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AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XVI.-NO. 20.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 18, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

CHINESE CONTRACT LABOR FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

President of the United States Wants Slaves to Work for This Great Republic.

The Panama Canal Commission Has Advortised for 2,500 Chinamen-The Eight-Hour Law, the Contract Labor Law, the Chinese Exclusion Law, No Law in Labor's Interest Applies on the Panama Canal.

Slaves wanted.

Who wants, Slaves? The President of the United States

wants slaves. The President of the United States is going to have slaves.

Having declared that the eight-hour law does not apply on the Isthmus of Panama, the President is now going to declare that the contract labor law does not apply, and that the Chinese

exclusion law does not apply. Nothing applies to the Isthmus of Panama except the will of his Strenuous Majesty, Theodore Roosevelt.

The Canal Commisssion declare they cannot get a sufficient supply of labor. They do not say why.

Why Labor Is Scarce.

They pay West Indian negroes 80 cents a day in wages. Too bad they cannot get all the labor they want at

80 cents a day.

They pay Spaniards \$1.60 a day in wages. Too bad they cannot get all labor they want at \$1.60 a day.

So to get the additional labor needed they are advertising for contractors to furnish Chinese coolies—at a price somewhere between 80 cents and a \$1.60 a day.

Out of the price the government pays the contractor will keep a good share—so that the poor Chinaman who does the work will get a bare livelibood, and live on next to nothing, if

It never seems to have occured to President Roosevelt and the Canal Commisssion that if they needed labor it could be had by paying high wages and allolwing the laborers decent con-ditions of life, such as an eight-hour. six-hour, or a four-hour working day in such a climate.

Negroes Fear Poonage.

Plenty of negrose could be had to do the work, too, if-. If What? If it were not for the fact that they are ofraid to go to the Isthmus lest they be drafted into peonage—a form of slavery the most merciless and brutal that the world has ever seen.

Best of all. President Loosevelt and Secretary of War Taft are known to be the world's most shining exponents of the strenuous life. Why should not they go down to the Isthmus and "make the dirt fly?" Other laborers

Open-air meetings will be held by

Local New York, Socialist Party, as

IN NEW YORK CITY.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

would not be needed. They could lengthen the Isthmian working day form ten to twelve, or even fourteen hours, and they could run an open

But is not for the likes of them to do any of the world's real work Theirs is the duty of telling the meu who do the work just how many hours they are to work, just how much pay they shall get, and just when they can strike and when they shall be enjoined from striking.

Views of Capitalist Editors.

The New York "Times" tells what is to happen to the Chinese on the Isthmus.- Its editor says:

"The coolles will stand the cilmateif not individually, AT LEAST AS A GROUP CONSTANTLY MAINTAIN-ED-and they will earn the money paid to their masters as well as that which reaches their own hands."

Note the phrase, "at least as a group constantly maintained." Its meaning is that the Chinese coolles will be killed off by wholesale when they reach the Isthmus, but "there are more where they came from." and the group will be "constantly maintained" by constantly bringing in more to be killed in their turn.

A Pro-Slavery President.

Nice business, this, for the President of the United States. The President of this "free" country violating three of its laws eight-hour law, contract labor law, and Chinese exclusion law -and advertising for contracts for slave labor to do government work. The man who would enslave a Chinaman would enslave an American. The man who would enslave a yellow man would enslave a white man. The man who would enslave one man would enslave any man or all men. The man who believes in the open-shop believes in wage slavery, and the man who be lieves in wage slavery believes in all other forms of human slavery, and of all the forms of slavery known to the human race, contract labor and peonage are the worst.

Let the punishment fit the crime. Mr Taft and Mr. Roosevelt ought to be sentenced to serve a term for an Isthmian canal contractor at 80 cents a day for 10 hours work.

Stranger things have happened. If you don't believe it, ask the Tsar.

AMMUNITION NEEDED AT THE FRONT. RAILROAD BULLIES WITH BLUDGEONS

Give to the Campaign Fund Now, So That No Opportunity May Be Missed for Lack of Funds.

the Socialist Party.

Comrades:-We are entering upon nother campaign, another battle in our uncompromising struggle for the mancipation of the working class from capitalist oppression. In the face of what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, fighting against difficulties which would have daunted less determined spirits, with but a small income to cover the expenses of an extraordinary campaign like that of 1905, the Socialist Party attained a position which commands and holds the

attention of the civilized world.

The Socialist Party already arouses he enmity and awakes the fears of the capitalist class and their political henchmen, while it dally becomes more and more the rallying center for the intelligent aspirations of all who hope and strive for a better social order.

The Socialist Party is prepared to meet all difficulties, however great they may appear. It welcomes all obstacles as things to be overcome, and it feels confident that it will emerge from each conflict strong in the increased wisdom gained, and more fully equipped by experience for the great and final conflict.

A Campaign of Enlightenment.

You know, comrades, that our campaigns are very different from those of the old parties. We carry on a campaign of enlightenment and education, to arouse the workers to a realization of their interests as a separate

To conduct such a campaign we must have the sinews of war. We must be able to send our literature and speakers into every part of the state and no corner must be left untouched by the printed and spoken word. We have no millionaires to supply our campaign funds. We want none. Our party, the party of the working class, must depend upon the working class for support. It is you, and you alone, who must maintain your own movement, financially as well as at the bat-

We do not ask for contributions from any man who is not honestly with us; we do not wish to be under any obligations to the enemies of the working class.

We Appeal to Each of You.

But to you, to each one of you, we appeal to do whatever you can to strengthen the hands of your party

Most of you can do little individually, for you are workingmen and have little money to spare. But if each one of you will contribute according to his means, the aggregate will be sufficient to provide for such a Socialist campaign as you never saw before. contribution, no matter how small it may be, will be used to the best advantage and will help to bring the

To the Members and Sympathizers of | light of Socialism into more than one fellow workingman's home. Whether it be a quarter a dollar or more none of it will go for any unworthy purpose. It will all be used, not for corruption as old party funds are used, but for the education and organization of our class.

You Must Appeal to Others.

Not alone do we ask for your person al contribution, but we ask and expect you to ge a subscription list from U. Solomon, Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, and to circulate it among your friends and shopmates and collect as much as you possibly can. If you have already received one of these lists, get busy at once. If you have not received one, get one at

Lists must be returned to the undersigned whether anything is collected on them or not.

Publication is Made of

Receipts and Expenditures. There are no secrets about the financial arrangements of the Socialist Party. All contributions are acknowledged in our press, and a full and complete accounting is made of the way in which the money has been expended. We do not need a law to require publicity; we have always practised more publicity than the law demands.

Remember one thing, comrades. Since ours is a campaign of education. not an orgy of hero-worship and thoughtless enthusiasm stimulated with brass bands and fireworks and beer and boodle, it follows that must begin our work early, while the people's minds are still open to reason.

Now Is the Time.

Money is needed NOW for the printing of literature and the hiring of halls and all other necessary expenses of such a campaign. Therefore give early! A dollar contributed NOW will do more good than two dollars a month before Election Day.

Comrades, we must not grow weary in well-doing. Past results must in spire us to yet greater efforts in the future. NOW is the time to act! Money was never needed more than NOW. Let each do his share and do it without delay. Let every comrade do his duty and the party will emerge triumphant from this campaign and its success will be in proportion to your response to this call.-Fraternally

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN COMMIT-TEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.

All contributions will be acknowl-

edged in the party press.

Address all communications to and make all checks and money orders

U. SOLOMON, Financial Secretary, 66 E. 4th street, New York.

UNITED STATES'

TRAVELLING MAN Secretary of State Root

Goes Drumming Up Trade. Tours South America to Get New Busi-

ness for American Capitalists and Provide Additional Security for Holders of Spurious Bonds.

"The Man of Mystery," has Secretary of War Root been called because of his attendance at the Pan-American Congress at Rio De Janiero. The European powers are supposed to be asking themselves the purpose of Secretary Root's visit.

There is nothing mysterious about it, the it suits well the American capitalist press to throw around the incl dent an air of mystery to keep up a semblage of an ethical reason in it. Secretary Root himself assists in this by delivering at the conference an address full of glittering generalities. rhetoric and meaningless phrases, reading very like a typical Republican cam-

Root's Double Purpose.

There is a two-fold purpose in Root's mission. First, to help secure stability among the South American republics, in order to guarantee the interest upon the debt held against them by European and American bankers; second, more trade for North American capitalists. International finance and national commerce are at To explain:

Commercial Side of the Monroe Poc-

DEFY THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Agents Assault Passengers and Eject Them from Cars in Effort to Collect Illegal Fares-It's Counsel Declares Road's Right to Kill People, and One Woman Is Dead.

the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, handed down a decision in which he declared that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had no right to charge more than five cents to Coney Island.

The case came into court thru the arrest of a Dr. McFarland, who was taken into custody by a special policeman of the B. R. T. for having refused to pay the second five cent fare on the demand of the B. R. T. con-

POLITICIAN FOR COUNSEL.

When the case was argued before Justice Gaynor, ex-Lieut.-Gov. She han appeared for the B. R. T. and declared that the arrest had been prearranged and was intended to depress the stock of the corporation in Wall street. Sheehan, on behalf of his citents, repudiated the special policeman who had made the arrest, and declared that the B. R. T. employees had been especially instructed to "refrain from arresting or assaulting passengers who refused to pay a second fare."

Regardless of Sheehan's contention n court, the fact remained that Dr. McFarland was arrested by a B. R. T. special policeman, and the arrest was for the sole reason that he refused to pay a second fare.

DECISION VERY CLEAR.

