters discontent amou workingmen, so does it feed upon their nisery. Its policy, as Bebel puts it, is to retain the wounds of the body social in festering condition."

This pretended quotation from Au est Bebel is an unqualified and de liberate fabrication on the part of the "reverend" controversialist, and it is quite in line, we are sorry to have to say, with the usual practise of men of his cloth when engaged in discussion Not only did Bebel never say what he is quoted as saying, but it is the very opposite of his whole policy as shown in his long career as a Socialist mem ber of the German Reichstag-as every student of Socialism or of Germa the very opposite of Bebel's whole pol-icy, but Bebel's policy is the policy of the Socialist movement the world

We are not much surprised at meet ing even such a bare-faced falsehoo as this from the pen of a clerical dis putant, for sad experience has long since taught us to expect nothing better from such a source. We are a little sur wever, to find the slander produced with express editorial approval in so generally decent a paper as the New York "Evening Post." That periodical has really a reputation to maintain-it is one of the very few vise its editors, in all sincerity, that this is not the way to keep up the good name of their paper, that Socialism is becoming too well understood by the great mass of fairly intelligent readers for such unskillful lying to be even safe, not to say profitable.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Week ending

Single subscriptions12.612 12.363 Outside bundles 346 254 or at retail...... 1,301 1,780 15,094 14,970

THE MINER

O sleep, my little beny; thou
Wit wake thy father with thy cries,
And he into the pit must go
Bafore the sun begins to rise. He'll toll for thee the whole day long.

He'll whistle thee a merry song.

And drive the bogies from the door. II.

"Get up!" the caller calls, "get up!"
And in the dead of night,
To win the bairns their bite and sup,
I rise a weary wight.

My flannel dudden donn'd, thrice My birds are kissed, and then I with a whistle shut the door I may not ope again. III. The stars are fwinkling in the sky

As to the pit I go: I think not of the sheen on high, But of the gloom below. Not rest or peace, but toil and strife,
Do there the soul exthral,
and turn the precious cup of life
Inte a cup of gall.
Joseph Skipary, in Roynolds' Newsys

Vote the capitalist into office ie will lock you out of the al

LOCKED TOGETHER FOR LIFE OR DEATH.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Socialism is not the political party of the poor versus the rich, for "poor is a term covering more of all sorts and conditions of discordant interests than ever could be included in any one party. And there are multitudes of the poor so barnacled upon the rich that it is beyond the ability of human persuasion at this time to make them consolous of a separate interest; as barnacles they belong to where they

The prisons, convents, asylums, the small stores, offices, farms, armies and pension lists, the basements and gar-rets of the world's mansions and palaces are full of poor persons whom nothing short of a general volcano could throw together. The poor and the rich we had always with us, but Socialism had nothing to say. A benevolent and mildly disgruntled neutrality could exist for ages yet to come between merely poor and They might continue to tak hats off to each other in a different way and then make derogatory re-marks. While the earth itself was the main thing to all men, rich and poor main thing to all men, rich and poor only meant more or less of it, and the Jess might have been sufficient, so there was some independence, some peace and no Socialism.

A let-each-other-alone policy might have continued in towns so long as a man could carry his ability to live in his early apprenticeship, a handbag or a tool chest, but no two dogs can live long together after it becomes necessary for one to live by chewing the other's tail off.
Under capitalism "rich" is no longer

an adjective. It is a verb, an activity Socialism does not concern itself with the possession of riches, but with the profession of making riches, which no onger consists of the rich keeping superciliously apart from the poor, but consists of taking poverty by the throat and shaking wealth out of its It is not land grabbing but man

Agricultural freedom will form a very important part of our future program but at present the Socialist is up against that which is up against him Poverty and riches continue as states conditions or colors of society, but be-hind the picture are two horn-locked classes impoverishing and enriching each other. It is this more than its number of dollars we are indicting There is a main movement in every mass of moving things and men. In the middle ages of state po-litical supremacy that main movemen was through the church to the shelter of the capital for all who would avoid work and flee from war, poverty or wars. So there is a main mover in all periods of action. Thus, the learned rabbl points out that it was a hen which led the animal kingdom into the ark: or it would have been if she knew about the coming rain and if the oth-

ers would have followed.

Hen or no hen, there was always movement towards riches and another towards poverty since private property began, and there was a main move ment and the main man of that move ment. As when the movement was to wards riches you had your orator, so dier, politician, usurer and trader. But as the movement towards poverty, in spite of monkly vows, was never vol-imiary, the movement that way had no leaders. Slavery had no admirers, no champions. No moralist ever praised it will become God if labor it, inviting men to embrace it as pov- know that labor will not fall

erty was commended. Poverty might long be a condition of men and of manhood, but slavery never. There fore the open face of no man was ever lifted up in the world as a leader to slavery; if there were ever a move-ment of slaves it would not be a movement out of poverty into riches, but

vellously rich, because a new way of getting rich has been discovered. It s not by land, parchment or swe but by a new kind of tooth-inserting slavery that the world's main way of getting rich is now characterized. Un-der the name of free labor all the slaves have been set free with a string to them. The man who holds the strings, at the other and a color of the strings, at the other end of which may starve the modern free laborer, is the modern capitalist. He may be rich or he may be poor. We are not combat-ting him in either as Socialists, but we are tugging at those strings of his. wants to resume the proces of capitalism (for capitalism exists only when and where it is grinding). he draws those strings, he draws the aborers up terribly near to him and

it is a tooth set with fearful activity into his own flesh, for capitalism, the main way of getting rich in our is not a theory or a condition, but a man-destroying, grinding grip. Capi Capt talism is a bloody verb active, labor is a mangled activity feeding its master and not yet resisting him.
This devouring of labor force found in
man the laborer has come o be the
main thing in modern wealth getting, and it is no longer in order to talk of modern riches and poverty as if they were abstractions. Capitalist riches is a human crime, an inhuman victory. Society may for a time pause as a spectator of this unnatural but ital conflict, but it cannot pause long, for this conflict holds within it the life

or death of society itself.

As in a widely extended battlefield there is one point of the struggle on whose issue the whole depends, and in relation to which point all the movements of the general engage-ment are subordinated; this class struggle between the two chief factors in capitalist society is the main thing for every one to ut derstand and to take part in. Socialism is an invitation to the rest of the world to study this main issue as stu dents, as moralists and as politicians. This class outleader from slavery leads only incidentally from poverty and to riches. Socialism is not an anti-poverty, but an anti-slavery society; and the man leading the anti is the slave himself. His movement is the only one which can in the present state of the case do anything of im portance in the fields of social reform, philanthropy or the amelioration of the numan suffering peculiar to our times

Poverty and riches having assumed tribulations and reliefs are slo ing, surely facing all one way to llath; for poverty knows that it God if labor falls.

from slavery The world has grown very rich, mar-

exploits them.

Riches to the Socialist is no longe a picture of naughtiness in another man's house; it is murder in his own;

this entirely new character of conflict between THE TWO THAT MUST, poverty and riches with all their var-ied outlooks and inlooks, their hopes and fears, their ugliness and beauty, shallows and their deeps, their at the conflict between David and Gobecome slavery, and riches knows that

SOCIALISM IS NOT PATERNALISM.

No. Socialism is not paternalism. Capitalism is paternalism.

We have had paternalism for many enturies and we have it now.

Paternalism is the rule of the few It is a man or a clique of men gov erning the people.

Under absolute monarchy, one man Under absolute monarchy, one had did the governing. After the lords compelled the king to divide up his authority with them, the king and the nobility did the governing. When the common people secured the right to vote, it was thought that this would

put an end to paternalism.

It did put an end to political pater-

We now get what the majority votes

But we still have industrial paternal ism, a paternalism of the most cruel and unjust character.

A few men own the industries of th They have the masses absolutely un

They can starve them to death, or

freeze them to death, or work them death. They can dictate for the most part when they shall work, where they shall work, and what wages they shall re-

That is paternalism gone to seed. s it continues, emancipation So long as it continues, emancipation from political paternalism is useles except as a means of accompl

emancipation from this industrial By voting the Socialist ticket indu paternalism can be abolish

No. Socialism is not paternalism. Socialism will complete and perfe ancipation by introducing equal po-

ANTI-MILITARIST THEORY AND SOCIALIST DISCIPLINE

A curious point has been raised by the refusal of Gerault-Richard, the editor of the Socialist daily "La Petite e" to join the Socialist frac Republique" to join the Socialist Inc.
tion in the Chamber, on the grounthat Hervé is a member of the Executive Committee of the party to which
he would then be subject. Herve recently recommended in a Paris meet ing that the workers should strike than fight in any wa desert rather than light in any war even one of defense against German and Richard will not be responsible any way for such anpatriotic sen ments, therefore he declines to be sember of the party, even though it a desired that these are only the prints opinions of Hervi, epinions this bind him in no way. Jaures, fills in no way sharing the opinions of Hervi, which he expressly repudi-

litical rights for men and women, by introducing the Initiative and referen dum, proportional representation, the recall, and home rule, by abolishing the veto power on the part of execu-tives, by abolishing the usurped power on the part of the courts to nullify the will of the people by declaring laws unconstitutional, and by making the national and state constitutions amendable at any time by majority vote, so as to do away with what has been called 't'he tyranny of the dead.

Socialism will accomplish industrial emancipation by abolishing industrial paternalism and introducing industrial fraternalism; in other words, by abolishing private monopoly and introducng the public ownership and the popular management of the industries now used to exploit the people out of the bulk of the product of their honest

In the Socialist commonwealth the people engaged in any industry will elect the managers, foremen, superin-tendents, etc., in that industry. That is the rule of the many instead

When the few cease to rule and the many begin to rule, paternalism will breathe its last, and fraternalism will

take its place. When these changes are brought about by Socialism we will have both a political and an industrial governnent of, for and by the people. Thes

changes will enable the people to gov-ern themselves, both politically and inlustrially, for the first time since civ selves, both politically and industrial

ly, paternalism will cease and frater

tes, condemns equally the attitude of Richard. He points out that the party discipline must be maintained at all costs and that that should prove quite sufficient to prevent exaggeration is quite ready himself to grant full dangerous. However, the executive of the French party has repudiated the views of Hervé, which, doubtless, were crude. Now, as Jaures points out, Richard and other objectors lose all ground of complaint,-London Jus

-You will observe that no one has as yet tried to figure out just how "radical" the "radical Democracy" must be in order to win in 1908.—Jos.

ON WHICH SIDE DO YOU BELONG?

By Horace Traubel.

On which side do you belong? I mean the whole of you. I mean the real you. The you with which you start and the you with which you must end. The you that was before and the you that will be after. On which side do you belong? You have often asked yourself this question. You have often answered this question to yourself. I want you to answer the question to me. I want to be your mirror and let you see by means of myself just what you believe. You have supposed the question asked and the qu tion answered and the case closed. The case will not be closed until you answer right. On which side do you belong? I call you up again. I disturb you once more. I put aside ali the old answers and ask again. which side do you belong? You must come to me free of all encumbrances of passion and property and answer. No proxies, no representatives, will do. You must answer in your own voice.

