The Worker:

hours \$750,000 had been subscribe

The money was placed on deposit, but ALL MENTION OF THE CONTRIB-

UTORS HAS REEN CAREFULLY

meetings, have the impudence to accus-the unions of being secret and lawless or

There was no hesitancy or delay

been provided for GRIMLY THE GREAT SYSTEM WORKED

"The Majesty of the Law."

Next to the problem of the proper financing, and certainly ranking even with the hiring of men to fill the

places left executt by the striking teamsters, is the part that must be

played by the legal advisers of the Association. [The two things need-ful—scabs and lawyers!] At all times

there has been a competent force of

lawyers. . . . Immediately upon the certainty that the strike must spread the force was increased to twenty abi

lawyers. In time of peace the purpose of the law force is mainly to prose

cute cases of personal violence on the

part of pickets for various labor or-

need for more lawyers came. THE SYSTEM-OF THE LAW WAS TO

BE CALLED IN TO AID THE SYS

Here is the steengest card in the deck-

to send him to Joliet. A grand Jury man

The Bosses' Co-operative

In their endeavor to deafeat the

Teamsters beyond hope of recovery

the Employers organized a teaming company. THE ONLY DRIVER

EMPLOYED WERE NON-UNION

Trusted men from different firms

were sent to other cities. Arrangements were made with the railroads

for transportation of men to take, the

places of the striking teamsters, from

ROUBLE IN FINDING THEM.

Within a very short time, there were two thousand strike breakers in

the city. They were comfortably housed in three lodging places. Each was UNDER POLICE PROTEC-

TION; each was WELL MANAGED.

ed exclusively of business;

SYSTEM-OF-TABOR.

With the beginning of the strike a

OUT ITS ENDS.

. Every possible contingency ha

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents apknowledged _____

VOL. XV.-NO. 14.

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1905.

THE EMPLOYERS' "SYSTEM" FOR BREAKING LABOR UNIONS.

An Inside Account of How the Bosses Have Learned from the Unions and Improved on Their Methods - Double-Jointed Principles - The "Open Shop" and the National Blacklist — Time for Labor to Use Its Right Hand.

"System" is announced on its cover-page as "a Monthly Magazine for the Man of Affairs"—that is, for the business man, whether as an employer or as a seller of the products of labor. It is not intended for general circuor as a seller of the products of moor. It is not included for general circulation; it is not expected to reach the eyes of the workingmen, and so it often contains frank discussions of the labor problem that it would do the workingmen good to read. There is nothing like getting on the inside of your enemies' lines and knowing how they talk among themselves. For this son we think it worth while to reproduce here some parts of a long reason was a reason of the first and the fir

"Four years ago the Chicago Teamsters-40,000 men united in one body -made certain demands upon their employers.

"The employers yielded.

"Four weeks ago the Chicago teamsters again brought their demands to the employers.

"The employers refused the demands. And the teamsters yielded. "Why were these two outcomes so different? ORGANIZATION-that

makes the difference. Four years ago each employer stood alone; he was weak in the face

of 40,000 men banded together in one body. "But in their own weakness and in Labor's strength the employers learned their lesson-that they must oppose Union with Union Organiza-

tion with Organization, System with System. "How Chicago employers have done this-have built a closer Union, a stronger Organization, a better System-this story tells.

"This Organization has succeeded. It marks a new development in the andling of the Labor problem.

Of what follows we can quote but a small part because our space is so limited. We select what seem the most important passages. Our comments are either enclosed in backets or printed in smaller type.

opportunity and were ready for the fight, the time had come to kill the "octopus" of unionism. "Another great system had arisen," and the unions had either to throw off the letharry caused by that contract or else be destroyed in their sleep. The bosses took the initiative by breaking the contract against sweatshop labor in the garment trade; the Teamsters responded with a strike in sympathy with the Garment Workers.

Another great system had arisen.

The employers had gone calmly about

the organization of their association until to-day it stands REPRESENTA

TIVE OF MORE ABSOLUTE POW

ER THAN ANY OTHER ORGANI-ZATION IN EXISTENCE. Its rami-

fications are as complicated as an in

tricate maze and yet as understand

The National Association of Employers has more absolute or despotte power in its hands than any other body of men in the world. That is absolutely true; there's no use blinking the fact. The bosses have "seen" your trade-union methods and "gone you a few better." It's fine for you to SCAN your cards aretic carefully unless.

scan your cards pretty carefully, unless you are going to lay down and let them walk off with the stakes; and the stakes

are—all that you have, all that your fu-ture labor will produce, all your rights and

hopes, your very opportunity to exist by your own labor. HAVEN'T YOU OVER

There is a National Association of

bers banded together in 150 sub-affil

The Chicago Employers' Association

s one of the sub-affiliated associations

Because Chicago has been the strong

hold of unionism, it has the most con

pact organization of employers. . . .

It is unionism reversed, with this much in addition: the members of the

Employers' Association are busines

men. THEIR IDEA OF THE EX PENDITURE OF MONEY IS BEYOND THAT OF THE

WHO MAKE LABOR UNIONS. . .

Here's a point worth noting: Now tha

your bosses are learning to act together, you can't hone to match them on their own field; if it is to be a test of your tressury against theirs, they've got you

beat from the start. Where you can put

up thousands for a strike, they can pu up millions for a lockout. And after it's over, you'll have to reimburse them by

working harder and putting your childres to work to compete with you in piling up higger profits for the bosses. Evidently financial power is not your strong suit.

Take the brass manufacturers, for

example. Sixty-five firms are organ-ized into the Chicago Brass Manufac-turers' Association. It is a very quick

ecutive body of the Employers' Ass

ccutive body of the Employers Asso-ciation of Chicago. . . . Suppose a trouble breaks out among the hydrant makers. . . When the brass manu-wacturer is alone, unaided by any or-ganization which will co-operate with him in the settlement of the trouble,

Association. This is part of the Em-ployers' Association. If the dispute is at all serious, he does not attempt

The Brass Manufacturers' Associa

tion reports the trouble to the Em-ployers' Association. The head of the

firm calls upon it to investigate the dispute. FROM THAT HOUR THE DISPUTE HAS PASSED BEYOND THE POWER OF THE MANUFAC-

TURER TO SETTLE. The most that he can be is a witness in his own be-

half before the executive committee of the Employers' Association.

at a Discount

to deal with it single handed.

"Individual Liberty"

and not at all a devious road from humblest hydrant maker to the

Plus Big Treasury.

THE MEN

"Unionism Reversed,"

LOOKED YOUR STRONGEST CARDS

Employers, with 5,000 individual me

inted associations.

able as a primer.

ment Workers.

In the winter of 1904 . . . the opportunity and were ready for the fight amsters' Union of Chicago was practicaly invulnerable. It was an octopus which held industrial Chicago in its grasp. Business men spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to keen the thing asleep, yet all the time was there, in the very heart of the city, and there was no telling when an awakening might come.

To prepare for the stirring up, the rs' Association of Chicago Employers' Association of Chicago came into existence. By the very ex-ample of the Teamsters' perfect or-ganization, the employers determined to profit—to pit system against system. All the time, they realized that to match them in force, they must outmatch them as organization.

The Teamsters were 40,000 strong-40,000 wagons and 70,000 plodding horses. . . . No kind of teamster was unorganized. In all matters pertaining to their calling, they stood together as solidly as a stone wall. They have an international body known as the "International Brother

hood of Teamsters." . . . All of the forty-six Chicago locals are organized into an association known as the Teamsters' Joint Council of Chicago. still farther solidified in their organization by representation in the Chicago Federation of Labor. . .

The Strike of 1901.

The effect of this menacing organigation upon the business life of the city need not be detailed. One glance at the make-up of the unions shows the nature of the danger. In the sum-mer of 1901 the Freight Handlers struck. Their places were soon filled Then the teamsters took a hand. For paralyzed. The loss each day was \$1,000,000. One night the teamsters went back to their wagons. Next day business was normal. . . .

Yet it was only one arm of the octopus which reached out. Only a minute portion of the labor system was in operation. The Express Drivers and one or two others were the

Not the actual strike made the men and fearful. They ware possessed with a fear and a dread. That fear and that dread were of the System—the system entire, wonderful, well-nigh

Chloroform for Union.

Fear made them administer SLEEP. ING POTIONS to the thing. CON-

Note this, Mr. Workingman: The fract that the bosses offer you is "a sleep-ing potion." intended only to keep you quiet till they are ready to deal with you at an adventors. Don't forget that

While Bosses Plan Its , Death. And, WHILE IT SLEPT, THEY ORGANIZED

Late in the fall the Employers' As sociation of Chicago came into exist-

INSISTED UPON TRADE AGREEMENTS with the Teamsters. One necessary and vital clause was, "NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKES." The lesson of the Freight Handlers' strike was still fresh in the minds of

Observe this too: The sympathetic strike is the form of trade-union action which the bosses most fear. There is your strong point, so far as trade unionism goes.

the employers.

The Awakening.

There was no trouble with the feamsters, save in isolated and unimportant cases. They made agreements and kept them—until April 6, 1905. Then they broke the "No sympathetic strike" chiuse. It was more, much more than the casual breaking of an agreement. It was a break in the perfection of the system under which they had ruled industrial Chicago.

You must rend between the lines in this and the following paragraph: The writer does not openly say all that he means, but just gives a sufficient hint of it. In plain

ords, it is this: The Teamsters "broke their agreement"

But note that the bosses' Executive Com mittee is THE SOLE JUDGE of the jus-tice of your claims. They promise you justice—as the Tsar of Russia has been promising justice to his subjects since tim

If it is not reasonable, and they per sist, there are sixty-five firms in the association. In twenty minutes they can all be notified that the hydran makers are trouble-breeders. THE TRADE OF HYDRANT MAKING BE CLOSED AGAINST THEM.

If the Association says the trade is closed against you, it IS closed; for the bosses own the shops you have not the means to em-ploy yourselves. And then, you "treublemakers," what becomes of your "sacred right to work" that the Supreme Court falks about every time it declares a laber law constitutional? Sacred rights are slippery things when power is on the other

Flexible "Principles."

The basic principles upon which the Employers' Association is built are difoundation of unionism

The OPEN SHOP: NO RE-STRICTION OF OUTPUT PRENTICES; NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKES or BOYCOTTS-are the As ociation's purposes put in plain

The open snop means that 10th are to have no choice as to whom you will work with; but the Association reserves the right (and uses it, too) of closing the trade against 'trouble-makers." The other phrases have the same double meaning. You must not restrict output; but the bosses may agree to shut down the works and throw you out of the rest whether were and the contract of the properties. and throw you out of your jobs whenever they think they can raise prices by so do ing. YOU must not restrict the of apprentices; but they may lay off or dis charge men wherever by the use of new machines or of child labor they can make a bigger profit by so doing. YOU must not a tagger pront by so doing. XOI must be quit work or regular your buying in syn pathy with fellow workmen; but the pledge themselves, as shown above as again below, to net solidly in sympath with any one of their own number agains

On the morning of April 6, one issue was met squarely. The Truck Team-sters' strike was sympathetic. The men had no grievances for themselve There was no questioning or cavil-ing on the part of Montgomery Ward & Company. As calmly as if one driver was concerned, the manager of the firm called up the Association's offices and reported the strike. An hour afterward . . . every individual member had been apprized of the afterward trouble and a meeting of the Executive Council was in progress. It was not necessary to call a meeting of the body entire, because the Executive Council HAS FULL POWER TO ACT IN ANY EMERGENCY, with the rest assurance that ITS ACTIONS WILL NOT BE QUESTIONED. . . .

The Strike-Breakers.

One thing had to be done, quickly and unerringly. Montgomery Ward & Company must have non-union men stand for another basic principle-the open shop.

Long preparation had been made for this very condition. For over a year, the Association had maintained an en ployment agency. Before the sun had gone down on April 6 there were men o drive the wagons.

Business men work by busines methods. An employment agency is not hiring and paying a force of men. Phat takes money.

That takes money.

The Army of the Unemployed is a very useful thing for the capitalists. They don't have to keep an extra force of men on their pay-roll for such energencies (except a few recruiting officers, like Farley); no, there are always plenty of men out of a job and "up against-it" so bad that they are desperate and ready even to scab. It's a cheap and effective system—for the

The executive body called a meeting ORGANIZING, STILL PERFECT-

of prominent employers. A committee ING THEIR SYSTEM. Is It Not Time for Labor to Use Its Right Hand?

Until recently the workers-at least a part of them-have been better organized than the employers. Whatever they have won, they have won by organization.

But now the bosses have learned the method and improved on it and turned it against the workers.

Is it not time for the workers to take up a new method-not instead

of, but in addition to, that of unionism? Hitherto the working class in its battles with capitalism has been the position of a man who fights with his right hand behind his back. Capital has both fists up and is only just beginning to fight in earnest. Is it not time for Labor to use both hands, too?

What is that right fist? The Law, Political Power, the Ballot.

The bosses have long known how to use it and are using it better and etter all the time.

The workers have neglected it. They have divided their votes. Th have voted for two sets of capitalist representatives to make and interpr and enforce the law-and whichever set Won capitalist interests maintained.

But if Labor once learns to use thet-right hand, it is invincible. The poerest laborer's vote counts forms much if it is cast wiselyhe richest capitalists. And there are many laborers and few capitalists, VOTE! Vote TOGETHER! Vote INTELLIGENTLY! Vote CLASS CONSCIOUSLY! That is the ONLY way to beat the Bosses' System

EIGHT-HOUR ARGUMENT

PHILADELPHIA. June 22.-A unique incident at the convention of the Typothetae or master printers' national organization yesterday was the appearance of one representative who spoke forcibly in favor of acceding to the Typographical Union's demand for an eight-hour day in book and job offices. Edward Meyer came as a representative of the Co-operative Press of New York and gave an address in

need not be added that the employ BEFORE BOSS PRINTERS. Printers generally did not appro his view

comrades have been "worked" for or at cents by a person who is go about selling pictures of the late Or asout seining sictures of the late Octa-rade Stamm, representing that he wise doing it for the benefit of the Brook-lyn German Free School. The secre-tary of the school states that no sotion of funds. Con which he argued for the granting of of Greater New York should be the demand as a matter of justice. It their guard.