Judge Gaynor's decision was very explicit and declared that the road had no right to make a charge of more than five cents for a continuous ride over its own or any of its leased and connecting lines.

The decision was announced on Saturday, and the officials imediately declared that they would pay no attention to it, but would go on demanding 10 cents for the ride to Coney Island, and that passengers refusing to pay would be ejected from their cars.

WHAT'S THE LAW

TO A CORPORATION ?

This declaration they carried out. The great crowds of people going to Coney Island on Sunday were held up by the conductors, motormen, inspectors and special policemen of the road, and all who refused to pay the double fare were ejected from the cars and many of them were severely beaten. In numerous cases persons who had paid the double fare were put off with the others by the bouncers, bullies and thugs in the employ of the company.

But the company was not satisfied with merely manhandling its victims.

girl friends, was a passenger on one of the cars, and they paid the double fare to avaid trouble. Than they were put off the car with others who had refused to pay. The road's peld rewdles used the vilest language to the young women, and when they were therea off they were frightened and began to run. Miss Rodinsky, cased by the out-

"The downfall of one of these repub-

been subjected, and anxious to go any- and a living wage. At 4 o'clock in the where to get away from the road's morning of the day this strike was dehired ruffians, ran toward a trestle of clared the then Unice of Police Devery the railway, and was struck by a car, thrown into Coney Island Creek and killed. But the company got her nickel. The browbeating and bulldozing of

passengers continued all day Sunday and Monday. The city police looked on-and did nothing. Mr. McGowan, the acting mayor of Greater New York, declared that he believed the company had the right to collect the double fares, and said he would only allow the police to interfere in cases of assault-which they did not do. All thru the trouble it seemed that the police were anxious either not to take sides or to assist the corporation.

KILL THEM-BUT GET THEIR NICKELS

Colonel T. H. Roberts, counsel for the corporation, encouraged the rufflans of his company and declared that "the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is entitled to use any amount of force to collect fares and elect persons from cars, when such persons refuse to pay-even to the point of killing people if they resist." On Tuesday evening Sheriff Flaher-

ty declared that he would swear in as many deputies as might be required and would arrest every agent of the company who laid hands on a passenger for refusal to pay the extra fare. At this juncture the railroad com-

pany discontinued the running of its cars beyond the point where the second fare is demanded, and left thousands of persons who live in that sec tion of Brooklyn to walk home as best they could.

OOP KNOCKED OUT.

Wednesday morning the cars were running again, and as a result of his refusal to be held up by the B. R. T. bullies Siegfried Goggenheim and a number of others were carried away in the police patrol wagon. For once however, the casualties were not all on the side of the people, for Police Captain Evans is down and out as the result of a kick in the stomach. In the last decade there have been

two general strikes of the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Both strikes were demands for a living wage and barely human treatment. The first included a demand that the company comply with the provision of the labor law prohibiting more than ten hours' work per day by employees of street railway companies. The Miss Francy Rodinsky, with several Governor of the State sent the militia lyn Rapid Transit may yet find it out. them, and the men were bayonetted back to their work. The very officials who had sworn to enforce the law used all the exactive forces at heir command to enable the company to coerce their employees fato its violation.

On Saturday last Justice Gaynor, of | rageous treatment to which she had | the enforcement of the ten-hour day marched one thousand of his policemen over the Brooklyn bridge to defeat the strikers-which they did without trouble.

YEARS OF ROBBERY.

For years past the B. R. T. has been exacting the 10 cent fare to Coney Ish and, tho the law clearly states that they are entitled to only 5 cents.

Having licked their men into submission every time that they have dared to organize and raise their heads and ask for decent treatment, the B. R. T. now proposes to lick all the people of Brooklyn into submission to their exactions.

So far it has at all times had the support of all the powers of government in all its defiance of government and decency. No doubt it will again, succeed in subverting the government, defying the law, and robbing the people. But one good thing is to be noted. It seems that there is a point at which people will fight. And if the B. R. T. continues in its present course, it will hasten the day when, instead of fighting the company for a nickel, they will fight them for "their" road.

When they really go into that fight, they will win.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

Those who still dream that this country knows such a thing as the equality of its citizens before the law, should consider what would have been the course pursued if a body of strikers had been guilty of a thousandth part of the outrages committed by the management of the B. R. T. in the last four days. Had it been a strike attended by such scenes of violence and disorder, already we should have had the militia, the federal army, the buil pen and the court railroading men to the penitentiary.

Press and pulpit would be resounding with phrases about the sacredness of property, the holiness of law and order and all the rest of the rigamarole by which workingmen are kept in subjection to their capitalist masters. But where a corporation defles the law. not merely in the present, but for a long term of years-no militia, no federal army, no bullpens.

FIGHT WILL BE WON.

The workers of the United States can, however, be driven to the point of putting up a fight-and the Brook-

The B. R. T. has licked its men again, The B. R. T. has licked its passengers once. The B. R. T. may lick its pas-

One day the B. R. T. may have to

fight its employees AND its passengers. Then things may look different to the

Some years later another strike of B. R. T. employees took place-also for B. R. T. over Central and South America cap- | all very well for the United States

lics represents, first, the alarm of Euital is ready to go. rope and the collapse of some of its financial bouses; second, a reflex dis-The Function of Capitalist Government. "I TAKE IT TO BE THE PROPER aster in the United States (as in 1893, FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT TO following the failure of the Baring HELP CREATE SITUATIONS OF Bros banking house because the Ar-FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND gentine Republic failed to meet its ob-GOOD UNDERSTANDING, WHICH ligations); and third, the utter demor-WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR alization of the South American people CAPITAL TO GO." who hold the spurious paper of the Sure it is-the function of CAP-

ITALIST government. Thus in a few words Mr. Root reveals the "mystery" of his attendance at the Pan-American conference. No high ethical purpose here. No ancient democratic ideal. Not at all. Just plain business- and business is business.

The North American capitalists must find a market for the surplus products which the wage slaves of the United States have yielded to the capitalist class in return for the opportunity to obtain a bare livelihood. But European capitalists have also a surplus to dispose of, a surplus which THEIR laborers have piled up for THEM. The capitalists of America and Europe cannot enjoy the same markets. One must give way to the

other. "Bonds, Boodle, and Trade".

government to assume responsibility for republics which may become bankrupt at any time. It is another thing for the United States government, on behalf of its capitalists, to try and take away the markets from European capitalists.

Behind all Secretary Root's rhetorical flub-dub, the smooth sounding phrases about "democratic self-control", "ordered liberty", "common prosperity" and so on, there is the commercial inspiration which actuates every act of the foreign policy of every capitalist government-the compulsory search for markets for the surplus products which the sweat and blood of labor heap up and which the capitalists are unable to dispose of at home to their underpaid, underfed, underclothed laborers.

Where Capitalism is, There Shall Socialism Be Also.

But with every march of the capitalist class, of any nation, to new fields of exploitation there follows in its wake the revolutionary movement of Socialism which will settle the questions of international finance and commerce by guaranteeing to the producers of every country the full value of their product and make a surplus in the midst of poverty, hardship and misery impossible.

Harold Bolce in an article, "The

trine," in July "Appleton's Magazine, makes it clear that the Monroe Doctrine is no longer an ethical principle but a commercial question; that the United States government is compelled for self-protection, to stand sponsor for the redemption of the billion-dollar debt of the South American republics to European bankers, for, he says:

U. S. Capitalists Losing Ground. The United States has been losing

defunct republic."

ground in its export trade with the South American republics. The European capitalists have not only become largely the financial creditors of these republics; they have also steadily gained in commercial trade. must be remedied and so, as Secretary Root said before going to Rio: "The great increase of capital in the

United States is on the threshold of seeking investment abroad. We are about at the close of the period during which all our capital and all our energy were engrossed at home, and I can see in the State Department an enormous increase in business relations. between American and other countries. They are going into construction. work, and they are pushing their way making banking transactions, and all

This is why the capitalist governments of Europe are alarmed. It is

Local New York, Socialist Party, as follows: FRIDAY, AUG. 17. 10th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Abe Panzer, Chas. Lavin. 11th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-eighth St. and Tebth Av. Jas. G. Kanety, Tim Murphy. 18th A. D.—N. W. Seventy-second St. and First Av. Fred Paulitach, Edward Cassidy, 27th A. D.—N. W. corner Eighty-first st. and First Av. P. H. Donahue, I. Phillips. 22th A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-first st. and First Av. P. H. Donahue, I. Phillips. 22th A. D.—N. E. corner Fifty-fourth St. and Avenue A. S. Goldbarth, H. Havidon, Wm. Kariin. 30th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. and First Av. Henry Harris, Chas. Lavin. 30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Third and Legington Av. H. Hayidon, Warren Atkinson. 32th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thiety-eighth St. and Seventh Av. John C. Chase, J. G. Dobsevage. 32d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thiety-eighth St. and St. Ann's Av. Edward F. Cassidy, Tim Murphy. MONDAY, AUG. 20. 3d A. D. (West Side)—N. W. corner lieecker and Carmine Sta. P. H. Donahue, Tim Murphy. 3d A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Fighth Av. A. B. Demilt, Thomas J. Lewis. 31st A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. L. B. Demilt, Thomas J. Lewis. 31st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. I. Lowis. 31st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. I. Phillips, John C. Chase. 15th A. D.—N. W. corner Eighty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. Henry Harris, Jos. C. Lapes. TUESDAY, AUG. 21. 3d A. D. (East Side)—N. W. corner Seculd Av. and Houston St. John Mullin, Jos.

all A. D. (Chart Star)
ond Ar. and Houston St. John Mullin, Jos.
C. Lipea.
Ch A. D.—N. W. corner Fourth St. and
resume D. West Side ratification meeting
from the band stand of Abington Square,
flam & R. and Fighth Av. John C. Chase,
Thos. J. Lewis, Alb. Abrahams.
14th A. D.—S. E. corner Fortleth St. and
Third Av. Tim Murphy, Wm. Mendelson.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.
11th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-fourth St.
and Eighth Av. Mark E. Peiser, P. H.
Lonahue. Donahue.