I know on which belongs. I know on which side your business belongs. business belongs. Your profession. Your ambition. Your greed. I know on which side exploitation belongs. On which side profit and rent and interest belong. On which side war belongs. On which side social invasion belongs. But after you have told me where all these, and more like these, belong, you have still to account for yourself. I do not accept the answer of your prop erty for the answer of your soul. do not consent to let you remain inarticulate while I listen to the loud voice of your greed. I want everything to answer for itself. I want material things to answer for themselves. want the soul to answer for itself. Is everything else to come first and is the soul then to come? When I ask you on which side you belong I do not address my question to your bank ac-count. I address it to you. I do not ddress the open shop or the closed shop. I do not address property or poverty. I do not address your fame or your obscurity. I do not address your success or your failure. I address you. I want you to feel the everlastng presence of yourself. I want you to feel as if your least word could out-weigh any other best word. I want you to feel how great you are and how mean property is. Then you can answer my question. Then you can tell on which side you belong. I have listened to the other answers until I will listen no more. They do not convince.

usurpers be swept selde. Make way for the soul. Make way. Make way. You have too long gone on denying yourself. You have been brave enough to affirm property and position but you have not been brave enough to affirm the soul. You have cared for things and left the sourte shift for itself. On which side do you belong? On the side of the house or on the side of the man who builds the nouse? Do you think you could got along without the you could not get along without the house? You hear the palaces answer. Are you satisfied with the answers of the palaces? You hear the master answer and the slave answer. Are you satisfied with the answers of the master and the slave? You know on which side the boss belongs and on which side the bossed belongs. You know on which side surfeit belongs and on which side starvation belongs. know on which side the child with a chance belongs and on which side the child without a chance belongs. On which side do you belong? You have too long permitted your property to answer for you. Now you must answer for yourself. Throw down all the great institutions and answer for yourself. The vast array of buildings in the cities. The stocks and sur pluses of fortune. The approval of ma-jorities. The benediction of success. Throw them all down, Step free Money has made its answer. It has enjoyed every possible latitude. Do you belong to money? Now give the soul a chance to do for itself what money could not do for itself. On which side do you belong? On the side do you belong? side of solidarity or on the side of alienation? On the side of one or two or on the side of all? I know on which side the castes belong and on which side the classes belong. But on which side do you belong? Do you belong to the beyond? To the day when the bill of civilization is to be paid? To the edict of universal economic eman cination? We have seen well enough which side does the soul belong? On

They are not direct. They are true for themselves but false for you. I

want a wide open aswer to a wide open question. The soul alone can an-

open question. The soul alone can au-swer for the soul. Let all obstructing

THE GREAT STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

The great strike in Chicago is still on and in fact is growing daily, new strikers being added and new lockouts occurring every day. The question is where and when will it end, and what s it all about? At the time of our last ssue, says a Western contemporary, it was thought that the settlement of the strike was but a question of a few hours, but the express companies offered practically no terms whatever. They refused to take back any of the strikers whatever.

The other employing interests would make very little concessions. Hence the strikers refused to call the strike off and today the participants are farther away from a settlement than ever and the end seems far away.

Frequently we meet persons sympathize with the employing interests and talk and argue against the strikers until they are explained real issue-the real cause of all the difficulties—when, as a rule, if they are fair minded, thinking, reasonable human beings, they will see the injustice of the entire affair and will become con met just such a person the other day. He was a travelling salesman, claim-ing Chicago as his home, and said he had been there during the commencement of the strike and knew what he was talking about. But in our conversation he disclosed the fact that he knew very little of the real start and cause of this great labor war, and in the hope of reaching others who may wish to explain few of the original causes, reason-

ing back from effect to cause.

The garment workers, in 1904, had agreements with the employing tailorng concerns as to how and under what conditions the work on garments should be done. But the employers began to send part of their work out to sweatshop concerns to be finished up. For instance, the coat of a suit may be nade entirely by union help and bear the inside pocket. But the vest and trousers would be made in sweat-shops and great bundles of these garments taken home at night to be finished or "trimmed" under the faint light of kerosene lamps of evenings. Usually the entire family, from fathers down to the smallest child, worked on these goods in cramped quarters and under exceedingly unsanitary conditions, to complete the garments. For this work they received as high as 20 cents For this Of course, under these conditions.

or course, under these conditions.

the vest and trousers bore no label. Let us have peace, but let us have it while the coat carried the label, as in the right way.

stated, and the suit was placed on the market as a union-made suit. The merchant would tell you it was a union made suit throughout; that the label appearing upon the coat was enough to indicate that the suit was union-made. But it was not.

which side do you belong? On which side? O, on which side? On which

side do you belong?

Against these unjust conditions the garment workers objected. They were refused a setlement. Then, under the eighth clause of their working agreement with the employers, they asked for arbitration and were refused, the employers unhesitatingly breaking their agreement to arbitrate. Then the garment workers struck. The daily papers endeavor to make you believe there were seventeen garment workers originally involved. The real facts of the case are there were thirteen local unions involved, each with a member for their speaking of the seventeen is that that was the number on strike at Montgomery, Ward & Co.'s, where the

first real trouble with the teamsters Our travelling friend also asked why the garment workers did not try to set-tle the strike themselves, amicably and peacefully, without calling in outsiders, Didn't they? Didn't they try for four months to settle the difficulty without disturbance by offering arbitration and all things reasonable? So quietly, in fact, that the citizens of Chicago did not know that a strike was in existence. But the employers deliberately broke their contracts and refused to arbitrate, and it was then the teamsters decided to assist their worthy brothers and sisters and ordered a sympathetic strike, with a hope of bringing the employing tailors to arbitration. The garment workers were willing to arbiarbitrate, the Illinois State Board of Arbitration endeavored to get get the employers to arbitrate, as did Mayor Dunne and several other promient officials, but they still refused to listen to arbitration. And the real issue to day is whether the employers shall be compelled to arbitrate or shall they be permitted to continue in their nefari ous and atrocious project, with the aid, if they can secure it, of state and natroops, to ignore their cree-

The issue now is the disruption of the organizations, and even should the employers succeed in their scheme, history will not repent itself and the organizations will stronger and more determined than ever.

Moral:-Arbitration is no solution of the labor problem. The capitalists always say "There is nothing to arbitrate" except in those cases sets always say in the bound of being whipped by the strikers. The only solution is putting the powers of government of city, state and nation into the hands of men pledged to use those powers on the side of the exploited producing class just as vigorously as Republican and Democratic officials now use them for the class of non-producing exploiters. There is no use crying "Peace, peace," so long as capitalism, the cause of industrial war,

LABOR UNION CONVENTIONS. The following labor conventions are

to be held in the near future: Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers, June 12, at

Tip Printers, June 12, at New York and Cereal Mill Employees, June 19, at Quincy, Ill.
Printing Presmen, June 19, at San raucisco. Steel and Copper Plate Printers

une 21, at Bo Theatrical Stage Employees, July 9.

RETRACTION? NOT MUCH! The capitalist papers that had the offiers of the Carriage and Wagon Workers'

Union of Chicago already convicted of the murder of Caristrom, are now announcing that they were only gullty of something else. It was proven that Carlstrom's death else. It was proven that Caristrom's death was due to pneumonla. This reminds us that one Robert Remaine, a burgiar in the Kamasa ponitentiary, who last September, confessed he was one of a squad of Western Federation of Miners members that blew up the Independence depot, June 6, killing thriteen men, which "confession" was spread broadcast by the reptile Associated Press, has admitted his story was false. He says he was hired to tell a lie by Frank Shafer, an alleged agent of the Mine Owners' Association. But retractions Mine Owners' Association. But retractions will not be forthcoming in either case. --Cleveland Citisen.

liberty of speech to Hervé and others, and to meet them on the field of de-bate where he considers their ideas

Operative Potters, July 10, at Buf-

...The Arm and Torch is the emblem of

-----Bational.

The result of the ballot of the tional Committee for election of a Secretary to the International Socialsecretary to the international Social-ist Bureau was: Hillquit, 15; Unter-mann, 12; Simons, 7; Trautmann, 6; Spargo, 5. No candidate having respargo, 5. No candidate and accepted a majority of the votes cast, there is no election and another ballot is necessary and will close June 12.

National Secretary Barnes reports that, in accordance with the instruc-tions of the National Executive Committee, he sent a letter to Thomas J. Hagerty, under date of April 15, asking the two questions: 1. Are you a member of the Socialist Party? 2. If and that, to date, he has not received

any reply.

National Committeeman White of Connecticut has moved the following addition to the rules of the National Committee: "Whenever a mo-tion shall have been submitted to the National Committee for consideration, and to be voted upon by a referendum by mail, a motion to lay upon the table' shall not be in order." This Motion No. 16, Referendum No. 15. J. W. Arvidson, National Commit

Vermont, has resigned on account of removing from the Timothy Sullivan of Graniteville has been elected to fill the vacancy. J. Walter Shelley of Putney has been elected State Secretary.
William Ballou, 111 Broadway, Far-

go, N. D., has been elected State Sec-

retary pro tem.

Negotiations are pending between
the National Executive Committee Comrade Michael Puntervold of Christiania, Norway, Scandinavian lecturer and organizer, for a tour of Christiania, sixty to ninety days beginning July 1. Comrade Puntervold organized Local Narvik in Norway and edited a paper there, this being the first town to elect a Socialist representative to the Nor-wegian Parliament. He acted as Sec-retary at the late party convention of Norway. A pumphlet on Militarism written by him and widely circulated written by him and widely circulated in the army caused the Parliament to pass a law forbidding the distribution of literature among the soldiers. Scan-dinavian locals or organizations that desire a date for Comrade Puntervold should write the National Office at Lena Morrow Lewis, Austin Lewis

and L. H. Edmiston were elected members of the National Committee by a recent referendum in California.

by a recent referendum in California.
The following have so far been nominated in the National Committee to
fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee: Berger, Hoehn, Kerrigan, Stedman, Simons, Trautman,
and Towner.

Crestline, O., resolutions for national referendum have been endorsed, since last report, by Locals Akron, O., Cin-cinnett, O., Emmett, Idaho, and Clinton, Mass. Grand Rapids, Minn., resolutions

Grand Rapids, Minn., resolutions have been endorsed by Locals Akron and Cleveland, O.

Dates for the coming week for national lecturers and organizers are as

George H. Goebel: June 11, Wil-mington, Del.: June 12, Baltimore, Md.; June 13, Washington, D. C.; June 24. Richmond, Va.; June 15. Roanoke, Va.; June 16. East Radford, Va., June Or Newbern, Va.

John Collins: June 11, Des Moines. fown; June 12, en route; June 13, Omaha, Neb.; June 14, Lexington, Neb.; June 15, en route; June 16, 17,

John M. Work: June 11, Peoria, Ill. June 12, Monmouth, Ill.; June 13, Havana, Ill.; June 14, Springfield, Ill.; June 15. Jacksonville. Ill.; June 16, Barry, Ill.; June 17, Quincy, Ill.

Owing to illness in Comrade Bigelow's family he will be unable to Bigelow's rainity he will be unable to fall dates in Michigan and Ohio, and another speaker will be secured to take his place.

The following communication has

ben received from the Central Commit tee of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, Wis., under date May 31: J. Mublon Barnes, National Secretary, So

rialist Party, Chicago, Ili. Dear Comrade:—The following protess adopted at a meeting of the Central

May 29, 1965, and the Secretary Instructed to forward a copy of the same to you. The Central Committee of the Social Demeratic Party of Milwankee hereby presents

to the National Committee of the party its protest against the action that has been asken against Comrade Victor L. Berger, and submits the following facts in relation thereto:

1. That there is an absolute difference between principles and leading White thereto:

1. That there is an absolute difference between principles and tactics. While principles are fixed, tactics may vary according to time and conditions. The tactics to be followed in a territory where our movement is weak may not be vue, same as those employed in an industrial center where it is strong, and tactics in the same locality may vary according to conditions. The tactics to be used on different occasions are those which are calculated to bring the best results to the Socialist movement. The comrades in the new territory are not the ones to prescribe the tactics that must be used in cities like Milwaukee, Chicago, or New York, where the tactics have to be targely regulated according to local conditions, and the characters in such places are the ones to judge, so long as the traditions of the international movement are preserved and Socialist principles rigidly spheid.