THE CHICAGO TEACHERS' STRUGGLE.

(Chlengo "Socialist," June 24.) ... Last Monday night the Rev. R. A. White introduced into the School Management Committee a resolution of disapproval of the affiliation of the Chicago Teachers' Association with the Chicago Federation of Labor. After some debate the resolution was by a vote of 7 to 2. Reader of the Chicago "Socialist" will not be surprised at the attack on the Teachers' Association. We have pointed out in the last two issues that it did not the preachers and newspapers were working up to in their bifter denunciation of the teachers' organization from the pulpits and editorial columns.

The great capitalists, like the bishthe churches, realize how important it is, to the perpetuation of their power and privileges, that the children who spend a few years in our public schools before they go to their riche in the industrial world should is tainted with any ideas of independence, or individuality.

The class which pulls all the strings

which move the tongues and pens that speak from our great churches and newspapers see in the Chicago Teachers' Association an organization of ina position to implant minds of the young, which may shatis ready to sacrifice them, body, and mind, on the altar of the Moloch on the labor market. This attack of TEM THE EMPLOYERS HAD BUILT UP TO PIT AGAINST THE the appointed school board on the Teachers' Federation, because they have seen fit to affiliate with and send delegates to the Chicago Federation of Hure is the steengest card in the deck—THE LAW. The Mayor put the whole police force at the disposal of the Employers' Association and swore in a force of special deputies, armed and clothed with the "majesty of the law," to do their hidding, Why not be Was not the profitienterest of the biggest property owners and campaign contributors at stake? Injunctions were, issued—whatever the Association's "able lawyers" asked for if an agent of the Association accused a man, to just with him! If desirable, he could be passished without jury trial; or, he could be passished by the state of the st Labor, should be resented by every workingman and woman in Chicago, regardless as to Whether they belong to a union or not. What could do the labor movement-which after all is school for adult workers-more good than to mingle with the "edu cated" delegates from the Teachers' Federation There has nothing more important and far reaching place in all the history of the labo novement than the attitude of the Chicago teachers to the labor move ment in Chicago. The working class may not as yet recognize this fact, but; that the class which live by the swen of other people's brows recognize it, the utterance from the pulpits and capitalist press together with the reso

drawn, composed exclusively of business men-very likely some whose names were of that serget, list of, contributors to the strike-breaking fund—to find whatever indus-ments might be called for. And then the useral effect! A few scores of arbitrary arrests and few hundreds of heads broken with night-sticks go a long way toward the organizing any body of men who KNOW button adopted by the school management committee demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt. If the tax dodgers and school book trust and little ring of capitalists suc-WHAT IT IS TO HAVE THEIR WIVES the Chicago Teachers' Federation; or compelling them to disamiliate themselves from the Chicago Federation of Labor, they will have struck a body blow to labor in general and organized labor in particular, at least, for the moment. But it is quite possible and even probable, that this action on the part of the ruling class will react and become a great eye-opener to the par-ents of the children who come daily n contact with the hard worked eachers, and so arouse them that they will get a glimpse of the real char acter and motives of the gang who control the machine that is moulding Buffalo, from Detroit, from St. Louis, from Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kangas City and Omaha. THERE WAS NO. the minds of the next generation of

wage slaves. We would not be sur trised if this decision of the school management committee, if it is con-curred in by the school board, will come a kind of Dred Scot decis science of the toiling masses to action The teachers are an educated body of workingmen and women, and despite the fact that the capitalists control the pulpits and press, they will find some-way to get a hearing from the masses.

It is to be hoped that the teachers who have seen fit to affiliate with the Federation of Labor will have the courage of their convictions and put up a fight worthy of so great a cause in the impending conflict between the interests of the tax dodgers and schoo book trust and the hard worked teach ers and the great army of working class children, whose battle they are

fighting as well as their own.

We are sincerely convinced that the teachers who come daily in contact with the children of our class, naturally come to understand their need and environments, both present and prospective, and take a more lively and anselfish interest in them, than the men at the top who owe their apbuil with the book trust and tax dodgers ever can.

The capitalists realize the import ance of putting into the mouths of the teac ers every word that they teach our children. For this purpose they have developed their "system" that is

W.li the Teachers' Federation be broken up? Will the working class of Chicago stand by and watch a little ring of tax dodging capitalists who control the school board and the news-papers reduce the position of the trusted guardians of the minds of their children to mere repeating parts? Let every reader of this paper who is n member of a labor union lose no time in bringing this matter before his urion and see to it that the member understand what this move on the part of the capitalists means.

The hope of the race is in the children. If we permit the class who see in them nothing but "factory hands" or cierks-a mere commodity that car eventually be turned into dividends and profits, to warp and confine their minds into the mold that will make docile wage slaves of them, then we as a class are unworthy of the fran-chise and the life that is even now a possibility, the moment we have the intelligence and courage to reach out and grasp it. Remember, workers, the class that is now attacking the teachgrinding the very life blood, muscles and brains of two millions of your children into profits and dividends in the mills, factories, mines and depart ment stores of this country. They help support in wanton luxury the which is spending millions and debauching in riotous living at the entertainments at the palaces of king and dukes in Europe, and monkey dinners and all kinds of debauchery at home, including charity balls. We know, all too well, what character of children the capitalists who are in control of our school boar require in their business. He is a blind worker who is unable to see the motive of the attack on the Teachers' Federa-

WHERE THE BANKERS STAND. I FOR SOCIALISM IN CHINA

Resolutions adopted by the asso-ciated bankers of Chicago, copies of which were sent to all the bankers in the city, were as follows:

few recruiting officers, like Farley); no, there are always plenty of men out of a job and "mp against it" so bad that they are desperate and ready even to scab. It's a cheap and effective system—for the bosses.

The Secret Funds.

Ancy may no be OR THE MEN

WOULD HAVE QUICKLY DE associated banks of the city of Chicago, in meeting assembled, that all the banks in the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of Chicago, in meeting assembled, that all the banks in the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of Chicago, in meeting assembled, that all the banks in the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the sum of 250,000 to the Employers' Associated banks of the city of the city should jointly contribute the Resolved. That it is the opinion of the taining law and order to the secretary of the meeting, be requested to notify each bank in the city of its pro rain amount of such contribution, based on a percentage of the capital, surplus and undivided profits of each bank; to collect the amounts from such banks as are willing to pay, and turnover the amount so collected to the treasurer of the Employers' Association on the neder of a committee of five to be appointed by the chairman of the meeting; that the committee so appointed shall pay to the treasurer of the Employers' Association the amount so collected on an understanding with the officers of said association that the total amount thus collected by the banks 'shall bear the proportion of \$50,000 fo the total expenditure, by said association of not less than \$750,000 of likely voluntary contributions. THE EMPLOYERS ARE STILL

sociation of not less than \$10,000 of many voluntary contributions.

Resolved, Further, That the names of the hanks so contributing or deciliaing to contribute shall be considered confidential and shall not be given to the press or the

The chairman appointed the follow ing committee: James B. Forgan, John J. Mitchell, Ernest A. Hamill, Orson Smith and James H. Eckels.

RIOTS INVENTED BY NEWPAPERS. Speaking of the "confession" of a business agent" of the wagon work

ers in Chicago, of hiring sluggers to kill men at \$15 a head, William Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees, says:

In the first place the story is a lie, in the next place it has nothing to with the atrike whatever, as the alleged confessor was not a teamster. I was in Thienzo a whole soniesor was not a transter. I was in Chicago a whole week at the time when the newpaper reports were mest inriel. I was out in the field all the time, and not one riot or attack did I see. Moreover, the official appointed by Gov. Deneen to seport the situation to him told me that there was no rioting whatever. The newspaper reporters themselves told me the same thing. The papers are sore because the strike affects the big department stores, from which they get most of their advertising.

he gets a copy of the "Official Bulletin" each month. State and local secretaries should distribute copies promptly.

A Socialist Party Organized There Which intends to Affiliate with the International Movement.

Dr. Sun Yan Sen recently visited the International Socialist Bureau at Brus sels to bring word that there exists sels Socialist Party in China and that it would affiliate with the international Socialist organization and would be represented at the next international congress. He is quoted as saying that there already exist fifty-four cialism in that country is no longer in its infancy. He compared the rule of the Manchy dynasty and nobility over the Chines to the Russian domination over Po

land, and said that the Chinese cialists stood for "China for the oppressors!" He pointed out that the Chinese land system is organized on a gilds, which are so important an ele ment in the social and economic ave tem of that country, as a factor that would make the transition to a Sowould make the transition to a so-cialist regime comparatively easy. He remarked that machinery is but little used in China, and said that the condition of the working people is in many respects better than in Europe, the contrasts of wealth and poverty being much less marked. The workingmen's gilds have strenuously or posed the introduction of modern machinery. The Socialists are try-ing to show them that the evil is not inherent in machinery itself, but in the private ownership of it, and to bring bout the adoption of modern labor co-operative organization which would assure its benefits to the workers.

'a hey think that by a remodeling of the taxation system it will be possible for China to pass directly from its present semi-communistic small indus-try to a collectivist order using the cons and methods of large produc means and methods to make the without passing through capitalism as an intermediate stage, as all the Western peoples are doing.

The future development of this move-ment will be watched with hopeful in-terest by the Socialists of the whole

-Half a million votes for Social ism means that the capitalists are do-ing some thinking as well as the work-ingmen.—Jos. Wanhopa

CHILD SLAVES IN THE HOMES.

Wide-Spread Abuse Exposed in Chicago.

So-Called Charitable Institutions Are Used as Arenoles for Supplying Helpless Orchans as Servants for the Rich - An Abuse That Only the Resolute Action of the Workers Can Stop.

CHICAGO, June 23.-A system of irtual child slavery, in which children inder fourteen years of age at "farmed out" into households in an at tempt to solve the "servant girl probis a state of affairs that has peen brought to the attention of the Department of Compulsory Education. Superintendent W. L. Bodine, who has cured the consiction of Mrs. Ottilie Krosnick, on the the Compulsory Education Law, said

I have had in the last three weeks. Judgng from the testimony of various wit pesses at the trials of these cases, I am convinced there are hundreds of children from institutions who are drudging as ser ants in many households of the city, without being sent to school

The above comes as an Associated Press dispatch. It only confirms what The Worker and other Socialist papers have often said, that child slavery exists in forms far worse and to an extent far greater than is commonly rec ognized and that private employment offices and so-called charitable instit tions as well are used as agencies for supplying helpless orphans and foundlings to lawless employers.

The crime against childhood is, in children are sent into the homes of the rich to work as domestic servants instead of being sent to the mills and factories. Taking all things together. their lot is probably about as bad in one as in the other. But in the industrial field it may at least be supposed that the employers do not fully real-fize the wrong they are doing; but in the homes the relation of master (or and servant is a personal one, and ignorance of the facts cannot be pleaded as an excuse.

a pitiful case was reported of a little girl of twelve, her mother dead, her working as a drudge in some "respectable home" and for some trivial cause had been turned into the street. She walked into a police station in the evening and asked the sergeant if he couldn't "take her and put her in some place where she wouldn't be in anybody's way." And all the police could do, under our capitalist admin-Istration, was to commit her to the ender mercies of one of those itable" institutions whose practises this Chicago school officer has ex-

The whole force of capitalist interest tends to promote this infamou traffic in child-life and to conceal it from the public view. The only thing that will end it or even effectually check it is the united action of the workingmen, when they muster up solution and self-reliance enough to se the power of their numbers at the

FIRST BIG MEETING IN CITY CAMPAIGN.

In Thalia Theater, Friday Evening, East Side Comrades Will Start the Fight - Lee, Hanford, Cahan, and

On Friday evening, June 30, a big Social Democratic meeting will be held in the Thalia Theater, on the Bowery, between Canar and Bayard streets, under the auspices of the New York Socialist Literary Society. Meyer London will preside and the speakers will be Algernon Lee, candidate for Mayor; Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Vice-President last fall: and Abe Cahan, editor of the Jewish Socialist daily, "Forward."
This will be the first large hall meeting of the campaign and will start of To cover expenses admission fees will be charged. Tickets may be had at the Bociety's room, 237 E. Broadway, and at the office of "Forward," 175 E. Broadway, at 10, 15, 25, or 35 cents according to location of seats; at the box-office on the night of the meeting ther will cost 15, 25, 35, an 50 cents.

The East Side organizations are showing great activity and this is expected to inaugurate an unusually vigrous campaign there.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowl dge the receipt of the following co tributions for the assistance of revolutionary movement in Russia:

Previously reported, \$3,111.95; through Jewish "Forward," \$107.61; Local Biloxi, Miss., per The Worker, \$3.15; S. P. Local 8t. Louis, Mo., per O. Kaemmerer, \$20; 8. D. P., #5th A. D., Br. 2, New York, per Ch. Heiter, \$1.60; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 183, Washington, D. C., \$5; Kirkland, Chi-cago, \$2.6); total to June 26, \$3,251.94. Contributions should be sent and

drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

"Socialism the Basis of Universal Peace" by H. A. Gibbs is worth circulating in these days of Jingolsm. Five cents a

LAW VS. LABOR

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Courts Deal Three Body Blows to Unionism.

California Judge Says Peaceful Boycott Is a Criminal Conspiracy - Massachusetts Judge Says Union Shop is Illegal - Vermont Judge Says Peaceful Strike is Ground

for Damage Suit. The last week has brought three body-blows against trade unionism in the form of court decisions one making the sympathetic boycott in itself. a criminal conspiracy, the second making the union shop unlawful, the third making a peaceful sirke the ground for levying damages on unions and their members.

Boycott Is Forbidden.

The first comes from San Francisco,

United States Circuit Judge Morrow as granted the application of Dietrich E. Lowe & Co. of Danbury, Conn., for a temporary injunction against the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council. which has been boycotting a local firm of jobbers because they handle hars manufactured by Lowe. The injune tion was granted on the ground that the unions had conspired not only to protect themselves but to destroy

complainants. The contention of the defendants was that they had used neither force, threats, nor intimidation, and had only urged upon the friends of labor the necessity of using their patronege for the benefit of labor-a constitutional right.