19th A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and St. Nicholas Av. William Mendelson, Tim Murphy.

21st A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-afth St. and Lenox Av. I. Phillips, Jos. C. Lipes.

25th A. B.—N. W. corner Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Henry Harris, John C. Chase.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.
13th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty-second St
nd Eighth Av. Thos. J. Lewis, John C.

Chase.

10th A. D.—S. E. corner Fifty-second St.
2nd Third Av. H. R. Kearns, Tim Murphy.
28th A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred
and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. N. S.
Reichenthal, Sam Edelstein.
22d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Forty-seventh St. and Brook Av. Jos.
C. Lipes, Alb. Abrahams.

FRIDAY AUG. 24 FRIDAY, AUG. 24.

Second Av. Jos. C. Lipes, William Karlin (English), Ludwig Lore (German). 18th A. D.—S. W. corner Seventy-fourth St. and First Av. S. Goldbarth, Tim Murphy.

20th A. D.-N. E. corner Eighty-second
Rt. and First Av. H. Havidon, Abe Pan-

St. and First Av. H. Havidon, Abe Pan-ser, John C. Chase.

22d A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-fifth St. and First Av. P. H. Bonahue, Fred Paul-liach.

5th A. D.—N. W. corner Sixteenth St. and Eighth Av. Warren Atkinson, James G. Kanely.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-Afth St. between Third and Lexington Av. H. Havidon, John Mullin. Sist A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fith St. and Seventh Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Thos. Potter. J.-Lewis, Thos. Potter.

22d A. D.—N. W. Corner One Hundred
and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Alger
non Lee, John C. Chase.

22d A. D. (Williamsbridge)—Two Hundred
and Twenty-sixth St. and While
Plains Road. I. Phillips, Tim Murphy.

34th A. D.—McKinley Square (One Hundred and Stxty-ninh St. and Bostou Road).

A. R. Demilt, Sam Edelstein.

CONVENTIONS IN

NEW YORK COUNTY CONGRESSIONAL

A conrection of the Socialist Party of the firth Congressional District for the pur-ose of nominating a cansidate for Con-cess is hereby called to meet on Thursday, az. 16. at 3 p. m. at 237 E. Broadway, ubrooms.

The 10th, 11th, 12th, 18th, 14th, 15th, th, 17th, and 18th Congressional District overtions of the Socialist Party will take are on Friday, Aug. 17, 1996, at 8 p. m., the following places

Eighth Congressional District, at 66 E. n st., Tenth, 255 F. 4th St., clubrooms. Eleventh, 555 Eighth Av., clubrooms. Twelfth, 241 E. 424 St., clubrooms. Thirteenth, 112 E. 19th St., office of Fourteenth, 248 E. Eighty-fourth St., hall, Fifteenth, 311 Amsterdam Av., express

STATE SENATE.

Sixteenth, 2011 Third Av., hall. Seventeenth, at 250 W. 125th St. Eighteenth, at 3309 Third Av., hall.

The Senate District Conventions of the Socialist Party, county, city and state of New York, for the purpose of nominating andidates for the State Senate will take place on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 8 p. m., at by following places: Senate District, at 287 E.

op.
Fourtcenth, 241 E. 42d St., hall.
Fifteenth, 583 8th Av., clubrooms.
Sixteenth, 243 E. 34th St., hall.
Seventeenth, 112 E. 19th St.
Eighteenth, 532 Columbus Av., printing

have good standing members for an Assembly convention, dates of which will be published later.

Muclocuth, 250 W. 125th St., clubroo Twentleth 2011 3d Av., hall. Twentjeth 2011 3d Av., hall. Twenty-first, 2960 3d Av., hall. Twenty-second, 3306 3d Av., ball. Socialist movement progress.

PRIMARIES IN KINGS COUNTY.

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

1906, from 7 to 10 p. m., at the following places: 1st A. D., J. Markwalter, 441 Gold St. 2d A. D., F. Spaulding, 159 Prospect St. 3d A. D., 530 Hicks St.

4th A. D., J. C. Lipes, 590 Bedford Av. 4th A. D., J. C. Lipes, SSO Redford AV.
5th A. D., real estate office, T. A. Hopdins, Onliney and Broadway.
6th A. D., 222 Stockton St.
7th A. D., C. Brosh, 65 Fifteenth St.

8th A. D., 536 Baltie St. oth A. D., 10:2 Thirty-ninth St. 10th A. D., J. Bychower, 107 Vanderbilt 11th A. D., 349 Grand Av., residence of

12th A. D., 335 Prospect Av. 13th A. D., Niemann, 502 Lorimer St. 14th A. D., F. Battinger, 126 Guernsey

15th A. D., Eckford Hall, corner Eckford nd Coller Sts.
16th A. D., 3806 Twelfth Av., residence Compade Herbst. 17th A. D., at A. Tropé, 242 Kosciusko St., 18th A. D., G. Petersen, 12 E. Seventh St.

20th A. D., 257 Hamburg Av. 21st A. D., cigar store, 82 Union Av.

19th A. D., 949 Willoughby Av.

224 A. D., 675 Gleumore Av. 23d A. D., 1898 Fulton St. Each Asembly Destrict will elect three delegates to a judicial convention, five delegates for a Senate nom ination convention and to congressional district convention, five delegates from an Assembly District wholly in the congressional district, and two delegates from an Assembly District partly located in the congressional dis-

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

-Never miss a meeting of your

cal or branch if you want to see the

trict, and as many delegates as you

The Worker. EN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALISE PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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50 per week, one year. 12.50 Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Yolkszeltung" should be separately addressed.

dressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should beer the writer's name and dictess; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are sever sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledsment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial nanagement of the paper should be adcressed to the Board of Directora, Socialist co-prentive Publishing Association, 186 Filliam street, New York.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:



New York State Ticket



John C. Chase. of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor-

Gustav A. Strebel, of Syracuse. For Secretary of State-

William W. Arland. of Corning. State Treasure

William W. Passage

For Attorney-General-

Henry L. Slobodin,

For State Comptroller-

John O'Rourke. of Rochester.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectady.

A Boston Grand Jury has found thirty indictments against the ice companies of that city. Capitalism is hell. No wonder the people want iceand want it cheap.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' FORMANCES.

President Gompers' performance in Maine are likely to attrac more general attention as the election draws nearer and speculation as to what effect his campaign against Congressman Littlefield will have will increase accordingly. The Maine election takes place in September, so that Mr. Gompers' declaration of war upon certain anti-labor congressmen will be tested before the general elections in November, with more or less affect upon Mr. Gompers' subsequent politicel activity.

Of course, in order properly to oppose Mr. Littlefield, President Compers had to throw his support to some body who was opposing the republican emplidate, and in this case the democratic candidate, a Mr. McGillicuddy, is the happy recipient of Mr. Gompers' approval. Just what claim Mr. McGillienddy has upon the support of organized labor, is not made known to us, but we suppose that since he is Mr. Gompers' choice the voting, blind belief in the sort of politics workers of the Second Maine district that has debauched the nation. are expected to vote early and often for "organized labor's candidate." Asto achieve success.

political activity of Mr. Gompers. A bargains in the refail stores, "Things quently there are mutterings of discommit the American Federation of from now can be bought at reduced Labor to political action was met with prices," etc., etc. There is no suggesvehement antagonism by Gompers and tion made, however, as to how the

ists to have the Federation declare itself on a mere economic statement was the signal for similar demonstrations of wrath. And yet we see these very gentlemen turn the American Federation of Labor into a political organization in a single night, and without even a "by your leave" to the membership of the A. F. of L. commit that organtration to the defeat or election of cer tain political candidates whose fitness to represent the working class is a matter of Mr. Gompers' decision.

To dub such action as this "Independent" is ridiculous, and the more so since Mr. Gompers insists upon comparing it to that taken by the trades unions of Great Britain, when no comparison can be made without disparagement to Mr. Gompers himself. The British trades unions went into polities in a democratic fashion, and only after the membership of the unions themselves had considered the ques tion thoroughly and then voluntarily voted and assessed themselves by referendum for independent political action. The platform of principles, also, upon which the British trade unionists conduct their campaigns and run their candidates was one drawn up by men chosen for that purpose and not one drafted by a close corporation of Gompers' associates and submitted arbitrarily to the unions, with the additional admonition that there was no appeal from the Gompers production, Old, party bossism has hardly ever gone farther.

It is safe to say that the British trade union officials who would be guilty of the same assumption of power that the Federation of Labor offcials have taken upon themselves would be visited with summary removal from their positions. And it is certain that any endorsement of an old party candidate which was not authorized by the regular constituted committees, intrusted by the membership to safeguard their interests, would incur the same discipline.

It is well to keep these facts in mind. Whatever Mr. Gompers and his colleagues in political adventure have done to commit the Federation to politics has been done of their own volition 'and without consulting the Federation's membership. When Mr. Gompers descends into the Second Maine District and waxes eloquent in denunciation of Mr. Littlefield (who deserves all that could be said against him by more consistent labor spokesmen than Mr. Gompers), and conversely in praise of Mr. McGillicuiddy, let it be understood that he is speaking for himself alone, even tho the Federation so far has been derelict enough to stand for his usurpation of authority.