2. That what was done in Milwaukee was a second with tactics that have been employed.

press.

2. That what was done in Milwaukee was in accord with tactics that have been employed innumerable times in Germany, France, Beigium, Denmark, and other old intries, save that, in these countries the departures from what certain impossibilists think to be a fixed rule of procedure were the margin presented.

often more pronounced.

3. That Compute Berger was not in Milwanker when it was proposed to atay out of the judical campagn, he being in San Francisco, and was out of the city most of the lime while the referendum was be-ting taken.

4. That there has been no despite.

or law in existence which requires that

when the party has no ticket for the field its members must abstain from voiting. Ou the contrary, the National Committee, has just made the rule, many months after the Milwaukee incident. There mying been no rule of that kind in existence at that time, neither Comrade Berger mer the Milwaukee comrades could have broken it.

5. This conduct of the majority of the National Committe is much to be deplared, for it shows lack of fraternity in the movement, lack of Socialist understanding as to tactics and principles, lack of knowledge of the lactics used in other countries, lack of judgment, dignity and political ripeness on the part of the majority of the National Committee.

in which Comrade Berger has been dealt with by a majority of the Rational Committee, and his removal from the Executive Committee without trial.

We hereby positively declare that we shall resent any further interference in our local affairs, as a violation of the national constitution as adopted at the Unity Convention in Indianapolis.

The Wisconsin movement helps to form the advance guard of the American Socialistic proletariat and is well able to take care of itself and to protect the good name and repute of International Social Democracy, and will continue to do so in future.

I remain, fraternally yours,

C. P. DIETZ,

Secretary Central Committee.

MAY FINANCIAL REPORT.

MAY FINANCIAL REPORT.

The National Secretary's financia report for the month of May show eccipts of national dues from State committees Alabama, \$10; Arizona \$10; Arkansas, \$10; California, \$103 Colorado, \$20; Connecticut, \$30; Flor da, \$10; Idaho, \$15; Illinois, \$135; Indiana, \$30; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$10 Kentucky, \$12; Louisiana, \$18; Maine \$10; Massachusetts, \$30; Michigan, \$30; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$30; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$200; Ohio, \$05; Oklahoma, \$35; Oregon, \$31.25; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$5; South Dakota, \$4.25; Utah, \$10; Vermont, \$2; Washington \$111.80; West Virginia, \$6; Wyoming \$10; from unorganized states—District of Columbia, \$10; Indian Territory \$15.60: New Mexico, \$10: Tenness \$1.35; receipts from supplies, \$57.90 literature, \$25.02; buttons, \$24.95; agitation fund, \$7; total receipts, \$1,394,22.

Expenditures: Exchange, \$1.95; expenses, \$37.49; express and freight, \$4.20; postage, \$160.57; telegrams, \$4.76; salaries, \$331.38; office help, \$60 prtining, \$213.25; literature, \$27.51; of fice equipment, \$11.10; organizatio and agitation, \$107.38; rent for May \$90; buttons, \$75; donation to Russian Social Democratic Party, \$50; dues to International Socialist Bureau, \$96.90 total expenditures, \$1,370.49. Summary Balance on hand May 1, \$43.86; re-ceipts for month, \$1,394.22; expendi-tures. \$1,370.49; balance on hand June

Massachusetts.

Every sign indicates renewed activity in organization in Massachusetts. National Organizer Wilkins has sent in ten applications for charters during

John Hakola, organizer of the ish Socialist Clubs, reports great progress in organization. He has organized clubs at Quincy, Maynard, Nor wood, and Peabody. The combined clubs paid dues for 155 members for the month of May.

The Polish Club of New Bedford

which has formerly maintained an in-dependent organization, has made application for affiliation with the loca

The State Secretary is about to ob tain a supply of the new perpetual campaign coupons. The price will be \$1 per book, which will sell for \$1.50. leaving a profit of 50 cents for th

The result of the vote for additiona National Committeeman was as follows: Charles F. Cluse, 15; Theodore W. Curtis, 9; John Ellis, 4; L. F. Fuller, 6; George E. Littlefield, 54; Franklin H. Wentworth, 244; James F. Mullen, 32. Comrade Wentworth elect ed by a majority of 123.

The result of vote on State Secre tary was: Squire E. Putney, 215 and John P. Weigel, 121. Comrade Put-ney was thus elected, but has resigned on account of ill health. Comrad-Weigel, having charge of the editoria chair of the "Brewers' Journal." ha also resigned.

foreign speaking people made an en report at last meeting of the State Committee.

The annual club conference of the

Massachusetts clubs will be called for Sunday, Aug. 28, and the legal convention for the nomination of the state ticket on the next day, Monday, Aug.

Great preparations are being made for the success of the state picnic. Comrades report a good advance sale of tickets and the committee is making preparations to feed a large crowd.

The State Secretary reports that the

funds for the payment of the state prospects are good to start the fall campaign free of debt.

nominations for State Secretary

The Essex County Socialist Federa-tion held its monthly meeting at Unity Hall, 28 Market street, Lynn. last Sunday afternoon. National Or-ganizer M. W. Wilkins reported that he had organized nine new clubs in the county, at Amesbury, Beverly, Bythe county, at Amesbury, Beverly, Byfield, Danvers, Merrimac, Newburyport, Marbiehad, Swampscott, and
West Newbury. The executive committee was instructed to arrange a Socialist Sunday at Camp Progress,
Moreland, Park Grove, on the line of
electrics, between Salem and Lynn;
also, if possible, another such event at
Camp Unity in Saugus. These are
Spiritualist camps. Good speakers
will be at both events.

The quarterly conference of Worces-

The quarterly conference of Worce ter County Clubs was held Sunda; afternoon, May 27, at Worcester, sev en clubs being represented by forty delegates. The principal business was election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, James D. Ryan of Fitchburg; Secretary, John F. Muller of Clinton; Treasurer, George E. Har ris of Leominster. The matter of plac-ing an organizer in the field who shall give his entire time to the work was discussed. The plan will soon be tried for one month. Until that time Com-rade Mullen will continue to act as organizer. The next conference will be held at Fitchburg, Sunday after-

noon, Aug. 27. National Organizer M. W. Wilkins National Organizer M. W. Wilkins visited Harvard Saturday. May 27, and succeeded in organizing a club. He spoke twice for the Fitchburg club on Memorial Day, addressing 600 people at Whalom Park in the afternoon, and 200 at a street meeting in the evening: He received close attention throughout both addresses.

per and Lower Classes," and there will be ball games, field sports and danc-

ing.
All members of the-party in Bosto should be sure to attend the general party meeting to be held at Cupid Hall, 724 Washington street, Tuesday ovening, June 13. Matters of import-ance will come up. The question of agitation for the coming city and state lections will be considered

The Organizer reports that as a whole the Boston club is in better con-dition to-day than ever before and better equipped to go into a hot campaign than for two years previous, this con dition of affairs being largely due to the efforts of the ex-organizer and several comrades in their respective

The South Boston Club has come together again, after a rest of two or three months, due to the fact that for or five of the most active comrades have been out of work and for lack of a place to meet. The club will hold an open-air meeting Friday evening, corner I and Broadway, W. J. Handra han, 641 Eighth street, is the secretary. With a little work in South Bos ton one of the best clubs in the citycan no doubt be built up, it being a distinctly proletarian district.

Has your club paid its share of the state debt? If not, why not? Get

Rhode Island.

The Socialists of Providence have arranged a steamboat excursion to Newport for June 11. All readers of The Worker in Providence and neigh-boring towns should come and share the good time. Tickets cost 25 cents and can be had of any party member. The steamer Richard Borden leaves the wharf at South Water street at 9 a. m. sharp.

Connecticut.

Local Rockville will hold a picnic on Sunday, June 11, at Niederwerfer's Farm. All comrades and friends of the party in Rockville and the vicinity are invited to attend. The net proceeds will go to the State Commit-

tee for agitation purposes.

Dan White of Massachusetts is working in Connecticut under the auspices of the State Committee, lecturing in organized and unorganized lo-calities. Up to date he has visited four unorganized towns, formed one new local at Derby and has clubs in process of formation at Ansonia, Bromford and West Haven. In all of the organized places which he has visited the audiences have been large and he has aroused great enthusiasm. At Bridgeport he addressed an immensor audience; for an hour and a half he held their closest attention, and the in terest displayed is shown by the fact that the last half bour of the address was delivered in a driz-zling rain, and notwithstanding this the audience remained to the close. He has spoken three times at New Haven. and has aroused great enthusiasm, and each time had a larger audience. The people of New Haven are anxious to hear the gospel of Socialism, and the local comrades are making arrangements to keep alive the enthusiasm created by Comrade White by holding a series of Saturday evening meetings. He spoke under the auspices of the Shelton Local on May 31, being the first Socialist speaker to address an open-air meeting in that town. The "Evening Sentinel" devoted almost a column to a report of the meeting and among the things it said was: "When any man can hold an audience composed of all classes of people standing in the public streets for two long hours listening to his utterances it is pretty sure that he has something to say that is worth hearing. This is what Dan White, the iron moulder of Boston, did and the crowd gave him an ovation at the close of his address, which was full of forcible direct reasoning, brilliant metaphor, carnest pleading and vivid satire and was entirely free fro any semblance of personal abuse of any person or set of persons. He illus trated his points by well told stories, and his peroration was as fine a piece

are: George G. Cutting, E. W. Irish, to unorganized towns and will speak George Roewer, Jr., and M. W. Wil- in Stamford Thursday, South Norwalk, Friday, and Greenwich Saturday of ing. Sunday he will address the picnic held under the auspices of Local Rock-Dan A. White and Rev. Alex. F

of brilliant oratory as has ever been

peard in this section." The comrade

and Comrade White is adding new

laurels to his reputation, and it is al-ready assured that if he can be kept in the field in this state for the period

of four months as intended by the State Committee the organization will

receive a great stimulus. The first

three days of this week he will devot

Irvine spoke to a large and attentive audience at New Haven on June 3. A good collection was taken up after the New Jersey.

neeting.

The last meeting of the Eighth Ward Branch of Hudson County was a pro-nounced success in spite of unfavor-able weather conditions. The attend-ance was small but the collection a record breaker. The speaker, W. J. Ghent, was warmly received and the debate which followed was spirited and profitable. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, June 15, at Ar canum Hall, Jackson and Clinton ave nues, Jersey City, when Algernon Lee will speak on How to Get Immediate Relief.

Branch Seven, Newark, has inaugurated its series of open-air meetings in front of the Post Office, every Fri day night. This series is expected to be the most remarkable open-air agi-tation ever held in the state, the same care as to speakers and details being taken as for hall meetings. The chief speaker for June 9 and 16 will be Sol Fieldman.

The Essex County Campaign Committee, composed of one delegate fram each branch, has engaged Sel Fieldman for seventeen nights, June 9 to 24; Harry W. Laidisw from June 25 to July 1; M. W. Wilkins from July 10 is made the rule, many months after the filter described in the relief of that kind in existence at that time, the of that kind in existence at that time, the of that kind in existence at that time, the of that kind in existence at that time, the control of the majority of the control of the majority of the fational Committe is much to be deplaced, or it shows lack of fratersity in the movement, lack of Socialist understanding as to get it shows lack of fratersity in the movement, lack of Socialist understanding as to get a street meeting in the evening. He received close attention throughout both addresses.

BOSTON.