This point was established, that there was no question of violen intimidation in any form. But Judge Morrow held that the mere fact that, if the workingmen use the force of their combined numbers to withdraw patronage from a company, the cor pany is helpless "unless it such the management and control of its business to a labor organization," and that therefore such a combination, though using perfectly penceful methods, is a criminal conspiracy. He

said: All employees have the right to quit their employment, but no right to combine to quit in order thereby to compel their employer to withdraw from a mutually profitable relation with a third when the relation thus sought to be broken had no effect whatever upon the character

or the reward of their services. On the same principle, he argued, a man has a right not to buy from certain company, but working have no right to agree not to buy in order to influence the company to

grant the demands of a labor union. In some respects this injunction goes farther than any previous court decision against the labor movement,

Against Union Shop.

At nearly the same moment that a Federal court in California was thus declaring the peaceful boycott a crim-inal conspiracy, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was rendering an almost equally bostile decision on another point, declaring that agreements made by employers with trade-unious; to employ only union men are uniow-ful as being "contracts in restraint of trade." and that if a price of other point, declaring that agreeme trade," and that if a union undertakes by strike or otherwise to uphold such

an agreement it is liable for damages The case was a suit brought by one ruptionist in the Socialist as in the trade-union movement-aga nst Jerry E. Donovan, an officer of Haverhill manufacturer agreed to make his factory a union shop. Berry refused to join the union. The union therefore insisted on his discharge. Berry thereupon sued the union for damages and got a verdict for \$1.500 In the trial court. The union appeal-ed, and the Supreme Court now affirm the judgment, thus declaring that employers must maintain the "open shop"—in the Parry sense of that phrase—whether they wish to or not.

Taff Vale Law Upheld

In the same week comes the news, that the damage suit of the Patch Manufacturing Company of Rutland, Vt., against the Machinists' Union and other machinists acting with them-the first case of "Taff Vale law" in the United States—has been finally decid-United States—has been maily decis-ed, after all stays and appeals, against the union and that the individual property of twenty-three of its mem-bers has been attached. In this case, as in the San Francisco one, there was no question of alleged violence or other lawlessness at issue. The com-pany showed its business had been damaged by the mere fact of the machinists' strike and claimed damages therefor from the union as such and its officers and members.

What Will Workers Do?

In face of such decisions, making all their ordinary methods of trade-union action unlawful, coming along with the steady growth and aggres-siveness of the employers' associa-tions, it behooves the workingmen to tions, it behooves the workingmen to a think what they will do. They have a the power to elect judges who will you interpret the law in their interest as a well as legislators to enact the statutes they need and officers to enforce athose lows for the benefit of the workship class. It is only the apathy of the workers that gives legal power to at the controllers. the capitalists.

of the Employers' Association.

The bosses have two codes of ethics—
one for you, the other for themselves; 'individual liberty'' is to be the rule for you
and, as against you, the employer has an
inalienable right to 'run his own business
in his own way;" but among themselves
and for the purpose of fighting you, they
allicante this inalienable right and give
up their own individual liberty to an exceutive committee. They are wise.

The late told he the headers was The tale told by the hydrant makers will also be listened to carefully.

Every minute phase of the situation in April, 1996, because the bosses wanted them to because the chieroform had done fits work, the bosses had improved their will be gone over. If the grievance is

ist, full justice will be dealt to the I was appointed to raise the necessary money to move the wagons throug the streets. In less than forty-eigh

A WARRING. We learn that a number of Brook

thority has been given for such collec-tion of funds. Comrades in all parts

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

OUR PARTY EMBLEM.

single vote that does not repres

FOR MAYOR-

FOR CONTROLLER-

OF ALDERMEN-

New York City Ticket.

Algernon Lee.

Cortes W. Cavanaugh.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

Morris Brown.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY.

 1901, for Mayor
 9,834

 1908, for Mayor
 16,056

 1904, for President
 24,512

President Roosevelt has earned the

clamorous plaudits of all those who

were already resolved to applaud him,

by declaring that everybody ought to

get "a square deal." That is a very

but there is nothing very strikingly

original about it; it is one of those

platitudes that everybody will agree

to and that means absolutely nothing

until it is translated into action. The

President's action in the Loomis-Bow-

on metter shows what an sheelutely

hypocritical phrase it is in this case.

States Minister to a weaker peighbor

republic in which two American

trusts were then and still are defying

the government and threatening to

territory which they had acquired by

ess than those of the Standard Oi

company here at home; this Minister,

forts to maintain amicable relations

self a husiness partner in these trusts

and undertakes to use his official pow

er to advance their pecuniary inter

ests (which thus become his pecuniary

ts, too), against the governm

he is withdrawn from that post

ich he is accredited. For some

but only to be promoted to

one in the same department, to

from which he can wield still

power for the same ends. Mr.

es and, after a rain effort to

of Assistant Secretary of

tensor, discovers these

ot altogether clearly explain

up armed revolt in order to hold

to valuable properties within its

ds even more crooked and law

ficial duty it is to use all his

n the two nations, makes him

Here we have Mr. Loomis as United

endable sentiment, of course

blem pictured here-

socialist Party (the Social Democration of New York) has passed through it reneral election. He growing powerated by the increase of its vote:

Loomis' indiscretion, it seems, con sisted in having been so careless as to leave incriminating papers behind him; he "got caught with the goods on him," and that is lamentably indiscreet. Bowen's more serious offense consisted in thinking if more imall business communications, and very orders, checks and drafts pay-file Worker. Communications con-the editorial department of the sould be addressed to the Editor Worker. Communications for the portant to expose a rascal whose mai feasance in office threatened to involve two nations in a war disastrous to the lesser, shameful to the greater, but All communications should be written profitable to an influential gang of ink and on one side of the passes about not be abbreviated; every house bear the writer's name and it and matter should be put in as a possible, consistently with a sa possible, consistently with a communications which do not continue to the property of the passes of financiers than to observe a formal courtesy which would make him an accomplice in that rascality.

Now in making these comments we

are not particularly attacking Mr.

tonnumications which do not conwith these requirements are likely to
disaggarded. Rejected manuscripts will
on the returned unless stamps are sendosed.
Bacagus are never sent to individual subcribers. Acknowledgement if made by
hanging the number on the wrapper, the
reek following receipt of money.
As The Worker goes to press on Wednesay, carrespondents sending news should
sail their communications in time to rench
usis office by Monday, whenever possible.
Complaints about the business of aditorial
anagement of the paper should be adtreased to the Roard of Directors Socialist
cooperative Publishing Association, 154
filliam street, New York. Boosevelt. We incline to think that he would like to be honest if it were practicable. Personally, we find a good deal that is admirable in him. But it does not come out in his publie life. From the time in 1898 when. making his campaign for the governorship of New York, he said, referring York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, to the canal scandals, that his administration should be "clean as a hound's tooth." and then, being elected, dropped the subject like a hot potato. as the saying goes; from the times when, as a Civil Service reformer, he denounced Payne and Quay and Ad-dicks in the most scorching terms and then, accidentally becoming President, made Payne a member of his Cabinet and threw all the weight of his parronage to the side of Quay in Pennsylvania and of Addicks in Delaware from these incidents down to his recent philippies against violators of the Interstate Commerce Law and his appointment of one of the most notorious The ticket of the Social Democratic will appear on the official ballot violators to another cabinet position. and then this latest Loomis affair, we see that his strenuousity in office is a thing of words and nothing more. And we find nothing surprising in this. We repeat, we do not make this record the basis for a personal attack on Mr. Roosevelt. We have often de clared that the best of men in office cannot be much if any better than the party that puts him there. It is not the man who runs the administration, it is the machine; and necessarily so. The "good man theory" in politics is a false theory, and so is the "turn the rascals out theory." The system makes the official and controls him with forces as strong as they are subtle. The shocking contrast between President Roosevelt's words and his deeds is only one more proof that we Arm of Labor upholding the ch of Enlightenment, a fit emblem are right, that a square deal in public affairs or an administration clean for a party which appeals only to the as a hound's tooth is absolutely imclass and does not desire a possible under the domination of any party devoted to the maintenance o the essentially dishonest system of

> happens to be in office. Venezuela will not get a square deal, just because American capitalism, dominated by "high finance." needs those deposits of sait and asphalt, And the government at Washington cannot be clean as a hound's tooth, in this or any other matter, just because the party in power is a capitalist party.

capitalism-no matter what be the

personal character of the man who

Equally typical of the present state of capitalism in the United States is the Equitable scandal and the way in which it is now, we are assured, to he set right. We doubt whether many of our readers have been able to make head or tail of this tissue of chicaner ies; only men of great business ability could devise such a complicated thim ble-rigging game on so big a scale. To ordinary mortals, accustomed to get ting their living by useful work and paying their honest debts and telling the truth to the best of their knowl edge, the only thing altogether clear about the Equitable affair is that I takes the palm as a deliberately pre pered Gordien knot of law-dodging fraud: and let us add, it is evident that the small capitalists themselves who are the principal victims have not a much clearer comprehen it. But the climax has been reached in the plan of "settling" the trouble With the approval of Mr. Belmont Mr Cleveland Mr. Roosevelt, and other eminent experts in square deals and public trusts and private snaps. the task of setting things right in the Equitable has been confided to that ame notorious and brazenty self-con feed law breaker referred to abovethe Honorable Paul Morton, Santa Fe rebate expert, experienced union emesher, and up-to-date statesman Really, one would suspect the Pres

dent of having a keen sense of humo NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

A correspondent takes us to task for saying that the rank and file of the A correspondent takes us to task for saying that the rank and file of the existing unious are moving toward industrialism and that the formation of separate unions based on that principle is likely to do more harm than good, introducing dissension and interfering with this progressive ten-

ncy. Our correspondent challes us to prove that the unions are tend-ing toward industrial organization. As it happens, we have at hand another letter, from a Western compade, in which just this question is answered. He says, in part:

We Socialists believe in education before organization. We want people to under stand the philosophy of Socialism before we organize them into locals. The union have organized everybody and educate fterward. The result is an unwieldly and unintelligent army (unintelligent in economics and politics), but capable of becoming intelligent. As the struggle become keener and economic pressure is brought to bear on them, the union develops and cear on them, the union develops and solidifies. For example, the struggles that the tron trades have gone through in the past sight years have resulted in this: The machinists had a reforendum to instruct their delegates to the A. F. of L. on intheir delegates to the A. F. of L. on in-dustrialism—carried by a large majority; a few months later they took a referendum on amalgamating with the Metal Workers— resulting in an overwhelming majority of both unloss in favor of amalgamation; a few months later still comes a third ref-erendum on the question of the Machinists and the Amalgamated Association of Englneers (the British machinists' organiza cting in harmony and conjunction-again ing in an overwhelming majority in both unious in favor. In all these three cases the head officials were opposed to the industrial plan, and the heads of the Metal were at daggers' points with those of the L. A. of M.; but the rank and file had sense. I. A. of M.; but the rank and file had sense, if their officials had not. Now there is open talk of a complete union of the I. A. of M. and the Amalgamated Ascelation as a probability of the near future. At the same there we see the blacksmiths and their their we see the blacksmiths and their contents. probability of the near future. At the same time we see the blacksmiths and their helpers getting together into one union, and the boilermakers and iron ship builders and their helpers doing the same thing. The process will go dn. The economic forces now at work will compel these different unions of the metal trades to get together within a very few years. . . . Now suppose we try to form a separate body, take the more intelligent unions away, line them up in a fight against those that have not developed so far—it will mean that we throw away what has been gained and have to begin at the beginning and organize, all over again.

This does not come from a close theorist, but from a man who has been in the heat of the fight for years. man who is an active Socialist and an active trade unionist at the same time and, be it added, not a union office nor a friend of the existing régime lu the American Federation.

What we have quoted tells but parof the story, even of this one indus try; but it is enough to show that does exist here an actual and el fective tendency in these unions to ward the breaking down of trade line and the remodeling of the organization on industrial lines -- a process which is not going on as fast, perhaps, as w of the experience of the rank and fi'd of the unions and which therefor may be counted on to be as sure as I

In the closing sentence of the quota-tion is stated a most important point—that the separation of the more pro-gressive elements from the general body of the unions would check this forward movement, instead of encour

specious but false objection is raised to the policy of "boring from within" as follows:

If you advise progressive union men to stay in the unions which you admit to be in many respects organized on a false basis and inefficiently or even corruptly led, why do you not also advise Socialists to stay in the old parties and try to convert them to Socialist priniciples? This sounds plausible, but it is no

sound reasoning; the parallel between the two cases is not a just one. The

old parties are, by all their history as

well as by their present professions, capitalist organizations; they have their foundation and reason for existence in capitalist-class interest and class-feeling. The unions, on the other hand, whatever fault we or anybody else may find with them. are essentially proletarian bodies; they have had their origin in the needs and the aspirations of the working class their members are workingmen and are members because they are workingmen; their whole reason for existence is in the working-class interest and working-class feeling. The difference in the origin and the essential nature of the two bodies makes all the difference in the world in our attitude toward them It would be folly for us to expect to convert a capitalist organization into an agency for the emancipation of the proletariat; our objection to the old arties is not that they are imperfect in their methods of organization or that they are badly led, but that they exist for a purpose the very opposite of ours Our criticism of the trade although their purpose is in harmony with that of the Socialist movement, they have not learned to serve their purpose efficiently; they are organiza tions of our class, but imperfect ones; it is, therefore, just as obviously our duty to try to perfect the unions as it is our duty to try to destroy the old parties and build up an entirely different party in their place. We have to attack the old parties, and we can do this frankly and effectively only by getting outside them; we have to belt develop the unions, and we can do thi est by staying in them. In this, as in most matters of Socialist policy, on afe and sure guide is the theory of the class struggle.