If we were asked to give our reasons for Mr. Gompers' present political attitude we would say that it was due partly to his desire to retrieve the ground lost by his administration thru successive failures to secure any labor legislation thru begging committees, partly by a wild desire to reap the harvest of independent political thought sown by the Socialists whom he has continually denounced and slandered, and mostly perhaps by that same inexorable tendency of his to stunidly bungle in doing what might if well done, result in solidifying and inspiring the workers, instead of con-

"The Tsar wants a tractable Duma," say the press dispatches. He thoroly approves of representative government. provided the representatives are loval to the autocracy. In this position he should have the sympathy of American that stage it may well be asserted that capitalists, who are heartly in favor the end of Tsarism is in sight. of trade unionism, so long as the unions do not attempt to "dictate" to the employers nor antagonize their business interests.

The Y. M. C. A. is planning a course in "practical politics" and some expert politicians are already engaged for lecthese gentry involves keeping the voters in ignorance of the real purpose of politics, we do not anticipate that any Socialists will be invited to tell with their luxuries. They cannot even the Y. M. C. A. students something which would free their minds from

With a view probably to keeping its Mr. Littlefield was elected two years advertisers in line the New York ago by a plurality of 5,419, his op- "Evening Journal" discourses editoriponent has his work cut out for him ally to the extent of two columns upon the wisdom of its readers saving mon-It is rather a peculiar speciacle, this ey by immediately grabbing at the few months ago any proposition to that will be just as good six months content among automobile owners, who

is intended can get enough money beyoud that needed for their immediate purposes to take advantage of the bargains. If prices are reduced, it is because the normal purchasing power of the consumers is either curtailed, or diverted into other channels, as happens during the summer months. Again, if the "Journal's" advice was to be followed, the increased trade at the stores would certainly result in higher prices and the bargains would disappear. The "Journal's" economics are as shady as its politics.

THE BAKESHOP AGITATION.

The significant thing about the agitation against foul bakeries in New York is not that they are foul-for that was an accepted fact-but that the foulest, the worst ventilated places, and where the employees worked under the hardest conditions, are the smaller bakeries run by "cockroach" capitalists. This is not surprising, for it has time and again been demonstrated that the smaller the capitalist the more exacting and penurious to his employees he has to be. Competition compels this. He must produce cheap to get or hold a market.

It is probable that if conditions are remedled many of the smaller bake shops will be forced out of business thru inability to make necessary and more or less expensive changes. This again will redound to the interest of the larger bakeries and factories, and It may be that the present agitation is inspired with just that end in view. At any rate, less insistence is laid upon the sufferings of the workers than upon the kind of food which comes out of the filthy bakeshops.

Whether the employers be large or small capitalists, the workers are exploited. That is the main fact to remember. Conditions are never too good to bide that fact. No reform can remedy it. Only a complete change in the social system-in the ownership of the means of production—can abolish it. Exploited workers, filthy, unsanitary workshops, adulterated and dirty food, are all part and parcel of the one system of private ownership and operation of industry for private profit.

Automobiles killed two and injured six persons in New York one day last

While cruising on his vacht J. P. Morgan assisted in saving a man-from death by drowning. With his railways Mr. Morgan is engaged in saving money rather than lives.

Germany is about to begin work on several new crruisers of 15,000 tons, and two new battleships of 19,000 tons displacement. Bryan may have to make another peace talk.

DO NOT FORGET RUSSIA

Between the lines of the censored press disputches from Russia it is easy to rend that the revolution is not crushed but is merely preparing for a propitious time to strike a decisive blow. The news which filters thru from the country districts is sufficient to inform us that the peasants are carrying on a wide spread agitation against the autocracy, and resorting to force in many places.

One thing is settled without further question: The army is permanently permeated with a healthy discontent and can no longer be depended upon to obey unquestionably the orders of Tsarism. The daring incident at the then Burns has joined the Government review of troops last week which near and become conservative. He is presily resulted in the killing of Grand Duke Nicholas furnished conclusive proof. of that. When matters have reached

But, as in the past, whatever is accomplished will be achieved principally thru the activity and devotion of the Socialist organizations of the Russian proletariat and it is for the Socialists of the United States to do what we can NOW to assist our comrades to prepare for the final triumph of their long tures. As the "practical politics" of and self-sacrificing struggle for free-

The troubles of the rich increase enfoy their automobiles, with all the havoe to human beings incidental thereto, in unalloyed peace. The chauffeurs are their latest irritants. These workers have awakened to the fact that they are workers and have formed a union which seeks to guarantee them better wages and conditions. They are also charged with considering themselves "skilled workers", to the disgust of their masters. Conseresent being subjected to listening to grievances from the chauffeurs who refuse to be common servitors. To his friends, and the attempt of Social working people for whom this advice remedy matters, employers are promptical.

ly discharging unruly chauffeurs and filling their places with whomever they can get. This probably explains why auto accidents are increasing rapidly, but the pity is that the sufferers from the inexperienced chauffeurs are not confined to the employers but consist mostly of pedestrians who pay the penalty for being too poor to ride

BARREN STATESMANSHIP

The New York "Evening Post" severely criticizes Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte's speech on the suppression of anarchists and other agitators who may dare express their dis content with existing social and political conditions. Among other things, the "Post" points out that death or any other physical punishment can hardly serve as a deterrent to anyone inspired with antagonism to the present order, and aptly says, "the man who is about to overthrow the existing social order is above small personal qualms."

This is something the Bonapartes despite the plain lesson of history, cannot understand. Events in Russia to day offer striking examples of protest against tyranny in the face of death. and ofttimes worse. These statesmen of ours, with their profound wealth of ignorance, superabundance of selfconcelt, and devotion to empitalist interests, cannot conceive of doing anything which would make social conditions such as would tend to diminish the possibility of resort to violence in the adjustment of social grievances.

And the proposed remedies, so sapiently presented to an intelligent people, have not even the distinguishing merit of originality.

Boro President Bird S. Coler is making quite a grand-stand play against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit these days. We remember that a few years ago, when this same Bird S. Coler was Controller under Mayor Van Wyck, he did not say a word against the unlawful use of the police to help this same law-breaking corporation de feat the strike of its employees against intolerable exploitation and abuse. Wherefore, we do not put much confidence in his present professions of devotion to "the public."

CONSERVATIVE MR. BURNS.

Speaking in Battersea Park last Sunday, Mr. John Burns said that, looking back over the past eighteen years, he had "nothing to regret, to excuse, or to explain away". He found that "his most sanguine expectations had been almost realized, many of his aims secured, and his ideals in process of realization". How things must have changed since John first addressed a meeting in Battersea Park! His most sanguine expectations a most realized, his ideals almost achieved! No more poverty and mis ery; no more unemployed; no more starving children. Everything for the best in the best of possible worlds. And all this because Burns has become Cabinet Minister. 'That, then was his ideal, his most sanguine expectation, his highest aim, and now that is achieved there is nothing more to be accomplished, and everybody is happy, or ought to be. Unfortunately, there are discontented people who do not take John's rosy view. They think of the army of unemployed, of the thir teen millions of our population on or below the poverty line, of the hundreds of thousands of little children going daily hungry to school, and they feel that there is still something to be done before anyone who ever claimed could say that his work had been accomplished and his ideals realized. But dent of the local government beard, and the trams will soon be running over the bridges-"God's in His Heavcu. all's well with the world" .-- London

FATALITIES IN COAL MINES.

While the output and the number employees of coal mines in Great Britain has steadily increased, the number of fatalities in mines has remained almost stationary and the number per 1,000 of employees has decreased. Statistics covering thirty-three years are published. In the ten years period 1873-1882, the average number of mine employees yearly was 503,428; average number of tons of coal annually raised, 138,086,800 average yearly number of deaths from accident, 1,129. Death rate per 1,000 employed, 2.24; per million tons raised, 7.42. In 1905 the number of employees was 858,37; tons raised, 236,111.150; death rate per 1,000, 1.35; per million tons, 4.64. In the country as a whole there was a slight increase of the death rate per 1,000 and per million tons in 1905 as compared with 1904 Extraordinary accidents accounted for the general increase. The decrease in mine fatalities is due to improved methods of mining and greater attention to the welfare of employees. In one district, it is reported, no girls or women are employed at the mines, the in the country generally nearly 6,000 are thus engaged-none underground,

- Do not judge Socialism by the statements of those opposed to it. Read a So-cialist paper. The Worker is 5) cents a

INEQUALITY. The inequalities in the human lot are

terrible enough, but there is nothing whatever of mystery about them. The most important inequality is that of wealth. Given the ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth by a class inequality of wealth is the logical result. Bad health is the result of bad conditions or ignorance, or both. Good health should be, and under a system where the environment will be of the best and ignorance a crime would be, the normal condition of man, and with health would be found sufficient strength and a high average of mental power. Mental power above the average would then, as now, bring the possessor honor and friends, and to use this power would, as is the rule now, even where there is no pecuniary benefit, be a joy to the owner. Social ism undertakes to give everyone access to the means of wealth production-an equality sufficiently perfect to satisfy any reasonable being: it undertakes to render to everyone the full social value of the product of his or her labor-perfect instice.-Spartacus.

BUSINESS MAN'S ADVICE.

In the Philadelphia "North-American", Caroline H. Pemberton quotes business man-not known as a Socialst-as saying:

"It seems to me that tnings are mov ing toward Socialism just as rapidly as possible. I think you Socialists ought to make haste and get your plans well laid, so that when the right moment comes you won't be caught napping. The trusts have organized industries so perfectly that the government can easily take over these trusts and run them, not for profit, but for the bene-fit and convenience of the people. But you Socialists ought to be ready. and educate the people to be ready,

NOT IN RUSSIA.