Walter Thomas Mills will be the speakers every night in some part of the county. This will be the meeting to be held at Apollo Surfaen, Roston, any systematic effort ever made in the county, and thanks to the secondary of the Roston will produce "The Up—of the Brewen and other usings, the county, and thanks to the secondary of the Brewen and other usings, the county of the Brewen and t

prospects are that the work will be about self-supporting. All speakers who may expect to tour this section of country during August or September are invited to write the committee, care of M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark The Fourteenth Ward Branch, New-

ark, will hold open-air meetings every Monday night at Court and Belmont streets, beginning June 12, with Sol Fieldman as speaker.

Branch Four will commence its

Tuesday night open-air meetings June 13 with Sof Fieldman as speaker, the meetings of this Branch being held in front of the old Court House, Springfield and Market streets.

Pennsylvania.

John Spargo will give the fifth and sixth of his lectures for the Philadel-phia Socialist School at 445 N. Fifth street, on Monday evenings, June 12 and 19, the subjects being Industria for the Municipal Campaign. The ad nission fee is 10 cents.

The capitalists of Allentown, Pa. ed by the Mayor, have been trying to step Socialist street meetings, with the usual result. Comrade Maurer of Reading spoke to the largest audience ever assembled in Allentown.

Ohto.

Cincinnati Socialists have issued ar address to party members warning them against identifying themselves with referendum leagues, municipal ownership leagues and "reform" move-ments in general, as designed to disrupt the Socialist Party. The address says:

The Socialist Party is not a nou-pa organization, but is strictly partizan. Po-litical jellyfish, who are single taxers one day. 3-cent fare shouters the next, direct legislation leaguers the next, and municipal ownership reformers the next, have never accomplished "mything, and never will. They have no selentific knewledge of so-ciety or they would not chose the rain. ciety, or they would not chase the min bows they do. The forces that cause so

Here and There.

Charles Pergler, well known as Bohemian Socialist speaker and Na tional Organizer, has been called to assume the editorship of "Sprayed lnost" (Justice) in Chicago. From all we know of Comrade Pergler we fee rades have made a good choice

Comrade Titus, of the Toledo "So-alist," has been compelled -by ill health to retire temporarily from his editorial labors. It is hoped that a few weeks' rest will put him in good condition for work again. E. B. Ault of Idaho will fill his place. An Italian branch of 67 members

has been organized in Oakland, Cat. South Dakota members and organi-zations are becoming very active. The movement is in better shape than for some time. A good sized local was organized at Lohre, the result of a debating society. Calls for speakers are increasing. Comrade Thompson or increasing. Comrade Thompson or May Wood Simons will probably speak at the Chautauquas at Aberdeen and Madison, July 2 and 3.

New York State.

State Secretary Chase began his two conths' agitation tour this week at Binghampton holding meetings also in Lestershire, Owego, and Elmira, All next week he will be in Steuben Couny, speaking under the direction of the County Committee. U. Solomon will attend to all business of the state ofice while Chase is absent.

Watertown will have a centennial comrades there have engaged Clinton tennial will draw large crowds to the city. After completing his agitation work there Comrade Pierce will go to Rochester for a month for outdoor

work. Cornell University, will speak in Ge-neva on June 15; then he will go to Rochester for a week to speak at openair meetings under the direction of the

The regular meeting of the State Quorum was held on May 23, at 64 E. Pourth street: Slobodin in the chair; present—Slobodin, Phillips, Bartholo-mew, Solomen, Chase, Marr, Atkinson, Goother. Communications were read; From Charles Nicholson of Apalachia regarding meetings there and in Les-tershire; from Batavia, Watervilet, North Tarrytown, Palmer, and Troy regarding Chase's tour: from Secretary of Local Rochester giving information regarding J. T. Britt Geariety and his qualifications as an organizer; from Geneva about date for John C. Kenne-Geneva about date for John C. Kennedy; from Port Chester saying that action relating to open-air meetings had been postponed; from Albany asking for information as to when Chase would be there; from Addison asking about Socialist plate-matter for focal papers; from Peckskill about Carey's meeting; from Walter Thomas Mills meeting; from Walter Thomas Milis regarding dates for New York, offering the State Committee July 7, 8 and 9; the Secretary was instructed to inform Commade Milis or his agent that the Committee could not use him for those dates; from Clinton H. Pierce of Albany offering to make an agitation tour for the State Committee; from William E. Hewit of Ava regarding speaker for Fourth of July; from A. L. Byron-Curtis of Rome saying that he would speak in Ava July 4; from Local Buffalo asking for subscription lists, dues eards. in Ava July 4; from Local Buffalo asking for subscription lists, dues cards,
application blanks, and so forth, also
stating that the local new lass fear
branches with a mambership of 160 and
two more in process of formation; from
National Secretary Barnes stating definitely that M. Wilkins will be inthis state from July 2I to August 20;
from Secreary of Local Corning stating that W. W. Arland had been elected State Committeeman for Steubest
ed State Committeeman for Steubest New York.

"A QUESTION OF METHOD."

To the Editor of The Worker:-I have much interested in reading the exchange of compliments in recent numbers of The Worker between Comrudes Ghent

other.

I was specially interested in Comrade Ghent's assertion that this practise, among other things, kept him out of the party for

this thing continues unrebuked the party will certainly go to wreck in the end for less than two years and am therefore

to be called a new member. I certainly consider myself such, and so far my attitude has been that of learning from the party rather than instructing it.

When I came into the S. D. P. it was not with any illusions. I did not mistake it for a fashionable ten-party non for a university class-room. I saw that it was a party principally of workingman, and that its manners were the direct, sometimes blunt, but always honest manners of the working class. I was not repelled by those manners. On the contrary. They affected me somewhat as a gust of wind may affect a person going out of doors from the close atmosphere of an overheated room. They atmosphere of an overheated room. They were a wholesome change of air from the extreme of artificiality which had surround-

happy medium. In time the party members will probably be able to blend sincerity and firmness with gentleness and charity in dealings with each other. But that is

dealings with each other. But that is something that will come of liself. We need not worry much about it, I think. I cannot imagine any true Socialist being driven out of the party by the spirit of criticism that prevails, even if it were directed against himself.

Aly personal impression (and I do not give it as authoritative in any way, as I am still a new member and in, the learning stage) is that the spirit of doubt in regard to the sincerity of members is the very thing which is going to keep our party PROM the wreck which Comrade Sinclair fears for it.

sincerity. Our civilization is based upon it: our very system, of education toutside the realm of physical science is insincere and prejudiced in the extreme.

As time goes on and our movement becomes "respectable" and large enough for self-seckers to join, we shall have many a smooth and polished "leader of men" to deal with. This very spirit of doubt and challenge will then stand us in good stead. It is a trite observation that human nature is fallible and prone to self-deception. As our movement grows large and giorious men will come to us for personal and selfish reasons—MEN WHO EVEN HELIEVE THEMSERVEN TO BE SINCERE. Socialism appeals to the emotions as well as to the intellect. This is one of its greatest powers and one of its greatest dangers. As men of ardent religious temperament (the emotional temperament) sometimes go into the church for selfish motives of which they are themselves quits unconscious, so men of such temperament will come to us. After a little while they will come to us in droves. There is no need to tell the student of history that most of the world's greatest tyrants have believed themselves good and virtuous, believed themselves good and virtuous, believed themselves divinely ordained for the guidance of others.

Alexander, who was remarkably sincere

dained for the guidance of branch stacere Alexander, who was remarkably stacere and who was a friend and pupil of Aristotle, undoubtedly honestly believed himself to be of divine origin—the son of Ammen as the oracle told him in the Libyan

desert.
We in the Socialist movement shall have We in the Socialist movement shall have our "sons of Ammon," divinely ordained—in their own belief—to lead the Socialist movement to universal power. This very spirit of deubt and challenge of the ancesity of every prominent member by the rank and sle is what is going to save our party. Coursale Shociair, not what is "going to bring it to wreck in the end."

If a great and true "leader" should over arise among as (and I do not think he ever will sor that he is needed), he will certainty have to stand the fare of this very taking though he be gentle as Jesus and movement as Mahomet.

minity have to taken the state of the tell thing, though he be gentle us Jesus and governul as Mahamet.

In the past the working class has been easily awayed by susceth-tongued leaders; it has followed like a fock of sheep the value of orator or prophet. The Socialist working class will not follow like a field of sheep. Socialists will classificate their materials of socialists will charter their materials. When well have to prove their leaders, who will have derived an advantage of the folialists of

ing that W. W. Ariand had been elected State Committeeman for Steuben County; from Jamestown asking for subscription lists; from John C. Kennedy saying that he would be glad to put in his vacation speaking for the form Local Mt. Verman sending densition of \$2 to the State agintion Punch from Becautary of Local Patchogue are garding organization matters; from Elia Reeve Cohen myong that the his in Warren, Fa., a short distance has

The Evolution of Man

bound in cloth, 50 conta

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 FIRE Avenue, CHICAGO.

morement. Instead of condemning, iet us
study, let us analyze.

As every active part of an organism has
a special function to perform, let us assume
that this very active part (this spirit of
doubt and challenge) has also some use.

That is the scientific method of study.

ELSA BARKER.

Leicester Junction, Vt., June 4.

IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in getting lecturers and leakers we print the following list, which akes no pretension, of course, to com-

Alken, J. C.-9 W. Sixty-third street, New

York.

Berlin, S.—22 E. One Hendred and Eighth street, New York.

Boudin, I. B.—320 Broadway, New York.

Boudin, I. B.—320 Broadway, New York.

Rurrowse, Peter E.—241 E Forty-second street, New York.

Cahan, Abe—175 E. Broadway, New York.

Carless, Henry—36 Twenty-first street, Newark, N.

Edilin, William—404 Westminster Road, Flatbash, Brooklyn.

Feigenbaum, B.—122 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn.

Flatbush, Brooklyn.
Felgenbaum, B.—122 Rockaway awenue,
Brooklyn.
Fraser, Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Union
street Brooklyn.
Frast, J. C.—350 E. Fifty-eighth street,
Furnan, Dr. Charles L.—205

iew York.
Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-lorn street, Brooklyn.
Ghent, W. J.—260 W. Fifty-fourth street,

yn. Hilliquit, Morris-320 Broadway, New

York.

Jonns, Alexander—184 William street,
Kearns, Heury R.—223 Beach street,
Arilington, N. J.
Kraft, Frederick—29 Reservoir avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Lewis, E. J.—1924 Breadway, City,
Maiklel, Leon A.—1861 Lexington avenue,
New York,
Neben, E. T.—52 Westcott street, East
Orange, N. J.
Lee, Algernon—184 William street, New
York.

Lemon, Courtenay—184 William street, New New York, Phillips, L.—216 E. Seventy-sivil Relly, Jas. Verilly, Veril

lly, Jas. M.—285 Barrow street, Jer-

r City, N. J.
Robinson, Dr. Ellas P.—1473 Washington
venue, New York.
Ruge, Mrs. Clara—S F. Eighty-fifth street.
Sackin, L.—11-13 Avenue D. New York.
Schlueter, F.—801 Flatbush avenue,

Brooklyn.
Schoen, Eugene J.—153 E. Eighty-eighth
ttreet, New York.
Spargo, John—177 Yonkers avenue, Yon-

Sparzo, John-197 Yonkers avenue, Yon-kerts, N. W. Spero, J.-121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York. Teche, Charles G.—452 W. Twenty-ninth street, New York. Ufert, Charles—4121 Bonleyard, West Ho-boken, N. J.

Wilshire, Gaylord—125 E. Twenty-third treet, New York.

Dr. Anna Ingerman,

DR. S. BERLIN,

22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,

DENTIST.

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn

PUBLICATIONS.

"DIE ZUKUNFT"

(THE FUTURE)

A Monthly Magazine

in Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation

er Annum \$1.00 6 Months 60s Single Copie 10s Sample Copies Presi

ZUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York

"POVERTY"

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Prices: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents. This book is the result of several years

of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Len-den. It is a storehouse of trustworthy in-formation, invaluable to the Socialist stu-

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, New York.