The present trouble between the In-ternational Typographical Union and its St. Louis local organization, No. 8, is a good illustration both of the di-vide-and-conquer policy of the capital-ists and the necessity for discipline

The I. T. U. has decided by a get eral vote to demand an eight-hour day, without reduction of wages, for the printers in book and job offices after January 1, 1906. The Typothetae, the employers' association of the book and job printing trade, has declared that it will fight the demand all over the

Now in St. Louis the Typothetae has offered Local Union No. 8 a three-year agreement providing for the continu

I ASK YOU TO AGREE WITH YOURSELF.

of the Toronto convention in August. Now the question or whether a dir ference of \$1.50 a week in wages is equal to a difference of six hours a week in work is a question, of course which the men concerned can best de side for themselves. In our opinion, it s a pretty poor bargain St. Louis typos have made; if they had the eight-hour day, they surely would not be willing to do overtime at 25 cents an hour; and that is what it comes to, for there is hardly a reason-able doubt of the L. T. U. winning if it stands together on this point; more-over, the reduction of hours would mean employment for more men, less chance of a lay-off and less need for out-of-work assessments. However,

whole has carefully considered the question and made a decision. Now a majority of one local has violated that tecision. The act of No. 8 does not affect the members of No. 8 alone; it affects every printer in the land. It breaks the solidarity or the craft; it hreatens the unar threatens the unanimity of their ac-tion, when the critical moment comes; it sets a demoralizing example for the timid, the factious, or the false in every - union: and without practical solidarity nothing new can be won nothing already won can be securely kept.

It is naturally the game of the Typothetae to raise dissension in the I. T. U. before the moment for action another in San Francisco they can di vide the printers' forces on different lines of action, set them to fighting different battles and, worst of all, set them to fighting among themselves, then their game is won and they can keep or break their several agree-ments as they please. And let it never be forgotten that employers can al ways find a pretext for breaking an agreement with a union. They hav ession, and that is nine points of the law. They have even less scruples about repudiating agreements with un ions than they have about violating contracts with each-other-and that is putting it strong. "Personal liberty." on a capitalist's lips, means liberty to exploit workingmen to the limit, reardless of consequences.

Even if the terms of the separate agreement in St. Louis were ten times as good as they are, it would still be an act of folly and worse for the local thus to make its peace separately; ar act of folly, because the employers know that a unt into their hands corn safety be "throw down", when its aid is no longer need ed; something worse yet, because local to make such a separate local set tlement after a general vote for a uni brothers, many of whom might have o fight against much heavier odds.

In this particular case, we do no think that great harm is going to be Generally speaking, the I. T. U. disciplined body: St. Louis incident is exceptional. We expect to see this mistake set right and to see the eight-bour demand. spite of all the tricks of the master printers. But the incident is noting as an example of just the sor of thing that the members of labor or ganizations, industrial or political cannot afford to sanction, either or the basis of manly loyalty to comrade or on that of fairly far-sighted self

interest. Later.-Since the foregoing paragraphs were sent to the printer we have learned, to our great satisfaction that the St. Louis local union has re considered its action, cancelled the eparate contract which it had wrong fully made, and applied for reinstate ment in the I. T. U. While it appears that this incident is thus closed, the moral of it remains, and we allow comments to stand.

If anything were needed to show bow little the so-called Socialist Labor Party deserves its name, it has been supplied by the act of Michael F. Berry, of Haverhill, Mass., in appealing to the courts for an open-shop de cision against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. He has succeeded and the organ of his party is rejoicing Leon and his following have time put themselves clearly in the same ranks with Mr. Parry, Mr. Post, and the notorious Farley; and yet this same De Leon bas the impudence to ge to the convention at Chicago this week as a spokesman of industrial union-ism. We wait with interest to learn a verdict from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as the freshest am his laurels. For our part, not only do w uphold the principle of the union shop. but we regard it as little less that treason to the cause of Labor, which is the cause of Socialism, for a man calling himself a Socialist to invoke the aid of capitalist law to overthrow the regulations adopted by the indus trial organizations of the working class. We do not believe that there is a local of our party in the whole coun-try that would allow one of its memers to commit such an act and remain a party member; certain we are that if any local did so fall in its duty. it would be condemned by the all but country over. Let all our res ote of the fact that the Socialist Party is in no way responsible for the misdeeds of this moribund and misnamed organization of DeLeon's, which exists, indeed, for no other purpose than to antagonize the Socialist Party

As we go to press on Wedn evening we have reports only of the first day's proceedings of the indus-trial reorganization convention at Chicago, which were mostly perfur organization matters. We intend to give next week as full an account of the convention as our space will

A "DOCTOR" OF LAWS.

There are railroad presidents who would like to detect a note of agressm in Clark University's degree of Doctor of Laws, be-stowed upon a Chief Executive who seems n doctoring laws which, in the need no physician.-Boston Tr

-Pon't throw this paper away wh

By Horace Traubel

do not ask you to agree with me. You may differ from me without danger. You differ from yourself at your peril. You talk of justice. Of love, Of mercy. Of social order. That is all well enough. I assent to your words. But your life? What of your life? Does your life agree with your words? Do your incomes agree with you Does your greed agree with you When you say love do you mean rent? When you say social order do you mean profit? When you say mercy do you mean interest? When you sa Jesus Christ do you mean Rockefeller? When you talk about loving your neighbor as you love yourself do you contemplate robbing the children of the tenements? What do you mean by what you say if what you say is not the thing you try to do? You have built up an economic Calvinism. A built up an economic Calvinism. A few are saved and most are damned. Does this agree with you? Do you feel quite at home with yourself? After you get off the pretty doctrines do you feel quite at home with the ngly facts? Our civilization is a con-secration of suicide. What is it that holds you back from yourself? I want you to stop using the beautiful words or I want you to stop living the hideous life. You say fiberty, lib liberty. But what has liberty to do with supply and demand? You say love, love, love. But what has love do with fratricide? Are you quite at peace with yourself? Do you never wake at night finding yourself asking you disturbing questions? Hell is not something that occurs outside a man Hell is something that occurs inside a man. You and yourself do not agree That is hell. That is why I am no anxious to have you agree with me.
That is why I am anxious to have you agree with yourself. That is why I want you to answer the questions of property and poverty right. So that you may be at peace with yourself. So that you may not feel guilty in the court of your own consciousness. that there may be no wrongs which you do not see. No wrongs that seeng you are not willing to right ot want to know what profit and says about social trespass.

yourself. Your faith in yourself will

No, Socialism does not propose to deprive the farmer of his little farm.

On a certain occasion when I was

billed to speak at a country school

house in Kensas the following conver-sation took place between two farmers

"Are you going to the Socialist meet-

"Oh, you better go and throw in

your little eighty!"

It is capitalism that makes the farm

The land is slipping out of his grasp In 1880, twenty-five per cent. of the

In 1890, twenty-eight per cent, o

In 1900, thirty-five per cent. of them

were renters.

Who is depriving the furner of his

But that is not all. Mortgages are eating up a large per-

entage of the farmers who are not

A mortgaged farmer is but little bet-

ter off than a renter. About the only

difference is that he pays interest in-

stead of rent.

Capitalism is gradually and surely

squeezing the land out of the farm-

But if he should have a little land

wealth is introduced Socialism will

ot deprive him of it. Not if he wants

left by the time the Socialist comm

er throw in his little eighty acres.

farmers of America were renters.

living in the vicinity:

"No, I guess not."

them were renters.

tittle farm?

er's grasp.

Capitalism is depriving the farmer

I ask you to agree with yourself. I | the words you say and the life you live to some understanding. If I ask you what you mean by justice you point to human society as it exists to-day That does not satisfy me. Does it satisfy you? Are you fully persuaded that your proud institutions fulfil their trust? Do you not shrink some from the logic that they enforce? When you go down on your knees to thank God or to pray are you sure that all is right with your world? Do you not uspect your individual plenty little when you see the empty hands of the crowd? I do not accuse you But I ask you whether you do no accuse yourself? For until you do ac cuse yourself rescue is impossible. De tion? How do you account to you soul for that code? Does your sou nod and say: "I agree with you cede"? Do you let yourself off with out any penalty? Are you at ease about the cause and the result? You make much of the cross of Jesus? But Nothing will save you but your own You may not blame anyone lse for social wrong. You can blame yourself. Take yourself to task. It is fine to believe that a mar may after all the sorrows and strug gles arrive at some agreement with himself. I have seen all that profit may put into my purse. But I wan what love may put into my heart. For profit is always agains somebody, and love is always for somebody. I see so many men who selves. Fugitives from justice. Fron the court of their own final yes and Men who acclaim the preworld and yet know it is a world o enemies instead of friends. I expecthese men to catch up with selves. I expect them to live long enough to agree with themselves, Just as the self-contradictory world is try ing all it can to agree with itself. Is agitating and warring for peace. I do not give up hope. I see that what we look for will be found. That every man will find himself. Every find herself. That the fertile heart of the world will yet come into agree world and unify all discovered integer what I say. I want to know what you of social impetus. And so I do not ask you, dear brother, to agree with say. I have enough faith in you to believe that you will have faith in

me. That would do no good. I ask

Sociation will not force him into the

public farming. Socialism will depend

entirely upon its own superior profita-bleness and attractiveness to draw

A hundred farmers working togethe

with gigantic machinery can produce

a great deal more in a year than a bus

dred farmers each working separately

on his little private farm can produce

Consequently, public farming will be

ore profitable. It will also be more sociable, more

pleasant, and will afford a great deal more leisure and opportunity for

travel, culture and mental develop

Therefore, the small farmer will ge

into it because it will be to his interest to do so. And when he once get

in and finds out how much better i

Nevertheless, if he should feel tha

he would prefer to stay on his small farm he will be at perfect liberty to

as well off there as he would be a

public farming, yet he will at least be better off than he is now, because So

cialism will mean the public owner

ship of the trusts which now pluc

will be able to secure the full value

of his product, such as it is. So, n

matter whether he feels that he wants

to enter into public farming or stay on

you couldn't hire him to go

to his present isolated, desert life.

you to agree with yourself

THE FARMER AND HIS LITTLE FARM.

ment.

Current # # Literature

THE WAR OF THE CLASSES. By Jack London, The Macmillan Co. 1905. Pp. xix, 278. Price, \$1.50.

No one can charge Jack London with being a closet Socialist. In the essay on how he became a Socialist he does not discuss theories of surplus values or the relation of govern dustry; but he tells us of his convertract - jobs - for - all - who - are - will ing-to-work individualism to class-con scious Socialism by his coming close to the edge of the Pit and having chance to look down and see the sham bles at the bottom. It was only after ome intimate experiences with the tooth-and-nail struggle that he the books to find out that he had bee an individualist and had become som thing different. These experien give the write a peculiar authority to speak on questions of struggle in so-ciety, and at the same time explain the source of what I consider the chies

merit of this book.

And this merit is the spirit of feature. lessness and challenge. The fight is on, as he explains in his first essay for the edification of the capitalist mind. and this soldier for one knows on which side he stands, and why. He makes no apologies either for himself or for his cause. He believes his cause says so, and he gives his reasons for his faith. At the same time he is human enough to meet his nemies as human beings, and not as children of Satan. He recognizes that the common enemy of the working class, the capitalist, to whom the book is especially addressed, has his good reasons for being on the other side; he calls to him to do his worst. or his best, and does not try to convince him that he is wrong and that he would bet ter give up the struggle. The struggle is here before us; the best we can do is to make all men see it. It is those who do not know that there is a conflict and who try to be everybody's friend that delay the issues.

The existence of classes and the

demonstration of conflicting and not

"divergent" interests is theme of the first essay. It is manifest to all who will but look that there are classes having unequal power and incompatible interests; and however it may have been in the past, it is to-day becoming increasingly difficult and must soon be impossible (as it is practically already for the vast majority) work their way into the ranks of the superior class. The result is that workers of exceptional ability are no longer drawn away from their class to become captains of industry, but re main workers and leaders. The workers are being organized, and are be coming class-conscious; likewise the capitalists. Their differences ass the forms, and their operations are described in terms of warfare. The strikes and lockouts and boycotts are but the more obvious phases of conflict, and these center about the division of the joint product of the industrial factors. But as strikes come to be more futile, through the improv ing organization of the capitalists, for one reason, the laborers are forced to cast about for other weapons, and the pallot promises to be the final arbiter. This the capitalist leaders are also be ginning to recognize, and already they are planning campaigns of "education" against Socialism.

The second essay deals with "the Tramp." This factor of our population is made up of "discouraged workers or discouraged criminals"-and in the end the criminal is a discouraged worker or the descendant of discouraged workers—and is recruited from all ranks of laborers, though the tramp does not usually come from the slums This reserve army has the negative function of whipping the employed laborers to their tasks, and to make them go back to the "free contract" against which they are occasionally desperate enough to rebel. It has also the positive function of supplying labor for irregular and periodic work. such as large engineering enterprises harvesting, etc.

This army is made up of the relatively inefficient; the relative inefficiency may be congenital, or the result of poor nutrition or overwork or bad habits and training—but whatever the cause in each particular case, the connumber of men capable for the most part of earning somewhat more than a bare "living," to the social scrap-heap. As illustrative of the irreconcilability of theoretical ethics and industrial need, London points to the paradox that the prevailing moral ideas permit the tremendous waste embodied in the tramp, but would be horrified at the proposal to eliminate this waste in a humane way, e. g., by chloroform. So we leave it to the "road," with all its untold misery, to eliminate the waste for us.

The conclusion is "let us be cheer ful and honest about it. Let us be as stringent as we please with our police regulations, but for goodness' sake let us refrain from telling the tramp to go to work." Telling the tramp to go to work is not only unkind, but also im. Society made him what he is. not he himself; set us at least be just to our scapegoat.

years to a ten-hour day, and by which various exceptions were abolished Much has been thought and writter about "The Scab," but here we have ist, such as that obliging shop owners an original as well as a sympatheti contribution to the subject. The scal is not only a human being with the same will to be as the most righteous them later to use them. Also shop of us, but he has certain fine qualities that we must all admire. Indeed every one of us is in some way a scale But the scab is not the hero that as in the clothing trades, and the its always tends to increase. The breacher President Eliot would have us Heve; he is simply a victim of tooth-and-nail struggle forced to be generous in spite of himself-inst like ert, the scab is one who gives more for the money than or a "market," one is obliged to offer more, either in services or quality or quantity than the competitors. capitalists scab on each other, and trading nations scab on each other. The striking wage-carner naturally my. The scab is a product of the struggle for existence; in this game, to deprive one of the means of exist-ence. And one must use in this struggle any and every method available This explains why the striker some-times resorts to a brickbat, or the shipper to a rebate, or a nation to a protective tariff. To give least for most is selfish and un-Christian; to give most for least is un-neighborly and scabby; what is one to do? "Equity remains," says Jack London, "which is to give like for like

the first law is self-preservation. One must protect himself not only against

physical assault, but against a threa-

the same for the same, neither more nor less." But society as at present constituted cannot give equity. will be impossible as long as the tooth and nail struggle for food and shelter continues. The scab's will to be must rise above the jeers and clubs of his prothers, and he will seek by offering a little more than they to drag out his dawns.