Down in Kentucky 25 miners were ecently arrested and threatened with mprisonment for contempt of court at Sturgis because they converted 60 colored strikebreakers who had been imported to take the place of the unionists. The operators brought the ne groes from Nashville, Tenn., and, like their fathers before them, imagined that they owned the slaves. And the courts lent their power to aid the capi talists in the same manner that they did on chasing runaway colored men women and children 50 years ago.-National Labor Tribune.

THUMB PRINT FOR "HIS MARK".

"John Smith; his thumb." That ex ression is likely soon to supplant the antiquated term, "John Smith; his mark". Officials, of the paymaster's departments of steel and iron compan es and other large industries in Chi engo, where many foregners are employed, are considering the installation of a finger-print system of pay checks Instead of making his mark on the payroll, the employe, if he cannot sign his name, leaves an impression of his right thumb as his receipt.-Erie Union Labor Journal.

ANTICIPATING SOCIALISM. Are the days of the shoeblack num pered? A German inventor has just placed an automatic shoe-cleaning paratus on the streets of Berlin, which not only cleans and polishes the boo far better than any shoeblack, but the action is so gentle that even the tenderest foot experiences nothing but feeling of soothing massage.- Ham burger Zeitung.

OVERCROWDING IN LONDON.

Some idea of the overcrowding in report by the Public Health Committee, Shoreditch. It is stated that at Westmoreland place, near Nile street, Shoreditch, there are 48 houses, containing in all 314 rooms, and inh by no fewer than 1,000 persons.

MEETING IN STUDIO.

A Socialist meeting in many respects unique was held on a recent Sunday afternoon in the residence of Ferdinand Earle at Monroe, N. Y. Mr. Earle is an artist of great gifts who studied under Whistler and Bouguereau. He "Quaker Hill," near Monroe villare and has lately built his home on its summit, commanding superb views over the country side. The studio in which he works is a spacious room of peculiar distinction and beauty, hung with Oriental tapestries and decorated by trophies from Venice, Mérocco and

It was to this temple of art that the neighbors and villagers of Monroe were invited to hear and discuss an address on Socialism by John Spargo. The audience was representative of the whole district. Workingmen were there from shop and field; local politicians, too, and store-keepers and merchants. There were one or two men of wealth, and a sprinkling of "intellectuals", among them Henry Willington Wack, the author of mance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet" and "In Thamesland." Mr. Sparge's address, needless to

state. was a presentation of the straight Socialist gospel. It was able and cloquent, and held the heterogeneous audience from the first word to the last. The speaker was questioned on many points, and after the meet-ing was over the people crowded up to a table laden with Socialist literature and helped themselves. The lecture has aroused widespread discuss and efforts are already being made to organize a local of the Socialist Party in Monroe.

CLERICAL CONSISTENCY.

Said a robber to a preacher, "You're in need of cash, I hear: "I will give you some to meet your Pressing needs the coming year."

Thank you, and the Lord who sent it,"
Said the preacher in reply;
"The dishenesty may taint it, Sinners may complain-not

Sald the robber to the prescher Please accept another gift: Here's a horse-a lovely creature-Young, but gentle," said the donor;

"At a very recent date
Stolen from his former owner,
Living in a neighboring state." Said the preacher, 'Sir, you blunder,

"Counting me into your plan Sald the robber "You're a scholar.

Why you take a stolen dollar,

SONG OF THE CIGAR.

Cut, cut, cut! . The sumatra as brown as a nut Cut finely the selvage to-day, and I may be docked from my pay. Cut. cut. cut!

Boll, roll, roll! Tho, dark as the shop is my soul, I'll make some misrolls if I do; And the foreman will break them in two

Paste, paste, paste! Must fluish my stogles in haste! The' breaking with pain is my back. For next comes a whole week of slack.

Roll, roll, roll! The wrinkles may be in my soul. Hut stogles must smooth be, altho This leaf is to smoothness a foe, And tired fingers do tremble so. Roll, roll, roll!

Clip, elip, elip! The gauge, O, the gauge must not slip! One-eighth of an inch cut away From the hundreds I've rolled in a day, May cost me two-thirds of my pay. Clip, elip, elip!

Roll, roll, roll! Roll round with tobacco my soul!
My sore lungs are filled with its dust,
And die in the springtime I must; But I keep on earning my crust. Roll, roll! roll!

To what does this day's work amount? One dollar and cents twenty-five; And I must keep eight souls alive! O, how can man's faith in God thrive!

-Rose Pastor Stokes.

SONNET TO FREEDOM.

ye vultures that glut on the corpse of our country, behold,

With your blood-tainted justice, your war-laws, your God found-at-last! How your schemes and your dreams are undone, how we stagger aghast Every round-bellied rascal who, rot

gaunt ones, dares hold Life in ransom for toll, how the plot tempts

poet to mould Him a pitiable poem, to show why we live lives outcast.

we suffer and starve, why we die, why we died in the past,
We, the people, united for freedom, in
bondage grown bold.

The we slumber, yet tyrants turn pale, and their terrors give birth
In the dark to the dawn of the Christ-Age:

awake, comrades, learn a morning of glory now floods the whole world like a sea, That a cry of Democracy girdles the echo

Oh, our cause is the cause of mysterious myriads who yearn In the womb of the future for joyous Mill-

enniums to be. FRED EARLE, JR.

A NEW HATIONAL DICTIONARY.

CAPITOL-A branch office of the Star BRAK-See Teddy. Wall Street WHITE HOUSE—A celebrated gym-nasium at the head of Pennsylvania avenue. At various times it has been used as a bar

DEMOCRAT-An extinct animal, which formerly wandered over parts of New England, the west and the south. Was also extensively seen in the larger cities, where wen now specimens are oc

SPOILS-See Republican party. UNCLE SAM—A cartoonist's model. SENATE—A large body of cash entirely urrounded by grafters.

BABY-Obselete.
AUTO-A successful device for reducing the population.

MINT—A place where the raw material

made that is used by the trusts. CONGRESS—A home for in-curables, composed of men who haven't been able to earn a living if any other way.

TRUST—A process of extracting linere from people, sanctioned by the government.

HOME—A former habitation.

GOLF-The only religion practised on

eck days. ROCKEFELLER—See Tarbell. CARNEGIE--A popular nulsance. FRIENDS--A society of fanatics started Dy Incodore Rossevelt.

LAWYER—An Obstructionist..

SURGISON—See appendix.

CHRISTIANITY—A notable relic, exhibited every Sunday in the principal

walporf—A bric-a-brac shop for the display of plated, painted and tainted ware. —Life.

THE RAND SCHOOL

Comrades and others intending to take any of the courses of the Rand School the coming fall and winter will confer a favor by sending in their notification to the Secretary at once. As it is intended to make the week days and hours of the various classes ac cord as nearly as possible with the convenience of the students, it is of great helpfulness to the Board of Directors to have these notifications as early as possible.

MAT, THE ECONOMIST.

By E. S. Egerton.

Matthew is his name, but we call him Mat. He is a model citizen. The clock at the store could be regulated from his agrivals and departures. He has never been known to infringe one of the boss' rules, therefore has riseu to a high position

Mat knows but two places, the store and his home. He goes nowhere excepting when given a week's vacation.

Then with his riffe, golf outfit, yachting cap, and fishing tackle he goes to the country, and for the week is a great man. He started on his vacation yesterday, and we all wished him a good time. He deserves it. We will him, for Mat is a man of learning, and to him we have to appeal when decisions of moment are neces-

Mat is naturally very bright. He must be to be a head clerk. He gets \$15 per week. Nice salary that. Isn't it? Of course it's big pay. But it isn't any more than he should get for the important position he holds at the store.

Mat don't have much time to read. as his hours are long and his work of supervising very exacting. His time is pretty well taken up. He reads but few books-novels-and but one paper the "Journal". From the "Journal". he has absorbed great wisdom. He says the "Journal" has been the prin-cipal source of his education, and he swears by it. He couldn't have adopted a better means, as the "Journal" is the most wonderful paper in the world. Yes, wonderful. It treats of all subjects, scientific, sociological, biological, and otherwise, and as Mat has been a close student of the "Jo nal" he is learned in many things. He is a Solon. An oracle.

On economic and political questions he can't be beat. We all knew Mat was smart, but we didn't know how, smart he was until Hearst ran for Mayor. Mat caught the "hearsteris" and suddenly blossomed forth as a great political economist. At first we were not disposed to support Hearst, but Mat's weighty reasonings brought us to a realisation of the actual politi-

cal conditions. Mat's most potent argument was "down with boss rule". Not our boss' rule, but the political boss' rule. Our boss, you know, is simply our boss. Mat said our "boss was all right and shouldn't be downed. That only the political boss should be buried. Thatwe were of the free and independent American electorate and so was our boss. That the only difference between him and us was that he was our boss. That all the people's trouble came thru the political boss, and the quicker he was eliminated the quicker there would be relief. That the only who could kill off the political boss, was the Hon. William Bandolph

No one can say Mat's reasonings were otherwise than safe, sound, and solid. Time has demonstrated that Mat knew of what he was talking. We are still for Hearst. For Hearst for governor now. We have enrolled in the Independence League and are oping it up for Hearst. Our slogan is "Down with boss rule". This time we will have Sammy Gompers with us, and it looks as if Charley Murphy and Paddy McCarren will also get in the "band wagon" and with us yell "down with boss rule". If they do we will elect Hearst, and boss rule will

be doomed forever and ever. You ask, "What difference it will make to us whether the political boss is downed or not." Why, every difference. We will then have pure politics and economical administration of the state and city governments. There will be a rigid enforcement of the

In "what way will we be benefited." you say. Why in every way. We will have honest men to run the government and taxes will be lowered.