"CHANTS COMMUNAL" BY HORACE TRAUBEL. An artistically printed and w bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matter. PRICE: SI POSTPAID. ORDER FROM THE

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO... 184 William St., New York.

dent. For sale by the

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism

Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

Geo. H.-14 Bridge street, New-

N. J. nford, Ben-181 Marcy avenue, Brook-

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES

movement. Instead of condemning, let us

\$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS

Socialism Explained in Pigin Language, by A. A. Lewis 5	Cents
The Clerical Capitalist, by Rev. Father McGrady10	
Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists, by H. Gaylord Wilshire 2	Cents
Labor Politics and Socialist Politics, by Algernon Lee 3	Cents
The Proletariat, by Karl Kautsky 5	Cents
The Object of the Labor Movement, by Johann Jacoby 5	Cente
The Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx and Fred'k Engels	Cents
Socialism from Utopla to Science, by F. Engels 5	Cents
A Paradox Explained, by George Bastman	Cents
Industrial Peace Through Socialism, by H. A. Gibbs 5	Cents
The Capitalist Class, by Karl Kautsky 5	Cents
Now and Then, a Socialist Play by Fred'k Krafft	Cents
The Adventures of John McCue, Socialist	Cents
The Religion of Capital, by Pani Lafargue Social Effect of Machinery, by Frank W. Cotton	Cents
Where We Stand, by John Spargo	Cents
Socialism: A Reply to the Pope's Encyclical by Robert Blatchford 5	Cents
On receipt of ONLY 60 CENTS above 16 books will be mailed pos	tpaid
Cantaliat Litamatuma Ca 184 WILLIAM S	T.,

Socialist Literature Co., " Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

and Slobodin, in regard to the vigorous and sledge-hammer methods by which the mem-bers of the Socialist Party deal with each

a long time. And now comes Upton Sincisir, another

fears for it.

Through generation after generation the sons of men have laboriously acquired in sincerity. Our civilization is based upon it. Returned from abroad. Office hours 10—12 a. m., 5—7 p. m. 1005

Socialism appeals to the emotions as well as to the intellect. This is one of its

PUBLICATIONS.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

n your neighborhead, be sure to sand their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 184 William street, New York. "Vorwhrts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the week-German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung."
TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

for 10 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

VODWARDTS ISA WITHIN Street, M. Y.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

BY KARL MARX. Translated from the German Edition by N. I. Stone, A. M.

313 PAGES, CLOTH, \$1.50 For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN.

Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will lo well to use the new pamphlet

"Che Cosa e il Socialismo?" (What Is Socialism?) By SILVIO ORIGO.

Single copy, 5 cents; 100 or more, at the rate of 21/2 cents a copy.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit.

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day without knowing a stares and developed to dailed Party, therefore, ought of the Morris Hillquit's book a careful cities. It should be in the reading room of every local or club that maintains headquarters, and the commades about deer that it is in every public library

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street.

BOOKS WORTH READING.

The books here listed are cloth bound.

"Mass and Class." By W. J. Ghent... \$1.25
Poverty. By Robert Hunter... \$1.50
A Contribute of the Critique of Political
A Contribute of Political
Fig. 18 Karf Marx... \$1.50
Fig. 18 My Morris Hillquit... \$1.50
Eassays on the Materialistic Conception of
History." By Annon Labricota... \$1.00
The American Farmer." By A. M. 84Hoots. Socialism and Anarchism." By George Plechanoff Socialism and Modern Science. By Ro-rice Ferri Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Emile Vanderveide Socialism Social The Social Revolution." By Karl Kaut-bart
Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Fall
and Fancy." By Peter E. Burrowes.\$1.
Economic Foundations of Society." "Beenmante Poundations of Society." By Schlies of Socialism." By Belfort Hax. Sl.09
"Recounters of Socialism." By H. M. Hyndman Sl.29
"Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. By E. Belfort Hax and William Morris. Sl.09
"The Evolution of Property." By Paul Lafargue.
"An Examination of Society." By Louis Wallis. "An Examination of Society." By Louis Wallis St. 15"
"German Socialism and Ferdinand Lasralle." By W. H. Dawson ... \$1.10"
"Revolution and Counter Levolution in
Germany in 1848." Karl Marx ... \$1.40"
"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By F.
Engels ... \$1.00
"Origin of the Fauuly, Private Property,
and the State." By Frederic Engels. 30.0.
"Ancient Society." Ily Lewis Morgan. \$4.00
A large atock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand.

God and My Neighbor. BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO...

AUTHOR OF "Merrie England." "Britain for the British."

200 PAGES. PAPER, 50c. CLOTH, \$1.

CONTENTS.

The Sin of Unbailet, One Renson, What Can and Caunot Believe, The Old Testa nent—Is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible, The Universe, Jebo vab, Bible Herces, The Book of Books, Out Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospowitnesses, The Time Spirit, Haye the Doc New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospei Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With' Christianit's Before Christ, Other Evidences, The Christianity Before Christ, Other Evidences, The Christianity—Can Men Sin Against God? Christian Apologies—Christianity and Chilization, Christianity and Ethics, The Success of Christianity, The Prophecies, The Universality of Religious Belief, Is Christianity, Some Other Apologies, Counsels of Despair, Conclusion—The Farting of the Ways.

Mr. Bintchford is one of the very strong Christianity Christianity Christianity Christianity Christianity Free Hubbert School Christianity Chrisianity Christianity Christianity Christianity Christianity Christ

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 184 William St., New York.

THE CONSERVATOR. PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. EDITED BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

EUGENE V. DEBS:

EUGENE V. DEBS:
"The Conservator," edited by Horace
Tranbel, is a source of genuine delight to
me, it is distinctively original, refreshing
and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager woicome wherever it finds its way,
PETER E. BURROWES:
"The Conservator" is brave and wholesome, With its long sustained and overflowing vitaily it could supply gray matter to all armitis of its contemporaries.

the total armful of fits contemporaries.

GRORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something else—something that will bld us remember that Socialism is a means and not an end. The end of economic liberty is the liberty of the yoked and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and his "Conservator" will, better than anything elses in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance.

FRANKLIN R. WENTWORTH:

"The Conservator" never stoops nor web.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH:

"The Conservator' never stoops nor woheles. It says the thing fearlessly and well, it has an unsuffied message and the dynamics of a real personality. It renovates the soul like elemental fire.

COURTEMAY LEMON:

Everything that Traubel writes to worth reading and much of it is worth reading anore than once. The power of buttle and the seattleness of love are in his per; it in now a familing sword and now a currenting hand. The light literary quality of The Conservator, the excellence of its fire than the conservator, the excellence of its fire than the conservator of the excellence of its fire than the conservator of the excellence of its fire of the extension of the excellence of its fire of the conservator of the excellence of its matter, the original and compelling style, make it is excellenced in the dates of conservators periodical fitter.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per ADRUM.

JABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broad-

way, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a, m, to 6 p, m. Delegates meeting every last Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p, m. Board of Directors' meeting every first Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90-Office and Employment
Bureau, 44 E. 4th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. (Gohemian)—831 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubbouse, 200 E. 86th St., 730 p. m.;
IIII—Clubbouse, 200 E. 86th St., 730 p. m.;
IIII—Clubbouse, 200 E. 86th St., 730 p. m.;
IIII—Clubbouse, 200 E. 86th St., 730 p. m.;
IIII.—Clubbouse, 200 E. 86th St., 80 p. m.;
IIII.—Clubbous

CABL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAPE UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 Fast 87th street.

MUNICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 23, I. M. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties, Meets every Friday, at 11 st., u., at beadquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Cantrol Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 20d E. 85th street, New York City.

NOTE CITY.

UNITED BROTHORNHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION NO. 470, meets every Toesday at 8; m. in Bohemian National Hali, 221 E. 75d street. Jos. Moetter, Recording Secretary; Wm. E. I. Schwarts, 8 Mill street, Asteria, L. I., Pinancial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 251-223 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten van Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

WORKMEN'S Sick and Doath Sensiti Fund of Working the house society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength tat present composed of 184 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members its rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in more workingmen who believe in many of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.0 for the drat-class and \$3.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the cond class receive under the same draconstances and length of time \$8.00 and \$2.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same draconstances and length of time \$8.00 and \$2.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same draconstances and length of time \$8.00 and \$2.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same draconstances and length of time \$8.00 and \$2.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. The first was a second of \$1.00 members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In the above principles are invited to do so. Adress all communications to William Mayer. Financial Secretary, 1-3 Thier ween. Room 2. New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The address of the Financial Secre-tary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance Organized 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, wow York and Violnity.

and ViolinityOFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sundays and
holidays, from 1 to 8 p. m.
BILANCHIES: Youkers, Troy, Binghamton,
Gloversville, Albrauy, Onelda, Tomswanda,
Schenectady, N. Y., Paterson, Newark,
Elizabeth, South Lilver, Passaic, Trouton,
and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston,
Holyoke, Springfield,
Mass.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Enriford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Com.
Philadelphin, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altonna, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, G.O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Hanchester, N. H.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepera,
see "Vorwaerts."

LAWYERS MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Attorney-at-Law. 320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklin Where to Lunch and Dine_

Comrades, patronize those who advertise ABBOTT BROS'.

Lunch Room. NEW YORK

Kangaroos are welcoms. No line drawn on smaller animals. WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, CUSTAV LEIST 774 Socond Ave.

ENGINEERS. FIREMEN. ELECTRICIANS.

We re-commend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine. New Engineers Handy Book for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Nearly 800 pages, 225 illustrations, 222 tables, 615 examination questions, etc. 33.50 Roper's Hand-book of the Locomotive. It instructed. Leather, Isimo, Pocketbook style. Roper's Hand-book of Land and Marine Roper's Hand-book of Land and Marine. *1.50

Prices Include sportage

BOCIALIST LITERATURE
154 William St., New York

open-air in some country spot near New York, thus combining an outing

feature with the advantages of natura

resume its main-work, the production

of social dramas, which would not be suitable for these summer purposes.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

Open-air meetings have been arranged t

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

and Sixty-third street and Third avenue

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

and Thirty-second street and Amsterday

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

19th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixty-seventh street and Amaterdam avenus. Peter E. Burrowes, Albert Abrahams.

24th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-seven'h street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost, Fred.

9th A. D.-N. W. corner of Twenty-hfth street and Eighth avenue. J. C. Frost, Ed

33d A. D.-N. E. corper of Que Hundred

and Fifteenth street and Third avenue Peter E. Burrowes, L. D. Mayes.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

PARTY DIRECTORY

FOR KINGS COUNTY.

The following is a list of the branches of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn with times and places of meeting. For further information, Hodress Fred Schae fer, Organizer, SI Stockton street. County Committee meets second and fourth Satur-days, at Jabor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdays, same place.

lat, 2d, and 10th A. D. meets the las Tuesday in the month at 121 Schermerhor street; Secretary, Henry Selden, 305 Atlan ite avenue.

ad A. D. meets the third Thursday of the month at 288 Columning street. Secretary Geo. Ballweg. 94 Rapelye street.

4th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays corner Myrile and Kent avenues; Organ izer, Leonard Davidson, 118 Walword

5th and 6th A. D. meets every Thursday at 36 Summer agenue; Secretary, H. J. Hener, 1030 Myrtle avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 4 sneets an second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8646 Bay feetly-seventh street; Screetary, A. O. Jennings, 1979 Stillwell avenue.

7th A. D., Br. 2. meets second and courth Fridays at 4422 Fourth avenue; Sec stary, Robt. McGovers, 362 Fifty-eight

irret.
Th A. D., Br. 3, meets at homes of members on second and fourth Tuesdays; Secretary, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Skyly-fourth

street.