Two important problems that have not received the attention they deserve are brought up in this book. One is a question for the capitalist to answer, and is being answered by So-cialism; the other is one for Socialism to answer, and will no doubt find its solution in good time. The first is the "Question of the

Maximum," referring to the maximum development of capitalist production. The whole world has not yet been ex-ploited; we may still sell machinery to the backward nations that have not yet begun to manufacture all they can ise. But presently we must reach a point at which the pations of the earth will be trying to make a living, to say nothing of getting rich, by selling to each other their surplus production of everything people can possibly use. If people cannot earn a living by washing shirts for each other how will they succeed any better by selling each other what nobody wants?

Two possibilities suggest themselves either the few capitalists will get to own the government and spend the surplus making things comfortable for the masses, and we shall have what W. J. Ghent has happily termed a henevol-ent feudalism," or the wisdom of the workers will prevail and the government, that is the workers in their cor-porate capacity, will get to own all the capital-and that is Socialism. Jack London is inclined to believe that the latter alternative will actually be realized, since history shows us the gradual rise of the common man, and he cannot think that there will be a reversal to serfdom and the establish ment of an industrial oligarchy.

As this question contemplates the end of capitalism, the other concerns itself with the end of Socialism. Up to the present time the law of devel-opment has been that of the survival of the fittest. When social regulation shall give the weak and inefficient an equal chance to live and to reproduce with the strong and abie, what is to prevent the degeneration of the race? London asks whether any man will be able to devise a law to take place of the prevailing the changed conditions. He does not attempt to answer this question, nor will the answer be forthcoming very soon. Should any one be tempted to try to work out the answer, he will fact that laws are at best discovered. not made, and the further fact that is capable of a multitude of interpretations, according to the point riew; so that after all, we shall per-

haps not need another law. A recent welcome advance in Socialist thought is illustrated in London's insistence that Socialism is founded not on the doctrine of human equality, but on that of human inquality; and his pointing out that Socialism is not a matter that concerns perfect men of some future day, but an active problem of living.

gling, every-day ciay of the road. Finally, would it be a fair criticism to say of the book that there is not enough of it? Perhaps if the publishers should nut out a chean edition of it we would not notice this defect so much.

We are asked by the International

Bureau to call attention again to cer-

tain important books that it has published in accordance with the instruc-tions of the International Congress, The first is "Les Congrès Socialistés Internationaux: '.Paris, 1889; Brux-elles, 1891; Zurich, 1893; Londres, 1896; Paris, 1900; Ordres du jour, félégations, résolutions," which is sold for 75 centimes, or 15 cents. The Rapports et Projets de résolutions sur les Questions de l'Ordre du Jour du Congrès Socialiste International d'Amsterdam, 1904," costs one franc, or 20 cents. The third important issue is "L'Organisation Socialiste et Ouvrière en Europe, Amerique, et Asie," a volume of over 500 pages, incorporating the reports of the different Socialist organizations of the world upon the political and trade-union movements in their several countries between the Congress of 1900 and that of 1904, which is sold at 3.75 francs or 75 cents a copy. Besides these, which are published only in French, there is a small pamphlet giving in English, French, and German text of the resolutions adopted by the Amsterdam Congress; this cents Money-orders should be made payable and letters addressed to Camille Huysmans, International Socialist Bureau, Malson du Peuple, rue loseph Stevens, Brussels, Belgius

A DOLLAR GONE TO SEED.

The man with many millions stored Is broad-gauged, we are told; No small mind can create great

Quoth one who loves the gold. Ah, friend, we know he's broad and

deep,
To gather in the chink;
But he did not the millions You'd better stop and think.

The men who made it are wage slaves.
Who builded Rocky's pile: When Rocky gives he only makes A raise in price of "ile."

Now, dear, don't try again to tell About this man of deed; For we have measured him to be

A dollar gone to seed. JOSEFUS CHANT LIPES.

private farm, it is in either to his interest to vote for Socialism.-John M. Work in "What's So and What Isn't."

FEMALE LABOR IN FRANCE.

In an article in the "Neue Zeit"

Comrade Paul Louis shows clearly the

need for factory legislation in France

especially for the women workers, but at the same time how useless all such

legislation will be unless it is backed

up by strong trade union organiza-

employment of women, especially in

the textile trades, has reached a de-gree arrived at in no other land. In

the department Ardeche they amoun

65 per cent. of the employees, and

58 per cent. in Basses Alpes. In al

1.869,000 women were employed, of these 1.578,000 in the textile industry.

Till 1892 hardly anything was don

for the protection of women, when a

to eleven per day and six days ne

week, but this was broken into by exceptions at various times, which took away practically all its value.

The situation has been improved by the law of 1900, which fixed ten an

one-half hours, with a decrease in two

Even yet, however, sufficient excer

to provide seats for their women, I annulled by the fact that they forbid

women fasleswomen as we call ther

factories night work is allowed as well

of the law are very frequent over and

n and sweetmen

tions remain, and provisions wh

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. pobles call law-breakers Whom all brave men call right.

God! Keep their feet up-going!

World! Watch the crops they're sowing!

Young men and maidens growing Will thank them when it's light

Oh, telling men and women Who smear a bloody trail
Across the map of Russia.
We hope ron may, not fell
Your cry for freedom's penling
Throughout the world, revealing
The sin of those who stenling
Your life-blood left you pale.

Ob. sinubered bearts! awaking

Well knowing each But makes each man a mas His own life in his keep. Oh, welcome, Reign of Terror If freedom starts to reign!

If freedom starts to reight
And who shall call it error?.
The gain your children gain.
Wipe red with rage that breat
Fight on with courage deathlet
And die of need, regretiess.
To save your children pain.
—Held -Helen Jerome.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in de the circulation of The Worker for the ently omitted in our last in

above these exceptions, and the control is very insufficient. The number of organized women is unfortunately very small. As against 750,000 men-there are only 50,000 wemen trade un-loniats. The now united Sacialist ionists. The now united Socialis Purty will have to turn its energies to question.-London Justice

Again, in the box

—The Sheep was as exceedingly and aid that the Walf had shoughts coming a Vegetarian—F. Auster. sign of Pilioth."

****** PARTY NEWS.

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Mational.

The National Committe is now balloting to fill the vacancy on the Na-lional Executive Committee, the candididates being E. R. Ault, of Ohio, Victer L. Berger, of Wisconsin, G. A. Hoehn, of Missouri, Courtenay Lemon, of New York, and Chas. Towner, of

tional referendum have been endor since last report by Locals Buckley and Everett, Wash., Minneapolis, Minn., and San Louis Obispo, Cal. The National Committee is now voting on the following motions:

Motion No. 20 by Sparge of New York: Whenever a protest is ledged with the Na tional Secretary against any comra tional Secretary against any holding any position under the jurisdiction of the National Committee, or against any comrade nominated for any such position, rected opportunity to submit a statement in his or her behalf should be or she degire to do so. In the case of protests age es for any position this right sha belong to the nominator, whether such nominator be a party member, National Committeeman or a division of the party duly recognized as having the right to nominate

c any motion is submitted to the Committee which affects the standing of an organization or member the Socialist Party, thirty days notice shall sent out to members of the committee tional Office.

Motion No. 21 by Lamb, of Michigan To amend Gibbs' motion by referring the matter [drafting of rules of procedure for the National Committeel to the Executive

That the findings of the State Executi Board of Wisconsin upon the investigation ordered by the committee be accepted and placed on file.

Motion No. 24 by Sullivan, of Verm

That the National Executive Committee be empty ered at its next meeting to draw up rules to govern the actions of the National Committee in voting; such rules to submitted to the National Committee for approval and, if approved, to be printed and a copy furnished to each member.

National Committee Motion No. 17, by Bandlow, as follows, has been car ried by a vote 37 for and 4 against, with 12 not voting:

Whenever a referendem vote on election committee, etc., submitted to the National Committeemen dees not result in s choice on the second ballot, all names but more than two candidates remain and onl one is to be elected; all but three dropped where two or more are to be chosen, and so on, allowing of one candidate in excess of actual number to be elected before a third and final ballot is ordered.

Missouri is the latest State Committo endorse the perpetual campaign also been received from Ohio, Illinois

Samuel Eiges, of New York City, sends a \$5 contribution to the National Office. same being part of profits on sale of The Worker, "International So-cialist Review" and other literature. Dates for National Organizers are

John Collins: July 2, Grand Junction. July 5, Ourny; July 6, Delores; July 7, and S. Bayfield, Good reports are being to Secretary Cramton writes that his addresses in Denver were "enthusinstically

Geo. II] Geebel: July 2 and 3: Jackson, Tenn.: July 4 and 5, Memphis: July 6, New Decatur, Ala.: July 7, Beasemer; July 8, Figural Parkson, St. 1988, 1988, 2015.

Birmingham.
Ches. G. Towner: July 2, Flint, Mich;

pt South Bend on July 2, after which he will return home. Later he will fill engagements in Michigan and Ohio. His meet-ing have been entirely successful at nearly Arrangements have been made with Will-

inm A. Toole, of Baltimere, to fill a num-ber of dates in Maryland in July to revive week leeds. Dutes for the coming week Rauke are as follows: July 6, Curtis Bay: July 7, p. m.

M. W. Wilkins is continuing his success ful work in Massachusetts and has dates until July 9. July 10 to 21 inclusive he will be in Essex County, New Jersey.

The dates announced for James F. Carey in Pennsylvania will probably be filled either by Sol Fieldman, of New York or John W. Slayton, of Pennsylvania. The announcement in the last weekly billetin

was due to a misunderstanding. New Hampshire.

A new local has been formed at Keene. The "Sentinel" of June 20 says: "A meeting was held last evening in City Hall for the purpose of organizing the Socialist vote. Robert Webster, of Pawtucket, R. L. was present to ad-dress the meeting and about two hun-dred and fifty workingten and persons interested were in attendance, Mr. the bester gave an interesting talk upon the principles of Socialism and his audience was greatly pleased. The facts of what is being done by Socialists were made prominent and the speaker urged that an organization be formed and forced ahead as rapidly as possible. The application for a charter was sirged by transfer the property of the second of the secon possible. The application ter was signed by twenty-two persons ter was signed by twenty-two persons and it is expected that more names will be added before it is filed. J. A. Morris was appointed Organizer and Geo. A. Gray, Corresponding Sec-retary, A. A. Carter, Financial Sec-retary, and John Harkins, Treasurer, It is the purpose of the organization to hold meetings probably twice a mouth, and it is hoped that other speakers may be secured from time to time to may be secured from time to time to address open meetings.

Massachusetts.

Comrades McDonaid, of Cambridge, Smith, of Dorchester, Coyne, of Brighton, and Cutting, of Boston.

spoke on the Boston Common last Sun-day.

The Springfield Branch has instituted a referendum to remove the state headquarters from Boston. The headquarters for Socialist litera-

Worker can always be found on sale

cational meetings regularly.

The General Committee of the Massachusetts Socialist Party wi meet at 699 Washington street, Box ton. Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ward 8 Branch, of Boston has ap

baum, Jewish National Organizer. Connecticut.

State Secretary Woods writes that ressful meetings during the last two places where he has spoken to new ac tivities. The interest shown by comrades encouragement and where, on work the comrades have become en thusiastic. Locals are in process of formation at Summerville, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thomps pay return visits to these places to perfect organization. The State Sec-retary desires to call the attention of the comrades to the fact that no state Connecticut and the responsibility for ers, of whom there are enough to It seems to be the same old story o fthe few carrying the burden. comrades to respond to the needs of the movement in the state, and if they membership will increase to propor tions making possible continue tation throughout the state. T rades should strive to aid by circulat ing the subscription lists now in their State Committee must have funds to work with or fall back into the do nothing policy of the past. Address State Secretary C. T. Woods, 55 Mor-

is street, Hartford. next Monday night, at South Norwalk Tuesday, at Terryville Wednesday, at Naugatuck Friday, and at Waterbury Saturday and Sunday. His open date

H. S. Baker, formerly of Sag Harbor, L. I., is doing good work in the state. He makes three nights in each

writes that Dan A. White addressed a meeting of 400 people there last Fri-day night and that more interest was shown than ever before. Discussion n Socialism are to be heard in all the gained several new members. Com-rade Baker will speak in Stamford ou July 11, 12, and 13, taking Land, Labor, and Capital as his subjects.

New Jersey.

The State Committee has taken fifty of the Perpetual Campaign coupon books issued from national headquar Every local is expected to do its share in using them. The local gets the books at \$1 each and the members bustle to get the 5 and 10 cent coupon -bringing in \$1.50 on the book, Locals Secretary Killingbeck, 270 Main street,

engaged Walter Thomas Mills to address a monster open-air meeting on Friday evening, July 7. According to present intentions the meeting will be held in the Military Park, but if this s not possible it will be at Canal Bridge near the park. Readers of The Worker in Essex County are upon to turn out and make this t record-brenker.

Branch 7 has its regular Thursday evening outdoor meeting in front of the Postoffice. This week Harry W. Laidler will speak; next week, Fred

Pennsylvania.

No Socialist should allow himself to disfranchised through neglect to pay his little poll-tax in time. Local Reading will have an outing at Spring Valley Park on the Fourth, with Jos. Wanhope as the orator. It

will be worth attending.

Local Fenleville has issued a call for a county convention of Washing-ton County to be held at Myer's Hall. Rankentown, Sunday, July 9, at 2

PHILADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows during the next week, with W. M. Conway, B. Sykes, G. Cohen, Simon Knebel, R. E. Nicholson, Samuel Clark, D. Storkman, H. W. Laid ler, Ph. Hemmeter, W. H. Haywood, Jos. Cohen, Simon Libros, John Whitehead, L. Levitsky, and D. K. Young as

Sunday, July 2-North Plaza, City Hall.

July 3-Main and Cotton, Manu vunk: Sixty-third and Woodland July 5-Fourth and Washington July 6—Germantown and Chelte avenues; Passayunk and Moore.