What nonsense you are talking. If our boss don't have to pay heavy taxes he can sell goods cheaper, make more money, and he'll raise our salaries. You know, my boy, it's taxes, high taxes from which we suffer most. That is what Mat said, and he knows, if any one does.

You surely are crazy. Our boss don't tax us. We don't have to support him. He makes his own money. We only work for him and he pays us. You're mixed. Get your brain in order. We rish Mat was here. He'd tell you lots of things about the rights of bosses. Lots of things you don't know. Mat hopes to be a boss some day. So does each one of me

So you are a Socialist and don't believe in bosses. Why, old man, there has got to be a head to everything. There has got to be a boss to boss Wait till Mat gets back. Come around and see him. He'll convince you of your errors. Mat, the economic

SOCIALISTS BELIEVE IN PARTIZAN POLITICS.

William H. Dettrey, president of District 7, United Mine Workers, has been nominated for Congress by the Socialist Party in Luzerne County, Pa. After he accepted the nomination of the Socialists he was tendered a nomination for the same office by the La-bor party, but he declined the latter, saying that the salvation of the wage earners was only to be found in the Socialist Party.

REAL RACE-SUICIDE. Child labor means two evils, physical

under-development and illiteracy.

That children should be sacrificed for the support of adults, no matter bow indirent, is a reversal of the law of

Child labor is the truest form of rac nicide.—Journal of the American Medica

FRENCH AND, ENGLISH CLASS STRUGGLES-II.

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

Translated by Ernest Untermann.

COLOGNE, July 31, 1848. "Where is there in England a trace of hatred against that class, which is called the bourgeoisie in France? Such a hatred was at one time directed against the aristocracy, who exacted an oppressive, unjust tax from thrift by their monopoly on corn. The bourgeois does not enjoy any privileges in England, he is a child of industry. In France, under Louis Philippe, he was the child of monopoly, of privi-

This great, this learned, this veracious sentence is found in a leading article of Mr. Wolfers in the always well posted "Kolnische Zeitung.

Very peculiar, indeed! In England there exists the most numerous, the most concentrated, the most classic proletariat, a proletariat which is decimated every five or six years by the heartrending distress of a commercial misis, through hunger and typhoid fever, a proletariat which is superfluous in industry for one half of its life. In England, every tenth man is a pauper, and every third pauper is a oner in the Poor House Bastile. In England, the Pauper Administration costs annually almost as much as the entire expenses of the Prussian state. In England, misery and pauperism have been openly proclaimed as necessary factors of the present industrial m and national wealth. And yet re is there in England a trace of hatred against the bourgeoisie?

In no country of the world has the proletarianisation of the masses intenified the antagonism between proletariet and bourgeoisie to such an extent as in England. No country of the world reveals such startling contrasts between the most extreme poverty and the most colossal wealth as England. Nevertheless, where is there a trace of hatred against the bour-

Of course! The coalitions of laborers, secret up to 1825, public since 1825, coalitions, not for one day against one manufacturer, but of a permanent nature against whole sections of manufacturers, coalitions of entire trades, entire cities, coalitions of countless laborers all over England, all those coalitions and their endless struggles against the manufacturers, strikes leading to violence of all-sorts, revenueful destruction, arson, armed raids, assassination, all these things are so many proofs of the love of the proletariat for the bourgeoisie!

This whole warfare of the laborers against the manufacturers, now lasting for more than eighty years, beginning with the destruction of machinery and developing into the most pronounced class-struggle ever seen in this world, through coalitions, individual attacks on the persons and property of manufacturers and of the fev laborers devoted to the manufacturers through greater or smaller uprisings. though the insurrections of 1839 and 1842: this whole class-struggle of the Chartists, of the constituted party of the proletariat against the constituted political power of the bourgeoisle, a struggle which indeed has not yet led to such fearful bloody collisions as se of Paris in the June battle, but which has been carried on with far greater endurance, by far greater masses, and on a much larger territory; this social warfare is for the "Kolnische Zeitung" and its Mr. Wolfers one sole long proof of the love of the English proletariat for its ruling bourgeoisie!

Not so long ago, it used to be quite the fashion to represent England as the classic land of social antagonisms and struggles, compared to whose "unal conditions" France was to be praised as a happy country, with its ois king, its bourgeois chamis of parliament, its good laborers, who were always so brave in their defense of the bourgeoisle! Not so very long ago, the "Kolnische Zeitung" droned out this rigmarole every day a reason to warn Germany against a protective tariff and the resulting "unnatural" hothouse industry! But those June days have changed everything. The fright over the June battle has paralysed the limbs of the "Kolnische Zeitung," and those millions of Chartists of London, Manchester and Glasforty thousand Paris insurgents.

France has now become the classic land of hatred against the bourgeoisie, and has been so, according to the present assertions of the "Kolnische Zeitsince 1830. Queer! While th English agitators, in meetings, in leaf-lets. in papers, during the last ten years, and under the applause of the entire proletariat, stirred up a burning hatred against the bourgeoisie, the French labor and Socialist literature has always preached conciliation with the bourgeoisic and done so on the the bourgeoisic and done so on the ground that class antagonisms in France were not by far so developed as in England! And precisely the men, whose mere name causes the "Kolnische Zeitung" to make three times the sign of the cross, a Louis Blanc, a Cabet, a Caussidiere, a Ledru-Rollin, have for years, before and after the February revolution, preached peace with the bourgeoists, and they were generally quite honest about it. Let the "Kaleiche Zeitung" read all

the writings of those men, the "Reforme," the "Populaire," or even the labor papers of recent years, such as "Ruche populaire," the "Fraternite,"-however, two wellknown instances will suffice, namely, the whole history of the last ten years by Blanc, particularly the conclusion, and the two last volumes of revolutionary history by the same author.

The "Kolnische Zeitung," however, does not content itself with the mere assertion that no hatred exists in England "against that class which is called the bourgeoisie in France" (it is called the same in England, my well posted contemporary; see for instance the "Northern Star" of the last two years). It explains also, why this must be so and not otherwise.

Peel has saved the bourgeoisie from hatred, by abolishing monopolies and establishing free trade. "The bourgeois does not enjoy any privileges in England; in France he was a child of monopoly." "It is the measures of Peel which preserved England from the most terrible revolution'

By abolishing the monopoly of the aristocracy, Peel saved the bourgeoisie from the threatening hatred of the proletariat-that is the peculiar logic of the "Kolnische Zeitung."

"The English people-mind, we say the English people-understand every day better that free trade alone gives hope for the solution of all vital questions concerning their present suffering and fears, a solution which was lately attempted amid torrents blood. . . . Let us not forget that the first free trade ideas proceeded from the English people".

The English people! But the "English people" have combatted the free trade men since 1839 in all their meetings and in their papers. The people forced them, at the time of the greatest glory of the Anti-Corn-Law League. to meet clandestinely, and to make ac cess to these meetings dependent upon the possession of a ticket. The people have compared the practice of the free traders in a bitterly ironical way with their fine words, and completely tifled the free trader with the bourgeois! The English people have even been compelled to avail themselves from time to time momentarily of the help of the aristocracy, of the monopol ists, against the bourgeoisie, for instance, in the Ten Hours' Question. And these people, who know so well to drive the free traders from the speaker's platform, in public meetings, these "English people" are supposed to have been the first originators of free trade ideas? What a childlike simplicity the 'Kolnische Zeitung' displays, by not only repeating the illusions of the great capitalists of Manchester and Leeds, but also faithfully believing their intentional lies!

"The bourgeois does not enjoy any privileges in England, no monopoly!"
Rut in France it is different. "The But in France it is different. bourgeols was for the laborer since time long past-a man of monopoly, to whom the poor tiller of the soil paid 60 per cent of duties on the iron of his plow, who charged usury prices on coal, who delivered the wine growers of all France over to starvation, who sold them everything with an increase of 20, 30, 50 per cent. . .

The good "Kolnische Zeltung" know of no other "monopoly" but that of duties, in other words, the monopoly pressing seemingly upon the laborer but in reality on the bourgeoisle, on all ndustrial capitalists, who do no derive any benefit from protective duties. The "Kolnische Zeitung" knows no other "monopoly" but that attacked by the free traders from Adam Smith to Cobden, the local monopoly made by

But the monopoly of capital, a monopoly existing without law and often in spite of the law, does not exist for the gentlemen of the "Kolnische Zeitung." And yet it is precisely this monopoly which directly and pitilessly oppresses the laborer, which creates the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie! It is just this monopoly which is the specifically modern monopoly, whose products are the modern class antagonisms. And the solution of these antagonisms is the specific task of the 19th century!

But this monopoly of capital bethreatening, to the extent that the other, small and local, monopolies disap-

The more unhampered competition becomes through the elimination of all "monopolies," the more rapidly capital is concentrated into the hand of a feudal industry, the more rapidly is the little bourgeoisie ruined the nopoly. England, subdue the countries ing it to its industry. Abolish the "monopolies" of the French German, Italian bourgeoisie, and France, Germany, Italy sink to the level of proletarians as compared to the all-absorbing English bourgeoisie, The same pressure, now exerted by the English bourgeois upon the individual English proletarian will then be exert-ed by the combined English bourgeoiste upon Germany, France and Italy, And the one to suffer particularly will be the little bourgeoisie of these coun-

These are trivialities, which one may

FOR FELLOWSHIP'S SAKE.

By May Boals.

And the deeds that yo do upon the earth it is for fellowship's sake

-Dream of John Ball.