Sth A. D. meets third Friday at 556 Baltie street: Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 314
Carroll street.

Pih A. D. meets first and third Sunday mornings, 10 a. m., at 131 Inlay street;
Secretary, Peter Thorsen, 233, Van Biunt

Arthur Cheate. It sterning place.

12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 335 Prospect archue; Secretary, H. A. Crygler, 374 Twelfth street.

13th and 14th A. D. meets first and third sturidays at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, L. Bernbantt, 851 Morgan avenue.

561 Morgan avenue.

15th A. D. meets first and third Pridays at 157 Montrose avenue: Secretary, Conrad Weber, 30 Montrose avenue. 19th and Br. 1, 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Sundays at Northern Star Hall, 1888 Fullon st., bet. Rapph and Bridgio avenues: Secretary, P. J. Flanagan, 36 Somers street.

17th A. D. meets every Wednesday a \$51 Gates avenue: Secretary, C. Turner 1267 Fulton street.

1267 Fulton street.

18th A. D. Br. 2. meets first and third
Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street; Secretary,
Geo. Peterson, same address.

19th A. D. meets at babor-Lyceum, 949
Willoughby avenue; Organiser, Julius Gerber, 461 Bushwick avenue.

20th A. D. meets the first and third Thursdays at 257 Hamburg avenue, corner Harmon street. Organizer, Wm. Sphur, 1396 Green avenue. 21st A. D., Br. 1. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 675 Glemmore avenue; Sec-retary, W. Koenig, 319 Jamaica avenue. 21st A. D., Br. 2; Secretary, Isador Kay-lett, 48 Amboy street.

NYLIC.

[Lay of a Policy Holder on Exorbitant Salaries. Nylic is the cable name of New York Life Insurance Company

frequently used in the company sent statement as to the salaries

The "Nylic,"

Dt al.

DWARD DERWING CLARKE

event statement as to the salar mays its "captains of industry."]

THERSDAY TIME 15.

J. C. Frost, Wm. Karlin, L. D. Mayes.

IN NEW YORK CITY

scenery. In the winter the

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE S. D. P. MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN FUND TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JUNE 11

AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK

PROMENADE CONCERT BY THE NEW YORK LETTER CARRIERS' BAND AND THE SOCIALIST MUSIC BAND.

Dancing Music by Carl Sahm Club

JE

No. 2 and games for young and old. Chorus of the United Work ingmen's Singing Societies, Gymnastic and Wrestling Eshibitions by the Turn Verein Yorwaerts, New York.

AT THE GATE, 150

Sale of tickets as follows: Worker office, 184 William St.; New York Labor Lyesum, 61 R. Fourth St.; Clubbouse, W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth St.; Clubbouse W. E. A., 207 Third avenue; Socialist Literary Roclety, 225 B. Broadway; office "Ferward," 173 E. Broadway; West Side Headquarters, 531 Kighth Arc.; Harlem Secialist Club, 500 W. One Hundred and Twenty-afth St.; Headquarters 226 A. D., 241 E. Forty-second St.

A CALL TO ACTION FOR THE SOCIALIST PERPETUAL CAMPAIGN

made Socialism the chief political issue of the age.

In the face of what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, fighting against difficulties which would have daunted less determined spirits, the Control of the co

TICKETS, 10c. A PERSON.

against dimenties which would note danned less determined spirits, the So-cialist movement of America has at-tained a position which commands and holds the attention of the civilized

The devotion and determination ed by the Socialist hosts have swept the political battlefield clean for the mightiest struggle of the ages. Th Socialist Party stands unchallenged as the only party of the working class To it the future belongs and the com ing of Socialism awaits but its decisive action. Your National Executive Com mittee has held its first meeting sine the notable campaign of 1904. We have reviewed all work done by the Socialist Party and surveyed the field of its immediate operations and oppor

We rejoice at the outlook. No doubt dims the horizon of our hopes. There can be no failure. The working class will triumph.

The Socialist Party is prepared to The Socialist Party is prepared to meet all difficulties, however great they may appear. We welcome all obsta-cles as things to be overcome, emerging from each conflict strong in the inreased wisdom gained and more fully equipped by experience for the great and final conflict.

The Socialist Party faces the future s united compact organization, con scious of its own strength in devotion to its great mission.

The canitalist class is marshalling its

Temporarily resorting to various schemes of "Municipal Ownership," "Government Control," "Governmental Investigation" and other devices, it hopes to turn aside the rising tide of Socialism and divert it into channels where its force will be spent and its purpose folled.

The Socialist Party will meet the enemy on its own ground. We acept the challenge and will do battle until Co-operative Commonwealth is es

To conduct that battle the Socialis Party must have the sinews of war. We must be able to send our litera-ture and speakers into every part of the country, and no corner must be left antouched by the printed and spoken

What has been accomplished in the past can be supplemented and strength-ened by our continued work in the fu-

Comrades you can remit direct to the National Office or take advantage of the plan herewith submitted whereby you can contribue to the lo-

State Convention of the Socialist Party

Held at Providence Puts a Full

The annual convention of the So

ennist Party was held at Providence.

Sunday, June 4. The locals were

well represented. At 3 p. m. the assembly was called to order, J. W.

business proceeded. The first impor-tant item was the appointment of the

Committee on Resolutions, after which the reports of the State Secretary

Treasurer, National Committeeman Recording Secretary and State Organ

The convention then proceeded

the election of state officers for the en

suing year, and last year's officers wer re-elected without exception.

The nominees of the party for the

all election are as follows: For Governor-Warren A. Carpen

For Secretary of State-Henry F.
Thomas, clerk, of Providence.
For State Treasurer-Joseph Arnold,
jeweler, of Providence.
For Attorney-General-John Burton,

The distinction between capitalist

exernment ownership and Socialism as defined by the Pennsylvania con

Tention, was recognized and adopted. The New York municipal platform was

occupted in substance, this virtually oncluding the session of the assembly. On June 11, the annual excursion

of the party will take place. A vessel has been chartered to sail from Prov-idence to Mount Hope Bay and the tay should be enjoyable to all who go.

PENNSYLVANIA TICKET.

The following is the full state ticket eminated by the Socialist Party of emptyvania at its convention held in

ter, textile worker, of Woonsocket. For Lieutenant-Governor-J.

For Lieutenant-Governor—J. Higgins, jeweler, of Arlington.

machinist, of Pawtucket.

were heard and approved.

was called to order, J. W.

chairman, ar

NOMINATES.

RHODE ISLAND

Ticket in the Field.

Comrades—The Socialist Party has cal, state and national oragnization and Socialism the chief political is at one and the same time. The Nation at one and the same time. The Nations Executive Committee believes the re quired fund can be quickly raised and is confident that it will be. It was

never needed more than now. The Socialist Party depends you for its revenue because you are the revenue be secured, because you are the only ones to whom the Socialis Party can appeal for funds.

Comrades, you are the Party. corporation or capitalist institution can be expected or is requested to contrib-ute to the Socialists' "perpetual campaign.

Your National Executive Committee and National Secretary are prepared to take advantage of every opportunity presented and the success of our of will be in proportion to your response to this call.

Let every comrade do his duty and the Socialist Party will enter the national campaign of 1908 equipped as threatening army of capitalism. For conquest of the public and exploitation.-Fraternally yours. THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM

MITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY. Address all communications to an ake remittances payable to

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 209 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Perpetual Campaign Coupons. The National Office has prepared and the National Executive Committee approved the Perpetual Campaign Coupons, made up in books consisting of ten 10 cent coupons and ten 5 cent coupons, each with memorandum stub for use of the collector. The books are of a size that can be carried in the vest pocket. When a contribution is received, you tear out commons for the This makes a nest receipt, checks the co-

sign his name. The books (\$1.50) are sold by the National Office to state organizations at 50c, and the states sell them to locals and branches at states sell them to locals and branches at \$1. In unorganized states locals secure them from the national organization at \$1 per book. This gives the local, state and national organization 50c. each. Order for books must be signed by the secretary of the local. Books will be furnished to in-dividuals by the state or national organiza-tion at \$1.40, which will be allowed for cost of remitting.

remitting.

This is a convenient and attractive methushed will bring results. Only a frac-ion of those who vote the Socialist Party ticket are dues paying members. All will contribute more or less if rightly approach

Comrades, present this opportunity earr comrades, present this opportunity earn estly, to more than 400,000 voters of the 80 cialist Party ticket, and the local, state and national organizations will keep the Perpetual Campaign in full swing from year's end to year's end.

CHOOSE CANDIDATES.

Issac Cowen Heads the State Ticke

A Good Day's Work Done at Colum

Isaac Cowen of Cleveland was nor

nated for Governor of Ohio by the So-

cialist state convention which met at

Columbus on May 29 and 30. The other

For Attorney-General-J. C. Madden

For State Treasurer-J. H. Sims of

For Judge of the Supreme Court-E.

Ziegler of Portsmouth. For Member of the Board of Public

Comrade Cowen is well known as a peaker and organizer for the party as

well as for the trade unions, not only in Ohio, but all over the country. He

will do his full share to make the cam-

Thomas C. Devine presided over the

convention on the first day and E. B. Lewis on the second. William Mailly was secretary, with Edward Gardner as his assistant.

OHIO SOCIALISTS

bus-

candidates are:

Guntrup of Toledo

orks-George Storck.

paign a hot one.

IN NEW JERSEY.

Delevates Gethered at Newark Deal With Important Organization Affairs

The Socialist Party of New Jersey held its state convention in Lyric Hall, Newark, on May 30. Although no state nual convention is required by the stitution to deal with organ-

ration affairs.

The convention was called to order by Frederick Krafft, Recording Secre-tary of the State Committee. James M. Reilly was elected chairman, Victor H. Walker vice-chairman, and Alber E. Cull and Charles Drees, secretaries

A resolution was introduced depre cating the action of Victor L. Berge the constitution, and calling on the convention to record itself as unalter-ably opposed to such compromision ably opposed to such compromising action. In spite of the committee's rec ommendation that it be tabled this

esolution was adopted.

The following resolution on the Rus sian situation was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, The recent outbreaks of a rev utionary nature in the autocratic empire of Russia have shown to the world that the spirit of liberty is alive in that nation dewhich have been inflicted upon the people by one of the most despotic governmen

existence at the present time, and

Whereas, The Socialist movement of Rus sia is now the rallying center of all the upon the shoulders of the international Bo cialist movement, and

Whereas. We are fully aware of the hard ism required in order to conduct a struggle for freedom in the face of the many obsta

ades, therefore be it Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party of New Jersey in convention assembled, de hereby extend fraternal greetings to the Socialists of Russia and tender our mora ald, and be it further

Resolved. That we call upon the organiza tions, members and symanthizers of the Socialist Party to render such financial as-sistance as lies in their power to the cause of the Russian Revolutionists.

Perhaps the most important act of the convention was the adoption of a resolution, taken in view of the action of the International Congress, calling for effort to bring about the unlike tion of the revolutionary forces known as Socialist Party and Socialist Labo Party. A committee consisting of Comrades Breitschneider, Dietereitz and Bekare, of Union County, Head ley, Kiehn, and Plymouth, of Hudson Glanz, Hueck, and Gregory, of Pas-saic, and Killingbeck, Green, and James, of Essex, was elected to carry into effect, if possible, the desire of

Several amendments to the state constitution of the party were adopted Among them was a provision that no ay be nominated for public of party member or who has not been party member for one year.

the State Committee for the coming

Telegrams of congratulation were re ceived from the New York City con vention in session at the same time and from the Pennsylvania and Ohio state conventions, as well as from the Na tional Secretary

The reports given showed a member ship in good standing of 1,146.