July 7-Front and Dauphin. 8-Lehigh and Kensington; Le high and Germantown: Germantown and Bristol; Forty-second and Lancas ter; Passayunk and Moore.

Ohlo.

The State Committee is successfully operating the circuit plan for speakers One hundred and twenty-nine new nembers are reported for the month of May and charters were granted to Waterford and Middletown.

Florida.

The State Secretary's financial port for May shows receipts of \$04.32; disbursements, \$25.79; cash on land June 1, \$38.53. Out of forty-two locals in the state, fourteen, or just one-third, are in good standing. We now have organizations in seventeen of the orty-five counties of the state; a show ing that we expect will be greatly im-proved next month, when the Organzer gets busy.

izer gets busy.

C. C. Alien of St. Peiersburg, Edward P. Kantz of Fort Myers, W. R. Healey of Longwood, and A. B. Kinball of Ormond have been nominated for the office of Organizer. The last two have declined and the others have been submitted to the State Committee for election. The headquarters for Socialist litera-ture has removed from Brigham's ling made to put the Organizer in the Restaurant to No. 32 Beach street. The by that time sufficient funds will have Wisconsin.

The unveiling of the Ko ment was the occasion for the gath Socialists were not behind hand with their propagands, and a number of speakers in Polish and English sed overflow meetings outside the quantities of Polish and English lit

strongly prejudiced against Socialism ur speakers.

The party's State Bureau of Infor mation has just issued another program for debates to be taken up by all locals of the state. The subject fo this month is: Resolved, That Mu nicipal Ownership Is One Step To wards Socialism. The program give reasons pro and con, and a list of books to consult upon the subject These programs are issued for the pur pose of affording locals a plan for making their meetings interesting to is mailed to each member.

Oklahoma.

There are now fifty-four locals fr good standing in the territory. Locals have been organized since last report cals Spring Branch, Hammon and Cleveland have been revived.

ing on a proposition to come into the Oklahoma organization.
Guy E. Miller, Kute Richards O'Har-

speaking in the territory. Mills will speak in Oklahoma City the night before W. J. Bryan speaks there.

Walter Thomas Mills are now

in July. For dates write to Nationa Luella R. Kraybill can give a few dates in July. Apply to State Secre

in the constitutional fund. Oklahom: City, Skedee, Piensant Valley and Drummond have contributed. The State Secretary asks each local to pay

ten cents for each member.
The comrades and locals of this ter ritory should make an effort to pay the secretary a large enough salary to enable him to devote all his time to the work. Last month he received

Oregon.

At the last meeting of the State Quorom, State Secretary Claude Rob inson resigned and Thomas Burns Portland City Organizer, was elected Application for charter with twelve members, received from Propaganda in Portland is bo

and many visitors to the Lewis and Clark Exposition have become enthu siastic. The success of meetings may be gathered from the following: Although the speaker, Arthur Morrow Lewls of San Francisco, had already spoken Tuesday. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at the Saturday night meeting at Fourth and Washington streets, the following books were sold: Bebel's "Woman." 28 copies at 25c.; "The Scab," by Jack London, 75 copies at 5c.; Sunday after oon meeting at Salmon street end of "The Evolution of Man." 14 copies at 50c.; Engels' "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," 50 copies at 10c.; total for two meetings, \$22.75. Comrade Lewis' Sunday evening lec-tures on Socialism and the Sciences are drawing crowded houses

Lena Morrow Lewis began her work in the state on June 25, speaking at Ashland, Roseburg, Drain, Eugene, and Albany. On July 1 she comes to Portland, speaking at Fourth and Washington streets Saturday evening on the Plaza Sunday afternoon, and in the Socialist Hall, 309 Davis street, Sunday evening. She will continue in Portland for some time. Just as sh keep engagements in Washington, He gust. State Secretary Burns writes: I speak for the entire State Com ways be glad to route Comrade Lewis through Oregon and keep him as long as he can be persuaded to stay. His work in Portland has been a revelasuch results were possible. stance, at our street meetings last week we not only had immense crowds, but on Saturday and Sunday alone sold \$26.55 worth of literature at the meetings he addressed. at the meetings ne nutressed. Com-rade Lewis' work not only pays for itself, but leaves a handsome surplus. For the first month Comrade Lewis' For the first month Comrade Lewis' work cost \$99; proceeds from collections and sale of literature, after paying hall rents, printing, etc., \$140.20; surplus, after paying salary and travelling expenses from San Francisco, \$41.20. This besides, scientific, clari-fying propaganda and a fine increase in our membership, speaks volumes for the ability of Comrade Lewis. It San Francisco has any more speakers of his class we should like to see them

"The Real Issue." published in this state, has decided to cease appearing, and arrangements have been made to have its subscriptions filled out by the "Socialist Voice" of Oakland, Cal. Socialists in Portland for the Expo sition from all parts of the country re-

California. Local San Francisco has certainly taken a new lease on life. The ndequate headquarters, so gay and home-like, with fresh paint and paper, sit-uated in a district of the city that is proletarian or nothing, a fighting chance to make both ends meet, and other happenings have given the comrades a feeling that if they never did anything before, they will do something, now, and this local has never than a best made to be seen and the section of taken a back seat, by any means. If you had been at the meeting last Monday night, writes our correspondent, under date of June 21, you would have noticed, among other items, something about ten dollars having been paid as a detail on your of the history. a deposit on cent of the Alhambra Theatre for November 5. You

Continued on page 4.

"A QUESTION OF METHOD."

To the Editor of The Worker:- I am iffident about intruding on your valuable pace again, but would ask a few lines to space again, but would nak a few lines to set myself right on a point where I may have left myself open to miscenception. I quite agree with Comrade Ghent that is normal shop reintions, in their homes, and when associating for entertainment, the law of kindness and co-operation generally prevails amone workingseen.

pressive systems resemble war. The wage-slave attacks his chain. His passions are

ry eras.

ry eras.

sy blame it on so-called leaders? Is mot that the reversal of the great man theory into the great villain theory? Is devil beruting any better than here wor-

Every leader is only a small reflection of

tory teach us this.

or other government officials with treach

miled? If some one calls me a list, a porsethief, a traitor, and my character does

It may be urged that meetings are dis tiamentary, law. Call to order, seat, exspeech is may decide on the matter it was a least to, and the offender may make his speech to such as are willing to follow him elsewhere. He is not thrown out of the party and may return to its meetings when he chooses to submit to the well known rules for the preservation of order.

WM. K. FOX.

Cincinnati, O., June 19.

[While we had intended that Comrade Ghent's letter, printed hat week, should close this discussion, we have found the rade Fox's letter too good the property of the control of Cincinnati, O., June 19.

AS TO "RED TAPE" AND

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. To the Editor of The Worker:—Unre-strained criticism of the National Committee seems for the moment to be in favor to such an extent that about the most unpopu-lar thing one can do is to assume its de-fense. Nevertheless, I would, despite the

authority.

About as good an instance of recklessly unjust criticism as one could desire for illustration is the recent letter by Comrade Breckon who asks a hearing specially "as County Secretary of Cook County." I make Receion who asks a hearing specially "ask county Secretary of Cook County." I make me doubt, in view of the numerous intimations scattered throughout the letter that "Readers should laugh here." that there is quite a little humor in Comrade Breckon's letter, albeit that I, a poor unsophilationted Keit, falled to find it. Be it, however, accounted me for rightosinesses that I duly and obligingly laughed wherever as we have a superior of the competition and the superior and superior and the superior and the superior and the superior and superior and the superior and the superior and the superior and superior and the superior and the superior and the superior and superior and the superior and the superior and the superior and su Brecton who asks a hearing specially "as County Secretary of Cook County." I make no doubt, in view of the numerous intimations scattered throughout the letter that "Readers should laugh here," that there is quite a little humor in Comrade Breckon's letter, albelt that I, a poor unsophisticated Keit, falled to find it. Be it, however, accounted me for righteousness that I duly and obligingly laughed wherever I saw the signs. Shorn of all its banul verblage, the good comrade's letter is a plaint that when the National Executive Committee passed a resolution with a view to offer-CHIVED, in addition to the enormous trouble involved. Secondly, how many ballotings would there have to be before one
paper got a majority of the voice? And
over and above all this bow many members
of the National Committee could be capected to read all the papers critically so

still fair to remember that they have been

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Socialist Literature Co., 164 WIBLIAM ST., Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

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thousands in the aggregate sinc thousands in the aggregate since it is pro-posed that the competitions shall be quar-terly—of dollars. At the same time, while delaying somewhat the announcement of the competition itself, there is not the slightest room for doubting that we have facilitated the utilinate purpose of the com-petition, the publication of the Alterniure. As to the number of motions which have been and are at this time before the Na-tional Committee it should be remembered method and the change are critically dependent of the have been harassed by motions to "table" matters on which we had already voted, with the result that both propositions have been carried, much to the distance. counture of the members of the Constitute and the equal delight of their critics. Our National Secretary would have been strictly within his rights if he declined to submit such a motion, and should have done so I think. But he did not and we had to

There has been, too, not a tittle plaint against the length of the "commes of some members upon their votes, and

and others, have in my presence strongly condemned our Comrade Hanfard for vot-ling as he did without giving reasons for his vote. Some rule might possibly be de-rised to limit the length of the "comments." but it would be hard and perhap dangerous to make hard and fast rules I have no doubt that Secretary Barnes' re

Finally, it is not true that in the Berger

honor, I submit that much of the criticism has not been fair, truthful, or just. And ask the comrades of the rank and file o compare the criticisms of irresp 'kickers' with the facts.

SIMONS "COMES BACK."

To the Editor of The Worker:-The ap lify to the truth of the statem do not propose to publish these since those who have given me per I do not propose to publish these names since those who have given me permission do not happen to be personally known to me and I do not intend to subject the others to the sort of attacks that I know are visited upon men who do not agree with the Wisconsin machine. There are any number of comrades in Chicago who have had the same experience as I have in this respect and who will testify to the truth of the statements. Furthermore, I have no desire to prolong this controversy in this direction. I have constantly lassisted that affairs in Wisconsain shall be left to Wisconsin until they encroach on national matters or until treason to Socialism was definitely shown to exist. sm was definitely shown to exist

ism was definitely shown to exist.

I believe that the Crestime resolutions, cutting Wisconsin off from all connection with the national movement, are utterly uncalled for. While I have no hopes that they will be voted down at the present time, yet am sure that the time will come when the adoption will be looked upon as action worthy of an old women's sewing society or a national executive committee—the two are getting to be pretty near synonymous.

In regard to the attacks and always which In regard to the attacks and alsose which

Finally, in spite of all that has been wild rinally, in spite of all that has been said about my communications, there is not a word in any one of them that can be construed into an attack on Courade Ber-ger. I have teld thus that I considered he was making a mistake in constituting timself the chairman of all committees, the pris

nipotent.

Pinally, the cries against "abuse" and
"outside interference" come with very poor
grace from those who are now raising them
in Wisconsin. They have meddled continuously with the Chicago movement, critcized it, nublished outrageous falsehoods
about it, given sympathy and voice to those
who are est-feet to the party organization, and in every way done their best to
disrupt it; still, I do not think that there
was any one in Chicago who ever went to was any one in Chicago who even went to the trouble of accusing them of meddling or called them names in return. Thee are some simple facts, and I have ofte found that facts burt worse than abuse

Chicago, June 19. A. M. SIMONS. Chicago, June 19.

[We believe that the controversy on the Berger case which has occupied—neres sarily, even if regrettably—so hany of our columns doing the last three months, may now be brought to an end. In fairness to Comrade Simons we were bound to allow him this rejoinder. Unless new facts shall be brought forth, we shall not publish further communications on this sabject.—Ed.]

BALAAM'S ASS

Have you ever heard the story Of old Balaam and his ass; How he drove it, kleked it, starved it. How he drove it, kicked it, starred it, Till at last it came to pass That the brute in desperation, Driven mad by toll and care, Spoke a word—then, with his hind lega Sent old Balaam in the air?

Lo you know that all the bosses, In the workshops of to-day. ... Treat the hands who labor for them In exactly the same way.

That they drive and rob and starve
Just like licham did bis ass.

Cause they want to make a profit
And a fortune to amass?

But when Balaam went to heaven. And the donkey went scott free. For the first time in its lifetime It was happy as could be:
Then it only had to forage
For enough to feed itself
Never more had it to labor
To pile up another's pelf.

To plie up another's pelf.

So the toliers in the workshops.
On the farms, and in the mills,
When they raise their voice of warning.
And they cast the vote that kills
All the schemes of greedy hosses.
Who large fortunes would amass,
They will send their foes to heaven,
Just as did old Baham's ass.

Then, with no one grabbing profit From the labor of their hands, From the labor of their hands,
They may own the tools they work with;
Own the factories, mines, and lands;
They may live the lives of freemen
(For there'll be no robber class),
When they use the same good judgment
That was used by Balsam's ass.

—Philip Jackson.

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Scenes from the Underground Press of Russia—How This Year's May Day Proclamation in Warsaw was Edited, Printed and Distributed-A Lesson to Our Comrades Who Yet Fail to Grasp the Importance and Usefulness of Our Socialist Press.

[St. Louis "Labor" publishes the follow-ing, translated from the Berlin "Vorwarts," special correspondence from Warsaw, Russpecial correspondence from

About a dezen people meet in a pro-letarian home in one of the suburbs of Warsaw to discuss the problem of is-suing a circular, which is to be distrib-uted.

Secretly they arrived, one after the other, anxious to escape the police agent's or spy's eye. A dozen times every one of them closely scrutinized the vicinity, making doubly sure that no spy was following to the secret meeting place.

Then the house and its surrounding are thoroughly inspected once more in order to make sure that the police o knowledge of the secret meet ing. How to enter the house unob served, or without causing suspicion? This is no easy task, for every one ter, who, almost without exception, a paid spy of the Tsar's police depart

Now they are all present. In a whis perink tone the discussion is taken up. A loud word spoken and all would be The dead walls of the room have ears—in Russia. A document is read. One man, an "intellectual," is listening with feverish attention. It was he who had been selected to draft the circular, which is a document of the revolu-The others are gesticulating at tion. The others are gesticulating a and discussing with the "intellectual," orsing certain passages, proposing

But the proceedings are in the sam suppressed, serious, whispering, emo-tional voice of the revolution.

to change others, etc.