The room was small and the rafters very low. Vari-colored calico bags, containing dried beans, sassafras roots and other articles of diet and of house hold use, hung down from the rafters. Above the mantel long strings of dried apples, dried pumpkin, red peppers and beans, dried in the pod, were festooned against the rough wall. Before the fire sat a man and woman, glaring at each other from opposite sides of the bearth.

"You all ain't fitten to live, Pete

Wiggins", the woman said. The man put his hand to his fore head and leaned forward with his elbow on his knee.

"I reckon I ain't." he assented dully The baby stirred in its rough little home-made cradle, and the woman began rocking it with her foot. Her hands were occupied in knitting. She stooped to draw the cover closer about the little shoulders, and glanced from the child to its father.

"I reckon tain't so much youn's she said, somewhat softened by his dejected attitude. "Folks cain't lay up money on fifty cents a day ter hire high-priced doctors".

She took up her knitting and the needles began clicking rapidly; she was never idle.

"Ef we uns hed some o' the money them miners is a wastin' all the time in strikes an' salaries fer union men that stirs 'em up to do meanness".

The man did not answer for a mo ment. He was a simple fellow, slow of thought and speech and slow of ac tion. That was why he was working by the day on the valley farms in stead of working in the coal mines across the ridge. A foot can not dig coal; he is liable to get his head broken in the attempt. Pete Wiggins had tried it for a little while and had given up, beaten, after a heavy fall of slate had nearly crushed the life out of him.

"Ef they didn't stand together", he said, "they wouldn't be a gittin' no more'n we uns."

"Huh," said the woman, "thar's Cale Rankin made a hundred dollars last month, his ole woman tole me."

"Him an' his boys made it workin' together, but they wouldn't ef they hedn't struck agin that cut last year,

A strong wind was shricking about the eaves and the branch of a tree near the house was rapping against the roof. There had been another sound of rapping, at the door, for sev eral minutes, but they had not noticed

it. The door was pushed open at last, and a man came in. They greeted him with very little show of surprise. though they knew he was a fugitive from justice. He sat by the fire while the woman placed some food on the table, and they asked no questions while he ate ravenously of their corn dodgers, bean soup, butter and buttermilk. He was a leader among the miners who had been jailed during the latest strike. He had broken out of jail, he told them, and had walked forty miles that day over rough moun-

tain trails

"You'd better stay with we uns tonight," the woman said when he had finished his story. Her husband looked at her with a slow beginning of surprise in his face, but he seconded her invitation hospitably and the fugitive accepted it. Pete lighted a lamp and showed him into a little room partitioned off with rough boards at the rear of the cabin-a mere closet containing a bed, a chair, and a few boxes. The walls were bung with clothingcheap calicoes and jeans-mostly very much faded and patched. The man threw himself on the bed without undressing and Pete tiptoed back to the fire and sat down in silence. His wife too was stient until a sound of snoring came from the little room. Then she raised her eves with a glint of determination in them that sent a little shiver of dread over her husband -he could not have told why.

"Now's ver chance," she said, "ter make money enough ter git the baby

He looked at her stupidly, not grasp-

ing her meaning. "Fool," she said, "thar's ben money offered fer thet man. Thar was afore he was tuk up the fust time an' o' course there be now when he's done busted out o' jail."

Peter shivered as if with an ague "Lordy! Jane, I can't do hit no

way.' She thought he referred to the cold

wind and rain. Ye needn't go plumb ter town. Jest go down tor Perkinses store. They've

anybody without insulting him-ex-cept the learned gentlemen of the "Kol-nische Zeitung".

These deep thinkers see in free trade the only means of saving France from a destructive war between inhorers and bourgooisie.

Indeed, to lower also the bourgeoisle of a country to the level of the pro-letariat, that is a means of eliminating class antagonisms which is worthy of the ."Kolnische Zeitung",

---"Do you enjoy delivering speeches to your constituents?" "Oh, yes," answered the statesman; "only it hurrs me to have some of them say that speeches are the only kind of goods I can be relied upon to deliver." Washington Star.

got a 'phone an' you all kin talk ter the sheriff."

Pete crouched lower in his chair, dogged determination writ large on every feature of his usually stolid and lipped face.

"Hit wouldn't be right, Jane, He hain't done nothin' ter be tuk up fer.' "He wouldn't a' ben tuk up fer noth in', I reckon. He's one o' them fellers

thet stirs up the miners." "But they got a right ter strike, Jane. They're a fightin' fer their rights same as our forefathers thet fit

the British an' the Catholics." "They ain't. I know better. They fight agin Uncle Sam soldier an' they're agin law an' order. + Prencher Jones

said so." Peter picked up the poker and stirred the fire. His silence exasperated his

"Be you agoin', or will I haf to?" "I hain't agoin.' Jane, an' neither be

you. When I fined the lodge-"Shut up," snapped his wife. "I've heerd about yer jinin' the lodge time

an' time agin."

It was quite true. His initiation in to the miner's union, which they usually speak of as "the lodge," had been the event of his life. Something in the ceremonies by which he had bound himself to stand by his fellow workers had thrilled him with the feeling that he was a man among men, not as heretofore a foolish, pitied fellow. He had caught a faint glimpse of the

beauty of fellowship.
"Be you agoin'?" his wife asked again.

He saw that she was thoroughly angered, and that he could win only by diplomacy or force. By nappy chance or most unwonted subtlety he hit on the right notion-an appeal to the innate sense of hospitality that is deeprooted in every Southern heart, even though it be the only redeeming feature

"Bein' as he's done et here, an' is a sleepin' in weunses house, hit wouldn't look right," he said. "Thar couldn't no good come out o' doin' a man thet way. Money thet ain't come by right hain't agoin' to do nobody no good."

The woman hesitated, and he saw that his argument had made some impression, but he had already made an unusually long speech, and felt his fluency slipping from him.

"Hit wouldn't look right," he re peated. "Hit ain't right," his wife said, "ter

ee our young un a dyin' an' not do what we kin ter git her cured." "Mebbe she ain't so bad off."

"She is, too. She never kin walk or talk."

"But money that ain't come by right---" the mutinous look on his wife's face changed his threadbare argument to "Walt till termorrer-after he's done left weunses."

His wife consented unwillingly. After a little while she went to bed but Pete sat by the fire, glancing over at her occasionally, until he saw that she was asleep. Then he tiptoed into the little rear room and wakened the sleeping man. He sat up instantly.

"My ol' woman, she's sot on tellin' the sheriff younns is here." Pete spoke apologetically. "I reckon hit's the safest fer ye to light out. She shan't tell ef I kin help it."

"EF ye kin help it!" snorted the other. "I reckon youall's the biggest." "Hit's fer the young un," explained Pete abashedly. "She's a wantin' money ter git hit cured. She cain't seem ter understand how weuns uset

ter be brethers in the lodge." The fugitive looked with undisguise contempt on this brother who could not rule his own household. He stood by the fire a moment while Pete wrapped up two lavishly buttered corn dodgers in a clean cloth. His thanks were rather gruffly spoken, but he shook hands at parting.

It was nearly morning when Pete was wakened by the baying of hounds. His wife was already at the door. He looked out over her shoulder and saw the dogs stop at his gate and then sweep on in full cry down the moun-Close on their track came a posse of mounted men.

Several hours later they passed again on their way back to town. The fugitive was mounted behind one of the other men, his hands linked together in handcuffs. There was blood on his bands and on his gaunt, unshaven face. Pete and his wife stood watching as long as the horsemen were in sight. She had already wrung from him a confession of his warning to the fugitive, and the sight of her husband watching the other yearningly, with tearfilled eyes, roused all her latent anger and disgust.

"Youngs keers more for that atderned convict than fer yer own younguns," she said bitterly. "I hate ye, Pete Wiggins! I hate ve!"

MINERS DISEASE DUE TO PROFITS Dr. Napthine, credited with being the best authority in the Australian Commonwealth on "miners' complaint" (consumption), recently stated that that terrible disease was responsible for more deaths annually amongst the tollers of Victoria than all tie fatal accidents of Australia and New Zealand mines combined. He also pointed out that the disease is preventible, and blamed the authorities for not giving some attention to the better ventilation and sanitation of mines.

"All Gant," said Caesar, "is divided into three parts," "All graft," says the worker, "is divided into three parts-rent, interest, and profits."

***************** IN A FEW WORDS

BY WILLIAM MAILLY What the Tsar wants is a dummy

Organization is the motive power of he Socialist movement.

Boss Platt says he sees nothing but narmony ahead. So does Tsar Nicholas.

Disappointed to learn from Kaiser Wilhelm that "anti-militarism is an international pest". Thought he was it. Not satisfied with taking everything

nearly all the vacations, too. Nobody has asked what will be done under Socialism with the divorcees

being made under capitalism.

else worth while, the capitalists take

The good people who are continually telling us to love the capitalists haven't yet explained what for.

live up to the morals of capitalism is in finding out where they are. Even the hot weather has its com

The chief difficulty about trying to

ensations. President Roosevelt has not made a speech in over a month. It's a short day that doesn't give

ome judge time enough to declare a shorter workday law unconstitutional. One of the biggest worries of the

from relieving him of his worries. The queerest thing about that row at Oyster Bay is that anyone should actually want to see Roosevelt.

When in doubt about prosperity just turn to the United States Bureau of Labor Reports. They cure when all else fails.

Perhans the worst thing that could be said about the Democratic party is that Grover Cleveland and William R. Hearst are both democrats.

Strange story from Montana. Superintendent of a mine sheds his skin every year-when he's not busy helping the miners shed theirs.