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.) western New York cities and offering

her services as speaker for locals in that part of the state; from Westches ter County Committee stating that Henry L. Moreau of Port Chester has been elected State Committeeman for Westchester County; from A. L. Purdy \$10 to the State Agitation Fund; from Local Syracuse asking about a Jewish speaker; from George D. Jones of Springsville regarding a meeting fo Chase; from Local Ithaca saying that and that two open-air meetings a week are being held: from C. R. Little of Eimira saying that he would render all possible aid to State Secretary Chase in arranging meeting there from Yonkers saying that a speaker would be kept in Westchester County for several weeks. The State Secre tary then reported upon agitation mat ters and gave some particulars about his proposed tour. Plans for sending out other speakers were discussed, but action was postponed. The committee on sale of automobile reported and Comrades Bartholomew and Marr were empowered to sell the machine at the heat ferroes obtainable. Financial best figures obtainable. Financial Secretary Bartholomew made his re-port which showed donations to the State Agitation Fund as follows: Loca New York, \$50; Local Mt. Vernon \$2; Local Rochester, \$10; 9th A. D., Brooklyn, \$2; 26th A. D., New York, \$5; total to date, \$69.80. Comrade Marr brought up a request from Kings County tha the State Committee arrange to send speakers to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for noon meetings. The State Secretary was instructed to bear the recon tary was instructed to bear the recom-mendation in mind and whenever pos-sible to send speakers. U. Solomon was elected temporary State Secretary to serve during the absence of Secre-Local Yonkers wil hold a picnic or

nday, July 16, at Grace Farm, rear

of Hollywood Inn Grounds, an ideal

shady spot for a festival. Admission will be free. Westchester County and

Brows locals please take notice of date

Small presents are solicited for prizes

his pulpit in Sag Harbor and is now

living in Shelton, Conn., recently gave a lecture on Socialism to a full house

at the Athenaeum in Sag Harbor.

New York City.

New York will meet on Saturday, June 10, premptly at 8 p. m., at 206 Fast Eighty-sixth street. Important business wil come up for action at this meeting and it is hoped that every del-

General Committee of Local

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

A convention of the Socialist Party of Virginia was held in Rich May 28 and the following ticket was nominated:

For Governor-J. E. Morris Lleutenant-Governor-William

For Secretary of the Commonwealth

For State Treasurer-Joseph Cooper

Comrade Morris is a resident of ichmond and the other three live in Newport News.
A provisional State Committee was

ted for the purpose of organis

"RELATIONS ARE STRAINED."

It is said that factory owners and farmers in Southern Indiana are greatly worried over the fact that their employees are organizing. According to newspaper reports, "the close relations that once existed between employee and employee have became straiged." We might add that the landlords and nobine of Russia are also gratily worried because the pensants and mechanics and laborers are organizing it straig. "the close relations."—Cleveland Citizen.

STATE CONVENTION

-Beclare for Unity with the S. L. P.

ficers, committees, and delegates for project had to be abandoned. During the ensuing six months at their last the summer, for the purpose of raising regular meeting in June.

Blanks for reporting to the Organizer per of other classical dramas, includ-the fiames, addresses, standing, and or-ing some Greek plays, if possible in the Blanks for reporting to the Organiser the names, addresses, standing, and or-ganisations to which members belong, gamizations to which members belong, have been mailed to every Assembly District organization and the secre-taries are requested to fill them out properly and return them without de-lay to the Organizer. These member-ship reports are of the utmost importance for the Organizer's office. In accordance with a standing rule in the General Committee, no delegates will be seated unless their branches have given their membership reports. Local New York has just printed

100,000 copies of a short leaflet very Agitation Committee for 50 cents a thousand, although the local paid more the first page of The Worker, with some small changes, will be issed in leastet form and the Executive Committee has already decided to use 100,

At the meeting of the General Com mittee on May 27, twenty-five applicants were admitted to membership. The following new delegates were sented: George Van Name, from the 21st A. D. in place of Henry A. Byrd: A. Palsky, from the ith A. D. in place of L. Pass. Richard Rimbach was expelled from the party for enrolling as a Republican He falled to appear when summone motion to send speakers to all import ant hearings at City Hall was lost William Collins, recently admitted to membership in the 1st A. D., was

Economic Determinism on Sunday evening, June 11, at the Harlem So cialist Club. 250 W. One Hundred and I'wenty-fifth street. Bradley Kirshberg will lecture at the

Simons, Mrs. Simons, S. Sol Meyer: Barbecue Committee: Fred Meyer, J. Niclaus, H. Ortland, Carl Classen, M. Steltzer.

ween Ralph and Buffalo avenues.

nues, to consider the question of municipal ownership. All shades of opin on are expected to be represented and

Davidson and Glefer will speak at the same place.

The comrades of the 9th Assem bly District will have an open-air meeting at Hicks street and Hamilenue, Saturday evening, June 10.

Under the auspices of the Pro-ressive Stage Society, on Sunday, vening, June 11, at 19 W. Fortyegate will be there.

Letters have been mal'cul'to the artificially annumered to be given on our Assembly District organizations in Staten Island in open-air

ON THE THRESHOLD.

From Ivan Turgenieff

I see a large building. In its from wall there is a narrow door, open wide. Behind the door, gloomy darkness. In front of the high threshold stands a

ing State Socialism. etrable darkness, and with the ica stream comes forth from the depth of the building, a slow, hollow voice:

"Oh, you who are easer to cross the

"I know it. I am ready. I shall en-dure all the suffering, all the blows." "Not only at the hands of your ene mile, but also at the hands of your 14th A. D.—S. E. corner of Tenth street nd Second avenue, Jos. Spero, Edw.

"Are you ready for the sacrifice?"

dreet and First avenue. J. C. Frost, L. D. Mayes.
28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Highty-first perish and nobody—not even one know whose memory to honor."

"I need no gratitude, no pity. I need Sist A. D.-N. W. corner of One Hun dred and Twenty-fifth street and Sevents

The voice was silent for a momen Then-

the last time, "that you will be disap-pointed in all that is so sacred to you-

15th A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Peter E. Burrowes, Jos. Spero.

22d A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-fifth street and First avenue. J. C. Frost, Thos. J. Lewis. young life in vain?" "I know that, too, and yet I am ready to enter. "Enter, then!"

The girl passed over the threshold, and a heavy curtain fell behind her. avenue. J. C. Frost, L. D. Mayes.

34th A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred
and Twenty-seventh attret, and Third avenue. John Mullen, I. Phillips. "Fool," someone muttered.

"Saint," echoed a voice in reply

tionists made

THE RUSSIAN PROLETARIAT.

the existence of a considerable prole tariat in Russia, the following statistical data just published by the St. Petersburg Central Satistical Committee are exceedingly interesting:

6,335,000 2,820,000 P,155,000

14th A. D.—S.-K. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. I. Phillips, J. C. Frost. 28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-first street and First avenue, Jos. Sperg, L. D. The Russian proletariat, then, countago. The number at present is siderably more than 10,000,000. SATURDAY, JUNE W.

SIST A D — N W corner of One Huntred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh

among the different branches of eco-

wenue, J. C. Frost, W. Karlin, Jos. Spero. are and Thirty-eighth street and Willis arenue. I. Phillips, A. Lee.

3d A. D.—S. W. corner of Christopher and Bleecker streets. L. D. Mayes, John Mullen. 2,725,000, or 38.7 per cent. In mining, 208,000, or 3 per cent.

In trade, 258,000, or 3.6 per cent. In common labor, not specified, 1,095,000, or 15.5 per cent.

the short existence of Russian indus-try, its two and a half or three mill-

even million in the United States. The statistical data quoted above, neagre as they are, yet leave no doubt that in the very near future the Russian proletariat will acquire an honorable position in the ranks of the fight ers for a better world. Though the military force is great, Russian

Russian absolutism is doomed

Three propagandist ped-"Choguken" and

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

ditions in the United States, yet to us it seems useless and a waste of effort to go to the trouble of building up a rade-unlou organization when there is already one in existence. A great deal of needless personal strife and abuse are being manifested within the party, centering around this question. As Socialists we do not want to antagonize the organized workers by fighting them and breaking down their organization. To class-consciously work within the unions, therein lies enough scope for Socialist activity. Our comrade Max S. Hayes and other American Socialists are making a splendid fight inside the American Federation of Labor. Let the others follow their example. Let the party stand by the configuration of the configuration of

pire. The constitution provides for toral districts of a hundred thousand and if this were put into effect the So Democrats would have in the Reichs

THE MULE AND THE FULE.

and industrial city in Japan. Com-

resign his position in the Okasama

Socialist. He is now managing the branch business, assisted by his wife.

Government authorities are suggest

rades, are but bourgeois solution

Still they regard it as a concession, a step towards the final surrender.—Lon-

... AN AGE OF FEAR.

The outer life of society to-day is

nimated first and foremost by Fear.

From the wretched wage-slave, who rises before the break of day, hurries

through squalld streets to the dismal

sound of the "hummer," engages for nine, ten, or twelve hours, and for a

pittance wage, in monotonous work which affords him no interest, no

pleasure; who returns home to find his

children gone to bed, has his supper,

himself, only to rise again in the morn

ing and pursue the same deadly round,

inhuman, and devoid of all dignity and

reality, simply because he is hounded

to it by the dread of starvation; to the

big commercial man, who, knowing

that his wealth has come to him

through speculation and the turns and

twists of the market, fears that it may

at any moment take to itself wings by

the same means; who feels that the more wealth he has, the more ways

of people the same demon spreads its

dusky wings. Feverish anxiety is the keynote of their lives. There is no

room for natural gladness or buoyancy

of spirits. You may walk the streets of our great cities, but you will hear

no one singing-except for coppers;

hardly a ploughboy to-day whistles in

tory (this is a fact) if a workman sang

at his work he would be "sacked." We are like shipwrecked folk clamber-

ing up a cliff. The waves are raging

below. Each one clings by handhold or foothold where he may, and in the

panie if he push his neighbor from :

point of vantage, it is to be regretted

certainly, but it cannot be helped.

founded on a system of private property, in which, almost necessarily, the

covetous hard type of man become

the large proprietor and (supported by law and government) is enabled to

prey upon the small one; and whereas

the result of this arrangement is a bitter and continuous struggle for pos-

ONE MORE REFORM FIASCO.

fact that only a revolutionary pro-

BRICKMAKERS' TURN NEXT.

be a worse chance of unemployment.

ditions in the United States, yet to us

perfectly

Wherens the present society is

d who leads a life thus me

don Justice.

A Mule one day as he munched his hay, And a thistle for his dessert Looked out on the dusty, hard high-

ginning to be felt there can be no Way. doubt. Professors in the Imperial University are lecturing on social reform. At a Fule who was sorely hurt. lamp.

And he slopped his wings and crew, writers and politicians are insisting And with merry "He-haw" at the sight he saw. Cried: "What have they done to upon a system of national charity

you?" The Fule—a biped, in overalls,

And bent with toil and years-Looked out on the fields and in at the

stalls, While the Mule wunk his happy and said to himself, as he sized it up:

"I'm worse off now than the Mule; For he has food and a place to sleep, While I am a hungry Fule.

Not even a barn like the ass; For he is turned out to graze in the

To the profit of Other Men; And now that the frost has whitened

It's the l'oorhouse for mine-or the

So on he trudged-and the sun beat

On his head that was streaked with gray:

They spurned him and turned him

But his younger mates in the mill where he Had toiled these years for a wage

fate When they come to the poor Fule's

And they pondered and thought and struggled and fought And struck as their unions bid;

the more they wiggled and squirmed and struck The worse were these ninnies "did." Till it fell on a day that they saw.