Men of toil, wage workers, are mem-bers of this revolutionary gathering. Perhaps some of them have never a ed school connot read or write. the fire of the revolution, ready to sa rifice everything, their life, if necessary, to get out a revolutionary circular that will open the eyes of the toiling brothers and interest them in the great movement for freedom.

It takes time to agree on the con-tents of the circular. The hearts and minds of all are filled with emotions and ideas which should be transmitted to the proletariat of the great city. Fi-nally quiet reigns. To added to ally quiet reigns. To adjourn and sect again is dangerous in view of the et that the police are more vigilant nearer the first day of May ap-

meetas of May apto bare another committee
meetas ous.

Everything is quiet. The little room
is almost dark. Only one little coal oil is almost dark. Only one little coal oil iamp on the table spends its weak rays of light on a piece of paper and the editor's face. The editor writes. With lightning speed his pen moves over the paper. No one speaks. Now it is ready! He reads! All listen. One man, a giant in stature, who had first ed most fervently, is now the

III. This man faced most of the dangers of the revolution. He often stood on the firing line. He spent one year in the "Citadelle"—the Bastile of Warsaw. Then they dragged him to far off Siberia. The government could not prove anything wrong against him, but his face was of a suspiciously deterhis face was of a suspiciously deter-mined expression—and this sufficed for the Tsar's police to get him out of the

He escaped from Siberia; how he accomplished his escape nobody seems to know. One night, on the road to Si berla, this man, the gendarmes and po-lice, stopped at one of the blockhouse The next morning it was reported that prisoner No. — had es-caped. One of the heavy blocks in the wall had been removed by some strong hand. The prisoner had disappeared in the Tajga—the mysterious forests of

Many months later a man appeared in Warsaw. He gave his name as Jan, the Polish name for the Russian Iwan the Facilish John The man's face told a story of suffering, misery and want. This man soon found an oppornity to meet the comrades of the "Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania." Ever since those days, whenever any dangerous propa-ganda work had to be done, Jan was at his post and did the work. His name is known to but few people. works here to-day, somewhere else to row; he is to be found everywhere thing of this man. For years the police department has been trying to get hold of him.

was at Jan's heels—all that was reported the next day was that the same police agent was found dead; the coroner's jury agreed that he was strangled to death by the hands of

Nothing else was reported.

IV.

Jan is satisfied. The circular is exactly as he wants it; clear, to the point and full of energetic passages. He ex-tends his hand to the "intellectual," and presses the editor's hand in his vice-like grip. The editor smiles; he knows that Jan cannot be satisfied y easily; since he is pleased with circular, it must please the rest of the comrades also.

It is agreed that Jan take poss of the manuscript. Like a preciou pearl Jan takes the paper, folds it mo carefully and hides it in some part of his clothes where the police would not and it in case of arrest, or where, if discouraged, he could destroy it before it would fall into the policeman's

Once more he touched his hip-pocket the old big revolver was in good order, ready to shoot. One more glance at the comrades in the room, a voiceless

pood-bys—the door opens and Jan dis-poears in the darkness of the night. and another, unnoticed by the Tsar's sver-vigilant spice. The rest of the

men remain until daybreak; until the

Jan has reached the street. Like hunting dog he pauses for a momen his sharp eyes glancing over the neigh carry him, he hastens up the stree through the proletarian quarter

room; it is a little workshop. The pe ple in there seem to be very busy, for it is late and they are still hard at

Jan, the proletarian, once more re connoitered the neighborhood; every-thing is all right. He enters. There back in the room stands an old

box; it looks like a trunk or travelling box. In reality it is a type-case, a "piece of furniture" which has cost much headache and trouble and work, for it mus The compositor is ready for work; h

with the copy. The man is tired and worn out, for he had to work hard all day in a capitalist printing shop, in a newspaper office, where he had to set which serve the interests of a coward ly and mercenary bourgeoisje.
Don't talk about being worn out!

Electrified by Jan's presence our ompositor takes the copy and begins

Work for which not a penny is paid but it is the work that will pay a thousandfold in the interest of the working class.

The type case is opened. Now our compositor scolds, for the type is no good, nothing but old broken, worked off-letters. Most of these letters he gathered for weeks; to be plain about it, most of it was stolen In the great empire of the Tsar n

body is allowed to buy printing mate-rial without a written permit from the police department, and nobody can run a printing office without a "concession ranted by the police.

While the compositor was grumbling about his poor type back in a hidder ade as much noise as possible, acting as if they wanted to upset the universe The place is the shoe shop of a com rade, which is so arranged as to bous

and protect the secret printing lerground press, as it is bette known. Several sheemakers are hard at work, sewing and hammering. To-night the hammering is exceptionally

Now the circular is all set up. Next: to press! Old Father Gutenberg cer-tainly had a much better printing press than the one on which this revolution ary circular of the twentieth century i

What of that! We can read the cir To-day, on the first of May, in the year of the revolution, the May Day Manifesto must be extraordinarily fine: it will be printed in red ink.

job, and the paper had to be bough in small quantities from variou cion. To buy a big lot of paper at on place and to have it the attention of the police. Small packages could be brought into the lit tle shoe shop more easily and unno

Everything is carefully arranged and the work goes on according to pre-arrangement. Inexperienced hands are doing the press work, for the press man is a tanner by trade, and his as sistants are a blacksmith and a tailo

In no capitalist, printshop is there such hard work done as in this print ry of the revolution.

Listen—the noise of a fast driving

wagon is heard from the street! The devil-what does that mean? Are the gendarmes coming? The wagon slackens its speed. Now,

it stops. Everything is quiet in the little shoe shop. Everybody is listening nervously.

Now the shoemaker rises from his

bench. Sharply he glances over the room; the others understand his looks. His eyes pass over the old stuff lying around the room which is to be use for barricading the door. He need not say one word. Everybody realized

Several pistols and revolvers are eral old swords are brought forth from under the shoemaker's bench. Every-

It was some time ago that they had decided to defend their revolutionary printing shop with the blood of their hearts, and the first "uniformed" who into eternity.

The shoemaker now opens the gar-ret window and looks out into the darkness. It is nothing! The wagon has brought a drunkard home and now it is driving off. Sigh of relief—the work is continued.

When dawn sets in a big pile of cir culars is ready. Each of those pres ent fixes up a small package of papers, very carefully wrapped, so it can be carried on the street without causing

Next! Each one has a little coffee Next: Each one has a little coffee can or lunch pail. While the presumen were doing their work the shoemakers prepared the paste. The revolution-lets fill their little tin palls with paste! Before the first rays of the sun reach Warsaw the red circular must shine on the walls and poles in the proletarian

parts of the big city. VI.

Daylight is breaking in. The busy life of the early morning bours awak-ens the police and gendarmes and other agents of the Tear. To their sur-prise they find the city painted red. The red revolutionary May Day proclamations are pasted up here, there, everywhere!

The police agents are getting angry, wild with rage, because groups of

workingmen gather and read the circu r wherever it is visible. Long live the First of May!

Long live the Revolution! These are the headlines of the mani-

In the business offices the telepho get busy. Frightened capitalist mas promptly inform police headquar-of what has happened. Good! The red May Day circular has done its work. Thousands of wage workers know what they duties are on May 1. Long live the revolution!

the bosses are cursing and swearing the work does not progress to-day as it used to do. The workmen are discussing in groups. Red circulars are passing from hand to hand. Long live the eight-hour day! Long live the revolution!

The police are all excitement. His Excellency, the governor of Warsaw. . The general of the ger larmerie is raging like a madman What will their superiors in St. Peters-burg say when hearing the news! The officers, the Corps d'Elite, these most experienced hounds of the Tear are in on them, and the poor thugs are being maltreated. They are doubling their energy. It looks like hell broke loose

energy: It low-all over the city. all over the city. During the following days our master shoemaker is hammering in his garret shop as if he was determined to ole all the shoes for the whole city of Warsaw. His hammering drown the creaking noise of the primitive

printing press of the Social Democratic

Party, which is running day and night printing the red May Day circular.

Long live the revolution VII.

Within a few days the red circular found its way out of the shoe shop all over the country. In Lodz the same circular is flying around in the textile establishments. In Dobrowa the circular finds its way down into the deep sunk mine where it is anxiously read by the proletarian in the dim light of miner's lamp. Even the smalles towns, where the police could enjoy their sleep of whiskey drunkenness and where the Socialists did not disturb their peace-even there the red May Day circular goes from hand to hand and is eagerly read. How did the circular reach the coun-

try? The Tsar's police had given most picious looking package. In every railway station the police watch had been doubled for several days, in order to secure any and all packages contain ing revolutionary literature. All "sus-picious characters" are taken to police hendquarters and closely examined

and "sweated."

A few packages were "confiscated."

They had been addressed "General De-livery," but no addressee ever called for them. Is it possible that there are Socialists among the letter carriers? A young lady who left the train in X. had sewed a package containing the red circular under her dress, using it now incarcerated in the "Citadelle. However, she seems to have lost her voice. In spite of all flattering, thre sweating, etc., the smart police captain cannot induce the young lady to say anything as to where she got the red

May Day circular from.

This stubborn-head of a young woman! In the manufacturing town Y, one of the packages with the May Day circular reached the millionaire manufacturer Goldmacher. The gen darmes arrived at night, searched the ouse, examined Mr. Goldmacher, but Mr. Goldmacher claimed ignorance as

Mr. Goldmacher had to change his un derwear and take a bath, for the Tsar's police agents had left some me little animals behind that cleanliness loving human being.

A few hundred of the circulars were thousands of them went out all ove the country into the factories and shops and workingmen's bomes, ing the threatening concluding lines: Down with Tsarism!

Long live the Revolution!

FOR SOCIALISM IN THE COLLEGES.

Upton Sinclair Explains the Purposes cialist Society.

We are very glad to give space the following letter on a subject which has already been touched upon in our

To the Editor of The Worker:—I beg to say a few words to the comrades concern-ing the Intercollegiste Socialist Society, a call to which was sent out recently. The work of this society will be the organizing work of this society will be the organizing of these college men and womes who believe in Socialism, to aid in forming propaganda clubs at our colleges, to select and distribute literature, to furnish speakers, and to aid in every way in the work of inducting college attudents to take an interest in Socialism. That this is a most important movement, capable of wide growth and uservinces, all comrades must admit. Let me urge that all party men who are or ever have been students at any American college should send their names at once to Miss M. H. Holbrook, Box 1668, New York City. As the society will necessarily be demo-M. R. Holbrook, Box 1668, New York City.
As the society will necessarily be democratically run, if the right officers are not
chosen at the outset and the right kind of
Bocialism dealt in, the party members who
are college men will have their own tardiness to blame.

I send this letter to The Worker because
it is my local paper. It is intended for the
rent of the party press as well, and I ask
that it be reprinted promptly.—Yours for
the cause,
UPTON SINCLAIR.
Princeton, N. J.

Princeton, N. J.

It is certafuly high time that some

thing were done in this line. While the majority of the students in the colleges and universities are probably children of capitalists, large and small, and while the majority of the children and while the majority of the children of capitalists are either fanatical believers in the Gospel of Getting-on or else hopeless devotees of the Senige Prom and the Sophomore Cottilion, yet there remains a number of real men and women—young and full of energy and capable of great things—who, either by reason of their coming out of the best stock of the proletarist or else by reason of their being the exceptional ones of the bourgeoiste, belong of right to the Socialist movement.

"PARTY"NEWS.

night bave thought that we

(Continued from page 3.)

anxious to spend money, but not so. We know how to get the theatre for the best night in the whole campaign, and as it is the favorite meet ng place for campaignu speeches, we But of course we are not in it for that kind-of profit. We paid the de best hall in the city. This is one iten best hall in the city. This is one item to prove that we are distinctly allve, and like israel of old, "we slumber not, neither do we sleep." You would have been pleased, too, to hear the names read. for, admission late the local—a score of them. The local was "At home" last Sunday evening in its new headquarters—sandwiches, beer for the musicians and dancing for the others ing New - members could get ac ury. The local has adopted a new working constitution. It contemplates districting the city, and when it get into effect Local San Francisco

iams, Organizer, is a man who does not work for the moment, but for the ultimate good of the party. Harriman recently represented public debate on Socialism versu robibition. "Common Sense" report read with pleasure its statement that 'Mr. Harriman has so fully recovered from his long and severe he appears again in his old-time power, and his appearance on the platform was the occasion for a storm of ap-

ganized for the first time. Geo. Will-

The Alabama state convention will

e held at Birmingham, June 25. Maryland's nominating convention will be held at Baltimore, July 4. The comrades of Maryland are confronted with a constitutional amendment t estrict the suffrage of the working class.

The Nebraska state convention will be held at Omaha, 106 S. Fourteenth street, July 4. Candidates to be nominated are Judge of the Supreme Cour W! L. O'Nelll. 704 S. Fourth street,

Laramie. Wyoming, has been elected State Secretary in place of Louis Mar-Hagerstown, Md., has reorganized

with sixteen members. Martin Hendrickson of Fort Brages, cessful tour. Within three months he has spoken in the following states Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetti Pennsylvania, Obio, and Illinois. Er and other Colorado points. Local Winita, I. T., with ten mem-

bers has been granted a charter J. W. Bennett of the reserve list of

North Carolina comrades are very active and arrangements are being made for a convention to be held at Greensboro to further organize the

Gladys. Vera. Lamb. spoke in Brown City, Mich., June 24. The meeting was large and great interest was

"Gan Pan," published at 1910 Franklin avenue, Minneapolis, is an-nounced by the National Secretary as a Norwegian paper espousing the cause of Socialism. Literature in the same language can be had at the pub-

have a steamboat excursion on July

At the last meeting of the Tenth Ward Branch of Local St. Louis a motion to donate so to the Russian Social Democratic Party was prompt amended to make it \$10 and carri unanimously. The Local Executive Committee gave \$10 the same week. A charter has been granted by the national office to Local Halleysville,

The Socialists of Vermillon County, Ill., are hustling. They have about 500 votes they can rely upon in the county, which is a coal mining dis-The work of organizing this trict. vote is being pushed by Ralph gold, who has recently been elected County Secretary. Last week a large-ly attended meeting was held in Westville, a mining center, and our cause was set forth in four languages— Lithuanian, Russian, Polish, and English. The result is a new local there. Last Saturday evening George E. Littiefield addressed a big street meeting in the City Square of Danville. The was closed at 10:30, and was filled with enthusiasm. Comrade Littlefield was one of the speakers at Westville, also. On Tuesday Comrades Korngok and Littlefield held another meeting at

Georgetown.

The Socialists of Nashville, Tenn. Wilson, cabinet maker, as candidate for Mayor; J. T. McDill, electrician for Board of Public Works; J. W. Young for City Attorney; and J. W. Allen, Geo. Rickenback, Dr. W. H. Jackson, and G. K. Christian for

A Socialist Dramatic Club has been A Socialist Dramatic Club has been organized in Kansas City, for the purpose of producing Socialist plays. Persons not Socialists having interest in and qualifications for such work are eligible to membership, but all applications for membership must be proposed in writing and voted upon. The membership fee will be two dollars and the dues are twenty. ars and the dues are twenty five cents per month. For further is formation address Mrs. St. Cin. Secre tary-Treasurer, 212 E. Thirte street, Kansas City, Mo.

How York State.

Local Yonkers has arranged a festival in the woods for Sunday, July 6, at Grace Farm, rear of Hollwood Inn.

Ball Grounds, Yonkers. The Williams bridge and Mt. Vernon cars go direct to the entrance and all Westchester County, Brohx Borough, and New Tork Socialists are especially invited to take this enjoyable ride and spend a pleasant day with the Yonkers com-radel.

State Secretary Chase spoke at Ad dison on June 22. Comrade Thorntun writes: "Despite bad weather, high school exercises and overtime at the factory, he had a good crowd and much interest was manifested. Some literature was sold and several subscriptions for party papers taken

Comrade Chase writes that his meet ings in the southern part of the state have in general been very successfu On Friday, the day after the Addison meeting, he spoke in Hornellsville and on Saturday he addressed a big crowd in Canisteo. The rainy weather has interfered with his work, but otherwise all has gone well. On Friday June 30, he is billed to speak in Olean and on Saturday over the line at War ren, Pa. He says he finds the people more inclined to listen to a So cialist speaker and to read our litera ture than ever before At Hornells ville the audience staid for nearly an hour after the close of his address while a local business man asked He frequently meets men who wer Socialists already—taught by the logic that there was a party in the field representing their ideas."

New York City.

At the Executive meeting on Jun 19, in accordance with the request of Yorkville, the Organizer was instruct ed to engage an Italian organiser dur ing the campaign. A committee of three, consisting of Comrades Lichts-caeln, Obrist and Mayes, was elected to confer with the State Committee regard to changing the party name At the City Executive meeting June 26 it was decided to bring the

matter of the West Side Agitation Dis

trict not being properly organized to the attention of the General Commit At the last meeting of the Genera Committee charges were preferred against Ed. Scaring and a special com-mittee, consisting of Comrades Ber-lin, Aiken, Pick, Rauch and Egerton, was elected for his trial. A motion that a st-uding committee be elected

to represent the party, at all public earings was tabled. At the open-air meeting of the 14th A. D. last week Comrade Tänzer sold 131 copies of The Worker and took five subscriptions, besides selling a large number of namphlets. The 6th and 10th A. D. is doing equally well at every public meeting—and so could almost every district in the city if the

An important meeting of the 16th A. D. will take place on Saturday, July 1, at the "clifbrooms, 256 E. Fourth street Every member is urged

At the last meeting of the 24th A D., carcers were elected as follows Organizer, Comrade Nicolaus; Record ng Secretary, Comrade Gardthause Treasurer, Comrade Dietz; Delegate to General Committee, Comrades Nicolaus, Egerton, Bennett and Meyer national speakers and organizers, has delegate to the Clubhouse Conference accepted a position as organizer for Comrade Bleringer; Agitation Commit St. Clair and adjoining counties in tee, Comrades Nicholaus, Egerter Comrade Bieringer; Agitation Commit-tee, Comrades Nicholaus, Egerter, Bohm, Zettiorch, Dietze, Brey, Ertelt and Adam. Election of delegates to Committee and the Volkszeitung Con ference was laid over to next meeting picuic on August-6, and all member should be present at the next meeting in the distribution of same.

BROOKLYN.

Districts are notified to make nomi nations for a member of the State Quorum in place of Comrade Marr, who has resigned. The same must be in the hands of the County Committee by the first meeting in July.

Districts can now receive speakers

for one meeting a week. All such requests for street meetings should be ent to the Executive Committ which meets the first and third sdays of each month. If possible, three or four dates for meeting should be sent at once in order that

Districts owing for tickets must set tle at once as money is needed for the campaign. Old literature accounts should be squared up before ordering

The circular, letters, prepared Comrade Fraser, of which samples are sent to all districts, will be supplied to districts at the price of 25 cents per hundred copies. Order from the Or-ganizer, C. O. D. Banners for street meetings will be

furnished by the County Committee free of charge.

The borough and county conventions will be held at the Brooklyn Labor

yecum, Friday evening, July 14. The late was incorrectly stated last weel through a typographical error.

The Kings County Committee at its
last meeting decided to have the banner-raising on July 21. The Executive Committee was empowered to have 100,000 copies of the platform and such other literature as it deems nec-

essary printed. Seven applicants were admitted to party membership. Any Brooklyn Socialist who wishes information on the subject of natural ization should apply to the Manage of the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughb Algernon Lee, Socialist candidate for

Mayor, will speak at Atlantic avenu

and Nevins street, on Saturday

ing, July 8, and at City Hall on July 21. The 12th A. D. has elected the fol The 12th A. D. has elected the fol-lowing officers: Secretary, H. A. Cry-gier, 374 Twelfth street; Financial Secretary, John Hemmje; Treasurer, C. B. Boehme; Organizer, Samuel Pines; Literature Agent, H. Pines; delegates to the County Committee— Crygier and Hemmje. Communica-tions should be addressed to the sec-

retary. FOR THE DAILY. The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association issues the fol-

"The attention of the subdivisions of the Social Democratic Party of Greater New York is directed to their lack of proper interest in behalf of the New York 'Call' for some time past.

tive Publishing Association. Each share costs five dollars, payable one dollar on being proposed and one dollar every three months thereafter until paid up. Shareholders are full members of the W. C. P. A. No individual or organization has more than ne vote, no matter what number of shares they hold. Subdivisions can purchase a share by taking same in the name of one of their members. which can be transferred to anothe member upon request and permission from the Association. We trust that all party members will avail them-selves of this opportunity, always open to them, of supporting the Nev to help raise the funds necessary for

establishing it."

Every delegate should attend the next meeting of the New York Call Conference on Thursday evening, July 18, at 64 E. Fourth street, as election of officers takes place and other mat ters of importance will be disposed of.
The next meeting of the Working-

men's Co-operative Publishing Ass July 1, at 64 E. Fourth street. In ad dition to the election of officers, the matter of holding a masquerade ball next winter and of issuing non-inter est bearing bonds to trade unions and up for discussion. It is requested that visiting unions when asked to do so The 6th and 10th A. D. will purchas a share in the association, and other party branches should follow this ex-

Greater New York has decided to refer the matter of assessing each twenty-five cents for the benefit of the "Call" to a referendum vote o the organization.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

meetings have been arranged to designated below. The assembly distric of their meetings and see to it that the Scient literature is distributed

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. E. J. Lewis, L. D. Mayes, Edw. Meyer.

28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-first

street and First avenue. J. C. Frost, Thos. 30th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Fred. Paulitech Peter E. Burrowes, Alb. Abrahams.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 31st. A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hun dered and Twenty-fifth street and S. avenue. E. J. Lewis, Wm. Karlin, J. C. 34th A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred

and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Fred. Krafit, John Mullen, Thes. J. Lewis MONDAY, JULY 3.

20th A. D .- N. W. corner of Thirty seond street and Third avenue. Peter E. Burrowes, Edw. J. Lewis. 9th A. D.-N. W. corner of Twenty fifth street and Eighth avenue. E. T. Neben

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 18th A. D .- S. W. corner of Forty-first

treet and Eighth avenue. L. D. Mayes Alb. Abrahams. 22nd A.D.-S. W. corner of Forty-Afth street and First avenue. E. T. Neben Edw. J. Lewis.

32ud A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hun

dred and Sixth street and Madison avenue J. C. Frost, Peter E. Burrowes.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

34th A. D.-Manhattan, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street between Lexington and Third avenue. Peter E. Burrowrs, J. C.

34th A. D.—Bronx. S. E. corner One Hun dred and Forty-third street and Alexande avenue. Fred. Paulitsch, L. D. Mayes, All

14th A. D.-N. E. corner Tenth street and

28th A. D.-S. W: corner of Seventyeighth and First avenue. E. J. Lewis, L D. Muyes.
30th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-sixth street and First avenue. J. Phillips, Joh

SATURDAY, JULY 8. 31st A. D .- S. W. corner of One Hur dred and Twenty-fifth street and Sevents avenue. E. T. Neben, I. Phillips. 35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hun dred and Fifty-third street and Elto

FIELDMAN'S MEETINGS Sol. Fieldman will hold meetings as fol lows during the next week

SATURDAY, JULY 1. 84th A. D .- One Hundred and Twents fifth street, between Lexington and Thi

MONDAY, JULY 3.

15th A. D .- N. W. corner of Forty-eightt

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

26th A. D.-S. E. corner Seventy-seventi

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. 6th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fourth stree

11th A. D. -N. E. corner Thirty-fifth stree and Eighth avenue FRIDAY, JULY 7.

street and First avenue. SATURDAY, JULY 8. 7the A. D.-S. W. corner Sixteenth stree and Eighth avenue.

Brooklyn. SATURDAY, JULY 1. 10th A. D .- Nevine and Atlantic avenue F. L. Lackemacher, A. Panzer, Josefus Chant Lipes.

"SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF." Why not have an investigation of the Santa Pe rebate cases by a committee con-sisting of Mesars. Ryan, Hyde, and Alexinvestigation of Mesers. Ryan, Hyde, and Alexander.—New York Press.

As we can hardly expect to receive the support of those of deal members and subdivisions to five the support due the New York 'Call.' We have decided to address this open letter to you, reduceting you as individuals and organizations to purchase a share in the Workingmen's Co-operative before the fallow was been a share in the Workingmen's Co-operative people as the defender and preserver the large of the property and self-or the production in not for the production is not for the direct use of the same on the following the production is not for the direct use of the large true of the production is not for the direct use of the large true of the large true of the same and that had for its purpose the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the large true of the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the same end. But this co-operation is not for the direct use of the same end. But this co-operation is not for the direct use of the same end. But this co-operation is not for the direct use of the same end. But this co-operation is not for the direct use of the same end. But this co-operation is not for the direct use of the same end. But this co-operation is not for the direct use of the same end. But this co-operation is not for the direct use of the same end.

GIGAR MAKERS' STRENGTH. The current issue of the "Cigar Mak-

ers' Official Journal" the organ of the America, carries with it the annual financial and statistical report of the

se conflict.

as struggle is due to the private of the means of employment, or of production. Wherever and man owned his own land and by them produced only the lich he saed, economic independent of the conflict head.

Sickness Deaths 1,251,707.17 Traveling 936.484.03 Out of work 1,010,697.71

1905, the membership reached 41,536 The funds of the union are under the control of the international body, and on that day showed a balance of

CAPITALISTS VS. GOVERNMENT

Because the Legislature of British Columbian passed a bill to establish the eighthour day in the mines some of the operators closed their mines and many men have been thrown out of work.—Cleveland Citi-

The same trick was successfully played by the Copper Trust in Montana last year; a general shut-down compelled the Governor to call the Legislature in special session to pass the law demanded by the Trust. But the law demanded by the Trust. But how if the workingmen should have the intelligence to elect legislative and executive and judicial officers—as the Socialist Party proposes—who, in such an emergency, would say: "Very well, gentlemen, of the capitalist class; if you can't run your works in accord-ance with the law, we'll take them and run them for the public service"-how would that be?

RESULT OF THE ITALIAN RAILWAY WORKERS' SRTIKE

The unsuccessful strike on the Italion railways has been a greater success than appeared at first sight. The government proposals now laid before the Chamber are a long way more favorable than anything yet produced by the previous governments and give the men substantial concessions. There is

pension fund-as well as a regulation will mean one million francs yearly increase in wages-as well as an infrom 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 franc yearly. Further an arbitration court is promised—the appeal to which is obligatory in all cases of punishment with more than ten days' suspension of service; the court to be half elected by the men, half by the management, president being elected by both parties-if they are unable to agree, by the president of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the Court of Cassation.-London Justice.

CLASS STRUCCUE IN SWITTER

cided accentuation of the class war, the theory that democracy modifies the latter being singularly belied in the land where democracy is carried quite as far, if not further, than anywhere in the world. Practically all the political demands on our programs are realized here, and yet now we have the employers organizing themselves for a sharp battle with the men-blacklisting, organization of blackleg [seab] labor, etc. The fact is that

A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLAINT.

THE SINGERS' FESTIVAL.

The Workingmen's Singing Socities of the Northeastern hold their fourth annual festival in n Brooklyn, July 1 to 4. The principal concert will be on July 2, beginning at 6 p. m., in the Armory, Marcy avenue and Hayward street. Om July 1 there will be a reception at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum and on July 4 a picnic at Deckelmann's Ridgewood Park and Gerken's Ridgewood Grove.

"MASS AND CLASS".

0 cents; 10 or more to one address, 2 cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.25 a copy. Exp press charges at your expense.

184 William Street, New York.

organization. For many years union has been given credit for having the largest and most far-reaching chain of benefits to its members any voluntary association of workers. This is borne out by the report, which shows an expenditure of \$6,416,520.78 since the international body was reorganized in 1879. The report gives de-tailed account of the five systems of benefits in vogue for the period and presents a historical resume of the financial transactions of the C.M. I. U. The recent political and economia movements in Zürich point to a de-The various benefits and the amount

democracy brings class rule to the most clear expression.—London Jus-

" It is hard to tell whom you can trust."

think there is no such thing as honestre fou never know who is going to turn state's evidence next.—Washington Star.

BY W. J. GHENT. Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; by mail.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,