Owned the Trusts. And they sang with a grand new

'No more we'll toil for the Idle Rich, roads are Ours.

And none must his labor shirk.

We built the mills and we dug the

last. And have felt the last of their

session, in which the motive to activity is mainly Fear; we, on the con-trary, are disentangling a conception "GOOD TIMES." of a society in which private property is supported by no apparatus of armed authority, but as far as it exists is a What is the common acceptation of the attractive term "good times"? Does it mean that the national life is spontaneous arrangement .-Edward Carpenter, in "Prisons, Po-lice, and Punishment." marked by a sound happiness; that our men and women and children are beautiful, lovable persons; that there has just been some promising advance in education; that a magnificent picture has been painted, a noble symphony The report of the International Association for Labor Protection shows composed, a great book written; that our cities and suburbs and farmyards have thrown off their squalor and put only too clearly how little we have to hope from bourgeois social reformers, however well intentioned or however on beauty; that religion has received excellent their arguments. A more drastic example of the fact that the widespread application in the affairs of daily life; that the nation has surpassed other nations in justice and magnanimity; that America has been more modest you make your proposals the less attention do you receive has never been shown than in the history quickened and inspired along the line of a more godlike emotion and though of these endeavors to mitigate some of the worst horrors of capitalism-the

and deed, expanded in efficiency and worth? So promising a situation as this would surely deserve to be called "good times," But it seems that the term, for all its good sound, means nothing so delightful and human as this. What it does mean is an expansive state of the financial mind, stocks booming, profits large, wages tolera-ble, men and women and even children working long hours in factory, mill. and mine—in a word, tremendous hu-man fatigue. It means unrest and excitement, with a curious inflation of values. It means so many miles of railroad built, such and such gross tonnage at our several ports, so much manipulation of products. this and much else, but all of it material, all measured in terms of things. big performance in wood and metal, brick and stone, with that sentimental trifle, human happiness, not counted in. One who is not blinded by the excite

So long as we all hold the fal-lacy that prosperity is impersonal and material instead of being personal and spiritual is a wealth in things instead of a wealth in persons, we shall go on consenting to the sacrifice, This sort of brute prosperity, material achievement at the price of human well-being, rests upon an idea, and can be reformed and humanized only by recasting the idea. The present industrial world, with its vast equipment of things, with its apparatus costing a hundred times more than the habiations and personal equipment of the human workers, seems well intrenched. But it is held together by something at once more powerful and more easily dissolved than nails and cement and

On account of the fear of Socialist domi distribution of representatives to

Prices: Paper, 25 ceuts a copy; 10 ce ore to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth,

g. May 28 to 80: For State Treasurer—Robert B.

For Judge of the Supreme Court— Edward Kuppinger, of Philadelphia. For Judges of the Superior Court— F. L. Schwartz, of Allegheny; C. F. Feley, of Schuylkill, and Hugh Ayers, of Royersford.

en by Benjamin Hanford and entitled. "The Free American Workingman and His Sacred Right to Work." The Or-ganizer will sell these leadets to the for them. One hundred thousand copies of the municipal platform have been ordered and will be ready fore distribution in a few days; the price will be announced next week. The let-ter to the Citizens' Union as printed on

George Van Name will lecture or place on Wednesday evening, June 14, on The Polish Revolutionist.

At the last meeting of the Picule

Committee the various committees in plenic made their complete reports The entertainment program contain of our former picnics. In addition to the many attractions mentioned in for native voluntered the use of their mag-nificent stereopticon machine in the evening. Pictures of our municipal can-didates as well as many other promi-nent American and European Social-ists and various Socialist cartoons will be shown. The Harlem and the Bronx contrades intend to have a baseball contest. Committees were elected to have charge of the work on the day of the picuic and all comrades desiring Solomon, who will assign them to some special work. The proceeds will go exclusively to the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party and com rades fro mall districts should do their utmost to dispose of the tickets during the few days left and volunteer their services at the picnic. All those accept-ing committee work are requested to be at the grounds not later than noon The following have so far been elected on the committees: General Manager and Financial Secretary: U. Solomon Entertainment Manager: Max Tänzer. J. Lewis, E. S. Egerton, E. M. Martin, R. Padolsky, J. Lion, M. Steltzer, A. Abrahams, Chas. Schaefer, Jos. Meyer, Reinhard Meyer. Bowling Committee Alvin Hohl C . K. Mueller J Mueller M. Wentz, H. Schmalz, Carl Classen, Chas. Hertle, Wm. F. Ehret, J. Lantz, Beer Committee: Ernest Ramm and Elias Wolf. Raffle Committee: Louis Chas. Turks, E. Spranger, I. Schrey

BROOKLYN. The regular meeting of the 16th and 3r. 1 of the 18th A. D. will be held on Sunday, June 11, 2.30 p. m., at North-ern Star hall, 1898 Fulton street, be-

A public meeting under the auspices be held on Thursday evening, June 15, at Northern Star Hall, 1898 Fulton

a warm discussion is looked for. An open-air meeting will be held on Saturday evening, June 10, at Atlantic avenue and Nevins street, with Comrades Fraser, Mackenzie and Passage as speakers. On the following Saturday, June 17. Miss Myrtle Scheuck.

PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

fourth street, Mr. Edmund Russell will give a lecture on The Indian Drama, and Mr. S. L. Joshi, a Hindu student and Mr. S. L. Joshi, a Hindu student of sociology and economica at Colum-bin University, will speak on The Mod-ern Indian Stage. Admission to these lectures will be free. On Sunday afterlectures will be free. On Sunday afternoon, June 18, at 2:30 p. m., the society will give the famous Sangerit
drama, "Sakuntala," on the Madison
Square Roof Garden, Madison avenue
and Twenty-sixth street. In case of
unfavorable weather the performance
will be given in the concert hall of the
Madison Square Garden. Tickets,
coating fifty cents sach, can be had
from the President, Julius Hopp, 215
E. One Hundred and Thirteenth street.
The production of "Sakuntala" was orignally any mired to be given on

Manhattan and the Bronx reminding these appropriate to its poetic nature, the members that in accordance with that at rehearsals the annoyance of the by-laws they must elect their of mosquitoes proved so great that the ficers, committees, and delegates for project had to be abandoned. During ficers, committees, and delegates for project had to be abandoned.

girl—a Russian girl.
A cold wind issues from that imper

threshold! Do you know you?"

"I know," answers the girl. "Cold, hunger, hatred, ridicule, orn, insolence, prison, disease, scorn, death!"

Open-air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places-named on the nighti-designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that suf-"Complete isolation, loneliness."

family, your friends. and Second avenue, Jos. Spero, Edw. Meyer. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventy-fifth "Yes, from these, too."

"For nameless sacrifice? You shall

'Art thou ready even for a crime?' The girl dropped her head. "Art thou ready for a crime?"

"Do you know," the voice spoke for that you may come to learn that you were misguided and have lost your

23d A. D .- S. E. corner of One Hundre

Of such stuff are Russian Revolu-

In view of the numerous denials of

Male. Female. Total. No. of wage-workers ... 5,558,000 1,484,000 7,042,000 No. servants .. 777,000 1,353,000 2,113,000

ed more than nine millions, besides their families and dependents; and the data upon which this table is based were collected in 1897, eight years The distribution of this number

nomic activity is no less interesting. In agriculture and allied industries,

In manufactures, 2,391,000, or 34 per In transportation, 365,000, or 5.2 per cent.

While the Russian proletariat is considerably smaller than that of America, constituting only 27.7 per cent, of all persons occupied, while in the United States the proletariat makes up probably more than half of the population, yet even this is by no means an insignificant proportion. In view of

workers in manufactures stand favorable comparison with the

shrinks in comparison with the 10,000,-000 proletarians.

STATISTICIAN. SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

"Shakwaishugi Banzai! Shakwaite

(Long live Socialism! Long live the Socialist Party.) Thus comes the cry from far Japan, and reading their organ, "Chokugen," one is struck with the enthusiasm displayed by our dling parties are now going on very successfully. They are hauling small red hand carts in which they carry st books and pamphlets for sale. On April 2 many hundreds of our com-rades asembled at the Ueno Park, Tokio, for "reviewing the cherry-blo soms," as they call it. Every one them carried a red flag in his hand and cried out all at once "Shakwaishnei Banzai." Policemen started up from every quarter and ordered our com rades to disperse, arresting about thir ty of them, including two women, who were playing the most active part in the demonstration. On the following night a meeting was held, the audience amounting to 400, in the Y. M. C. A Hall. Comrade Kinoshita who is on of the most eloquent orators in Japan spoke about the history of the labor novement in that country, and pre war the Socialist Party would spring up most forcibly. Comrade Saji, who is one of the city councillors of Tokio, being the sole representative of the So cialist Party on any public body, spoke of the advantages to be obtained by the municipalization of the waterworks electric railways, and so forth. rades Matsuzaki and Yamada als spoke. After the lectures Comrade spoke. After the lectures Comrade Ishiwaka made a report about the "cherry-reviewing' meeting of the previous day, and complained of the barbarous conduct of the police, whereupon the police sergeant present ordered them to dissolve the meeting. But

again "Shakwaito Banzai," ciapping their hands violently all the time. The confusion lasted about au hour, when

A branch of the party has been form-

confusion insted about as investigation instead, as the andience gradually dispersed, as "Ghokugan" says, "singing the song of Democrats would have in the Reichs not eighty-one delegates, but a hund and thirty, and the Center or Catt party, would have about seventy-dresteed of one hundred and two. The Soista were the only Party that made raise whatever in the elections of 100 From tiernany and the Program of cialism in the april Chautanque. 'I haven't a place to lay my head, fields, While I must 'Keep Off the Grass.' ve given the best of my fifty years,

my hair.

And from every door where he asked

there are in which he may lose it, the cares and anxieties belonging to it; and who to continually make hi position secure is, or thinks himself, cooked on and beheld their future forced to stoop to all sorts of mean and dirty tricks; over the great mass

age.

their way,
As they went to the Polis to vote They made up their minds that they

If a man would eat he shall work.

The mills and the mines and the

And for others we've run the roads But now we're come to our own at

goods,"

use of white lead, the deadly phospherus, and so forth. Our German comrades have often enough been critiized for not taking part in this farce, but events, it seems to me, have amply time; further, it awakes hopes which can never be realized, and obscures the tariat, or the fear of it, will ever force the governing classes to real social re-form, even so far as that is compatible with the existing regime.-J. B. Askew

It is now possible for three men. orking with hand machinery, to make 3,000 cement bricks a day. A recently nvented machine, employing five men besides those who mix the cement, will, its inventor asserts, make 6,000 bricks an hour. A big company is forming to place the machine on the market. upon such a manifestation of national And if any man supposes that the labor of the brickmakers will become easier life and call it good. Nor can one call the times that produce it good. Our fears may be temporarily hushed by or that they will get better pay, he has another guess coming. So long as the spectacle of so much wealth, the prospect of such unlimited and mean-ingless toil, the assurance of a continuthe machines are privately owned, the benefit will go to the capitalists and the only effect for the workingmen will ance of physical life, the holding of a ticket, probably black, in the industrial lottery. But the heart is not satisfied, The better part of the man is not fed SOCIALISM AND THE TRADE UNIONS. and nourished. In the real things of life there is widespread poverty. In spite of this cheery cry of good times. Our American comrades are again agi-tated over the question of forming trade unions independent of those already existing. Now, although we cannot pretend to be fully acquainted with the peculiar con-

> tie-rods—it is held together by the con-senting idea. Once withdraw this consent and the fabric vanishes.-Hanford Henderson, in The Children of

BY W. J. GHERT.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

"MASS AND CLASS".