It must be a relief for the South

American republics to know that Secretary Root has left-left them behind, Going to be a big grain crop this

year, but as the capitalists will be the principal beneficiaries, what is needed first is a good brain crop. Mine workers officials claim strike

settlement on 1903 scale a great victory-advanced three years backward, so to speak. John D. Rockefeller objects to being treated as a joke. For once we agree

with him. He's already too much of

a joke.

Senator Tillman says "men are on the average dirty dogs". Socialists never did consider Ben. much above the average.

Now automobiles are defended on the ground that they give many people employment. Undertakers, for

Another difference between the old parties and the Socialist Party is that it has one candidate who ought not to be in fail while they have a who lot who ought to be there.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Comhas given Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte a first-class chance to start right in with his whipping core for anar-

As an example of what cannot be accomplished for municipal ownership it must be admitted that Mayor Dunn of Chicago is a success far beyond our most sauguine expectations.

If the revolutionary movement just started in New York against excessive hack fares is not promptly suppressed the leaders may strike a deadly blow at the foundations of society by deciding to ride on plain, ordinary street COTS.

The Independence League has kindly furnished irrefutable evidence of the good judgment of the Socialist l'arty of New York in refusing to con sider Mr. Hearst a Socialist or a "so cialistic" candidate last fall.

As fresh evidence of his whole souled Jeffersonian democracy Mr. Beven to quite willing to allow every body to take part in his reception who will chip in and help pay the ex-

Peasants of Russia are not yet civ ilized. Member of Duma was mobbed when he returned without doing what they expected him to do. Here, that would entitle him to re-election.

Idaho democrats say they want to free the state from Mormonism but they are in agreement with the republicans in believing that McParlandsur is essential to the interests of the industrial bosses of Idaho.

away or commit suicide John W Dickinson, convicted in 1903 of helping rob a bank near Boston, has since been in jail only four days in the six years since the bank was wrecked, and and Pettibone.

MY FRIEND UPSTAIRS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

My Friend Upstairs, however otherrise may seem his deeds, claims that he dreams o' nights, generously and long, about welfare "in the end". Last week, being engaged in the hotel business in old Switzerland, he defended the waiters against the demoralizing effects produced upon them by the extravagant tips of American travellers. and so, for my sake, he has reduced all tipping to ten per cent. Incidentally he just mentions that one of the effects of this high tariff sloping is that it keeps poor gentlemen who would like to dine with rich American society away from his tables. Travellers from the golden west also forget that common people should never have more than enough to live upon. and as a little money buys a great many bags of poor men's forage in Helvetia the too liberal American swiper demoralizes the humble labor market of that model republic, as to valters. They get saucy and peppery and beefy; they answer back, then they lose their places; and therefore, per cent is for them better, bread and salt slone is best of all for

My Friend Upstairs has long been the incarnation of wisdom for the basement of the world. He has dillgently taught us all to be patient waiters for the better-on-before us. The harder it may be now, the softer it must be later on, and if you want an eight-hour day in that far, dear time you had better begin with twenty-five hours' honest work at the minimum wages to-day.

working people "in the end".

For years we have been getting that end rubbed into us and this end rubbed out. Our latter end, our previous end, or some one of the numerens other end with which our hooks have been baited has kept us from the banquetting tables of the world and still we have blindly and hungrily nibbled at the end of any old line My Friend Upstairs facetiously cast down to us. Oh, what a big teeth and mouth and guilet it is, that omnivorous "inthe-end:" and how meekly we poor downstair folk have been slipping into it since men began to labor and be cheated!

Even our childhood was laid violent hands upon, and the genteel savage in broadcloth with a tear in his eye, a tick in his hand and a benediction or his lips proceeded violently to consider the latter end. "You know, Lord," quoth he, winking at the sky, "how I hate to do it, but good King Solomor admonishes me of sparing the rod and spoiling the child." And thus My Friend Upstairs has been spoiling both, since the world set up in the business of hypocrisy. Thus it was also that our dear little

father of all the Russias, influenced, of course, by final considerations, first thrust our undead bodies under the ice of the Neva on that bloody Sunday of Gapon's treason; and when he saw that the spirit of revolt would not freeze under but would stay up to worry him for reforms, this sweetest of all little white fathers gave us a toy Duma to play with. But when we began to play in earnest and to act as if it really were a Duma, not being able to sub-Neva us again, being summer time, he angrily snatched our Duma away, crying: "Little children, you will hurt yourselves, whereas God in His infinite wisgom has given to me alone the privilege of hurting you: for thus it is 'better for you in end'." And when he loved us, his dear people, so much that he wanted the soldiers to shoot down his darling multitude, be one day saw signs that even soldiers are more human than the overly wise Man Upstairs. So he dressed his spies in the garb of the people to mingle among them, bidding them to shoot out from the midst of the mob on his own beloved soldiers. also nothing but the children of com- last and greatest barrier against whatmon working people? For them is not

or wrong. Out of her predatory hands she pours the vials, corrosive and sublimate, of her most dangerous mone

power, upon the lives of all working people. She is a rock of security for the despots of the world. She provides by the vastness of her resou

to "burn", the biggest grafter may return.

Admitting it to be true that, as a smart man has just declared, all tramps are Socialists, then there is no danger that the number of Socialists will decrease if the capitalists can

Further evidence that Socialism stands for free love. Mrs. Gunton. wife of Prof. George Gunten, the bitter anti-Socialist, has received a divorce from him because she foolishly objected to there being two of her.

John Mitchell is reported as predicting the time when strikes and lockouts would be no more but that "we will never live to see it". John must be going back on the Civic Federation.

President Roosevelt is having a great ime romping thru the green fields with the children at Oyster Bay, but for unalloyed, delirious enjoyment, he ought to try playing tag with the tenement children on a New York fire escape.

The workers who agitate for old age pensions might be reminded that they don't have to wait to grow old to get Socialism and have no need for any

In carrying his message of liberty to the South Americans at Rio. Secretary of War Root forgot to mention why an exception was made in his own coun try in the case of Moyer, Haywood

Personally, I have no implacable hatred to the end; in fact, I wish to befriend it; and because I know that it also has a best end, I go in search of that, and lo, I find that it is THE PRESENT. . So you, my dear old adversary, I will truly consider. I will put myself in your place. I will take yours for my point of view and looking back from you to the present I will be good to you right here where I stand. Isn't it better for you to get something out of the world's sweet life and sunshine at this end of you, my dear Finality?
"You bet," he answers with a hemispheric wink. "What Your Friend

Upstairs has been taking from you never reached this depot yet.

Now, the next time My Friend Upstairs attempts to lick the molasses from my whiskers on the ground that it will only feed my wolms to leave it on me, I will say unto him: "It is better for you 'in the end' not to have it."

It is painful for me to be obliged to confess that I see tnings very like to. and very friendly to our Swiss hotel men and our little white Tsars at home here in America. But home and abroad, you know, are only other words for now and then, and that same futurity which has bidden me hold on to my own molasses tells me to learn at home the secret and the power of Russia's slavery.

I behold the American buccaneer plute like a flery comet flashing his brazen insignificance across the European continent, and I know that if I, the working class of America, had used my brains and ballot aright he would be at home in peurile mediocrity doing some humble honest work. It was I that let him loose upon the world.

We have surrendered our whole present into his hands in shining dollars, and every year of our linguing dollarized death has been in his hands, as an investor in foreign bonds, a chain for the workers of some other nation. Side by side with the degen erates of the French republic our rich men have invested in the guns and swords and knowts of our Friends Upstairs in Russia. Wherever labor bleeds under capitalist despotism our peaceful dividend sharers are filling their buckets with that profit of blood.

In physical area we are at the head

of the capitalist nations, and we are ahead of all in improved machinery. In many respects America is the commanding point of the world's struggle. Our ruling class has gone entirely into business and is cestrained by no sentiments of nobility. Our colleges are either seminaries or after-thoughts of business. What religion we may have, native to the soil, was born behind the counters of the Puritags. Our labor market is gorged by the dumb poverty of the world, to be exploited and to exploit. All our life is fierce and predatory. Every man's hand is against every other. America is becoming preeminently the core of capitalism. She possesses the gall, the grit, the vests, merciless character of capitalism; and she plunges headlong into that universal money conquest of the race Friend Upstairs tells us that to have nothing but chains is better for us "in

Oh, the guilt of this nation, and our guilt-we workers-who have enriched and sent our fatted Neros careening around the afflicted world with their huge fortunes invested in all men's elavery! That statute of liberty is to me no more beautiful. The Columbia of old transformed into a ministress soever people may be struggling for every kind of evil better "in the end"? | freedom.

his sentence is now appealed while be , THE NEWS FROM PETERHOF.

What's the news from Peterhof—from quies
fittle Peterhof.
Erom Peaceful little Peterhof, where
Nicholas resides?
What's the double guard about? And what's
the fighting hard about?

And what's the bloody yard about? And what's the row, besides?

Duma' Eh? D'ye mean to say he knocked it in the head? Freedom! Rh? D'ye mean to say the Parliament has fled?

Nicholas, proud Nicholas, what dreams are in your head!

What's the news from Peterhof-from rest ful little Peterhof, From sweet, Edenic Peterhof, where

Nichelas retires? What's the din and roar about? And what's the bolted door about?

And what's the running gore about? And what are all the fires? Joling! Eh? D'ye mean to say he's can-

celled all he said? Joehing! Eh? D'ye mean to say it wasn't on the dead Nicholas, weak Nicholas, what folly's in your head!

What's the news from Peterhof-from cosy little Peterhof, From soothing little Peterhof, of which ne've often read?

Whose corse is that upon his shield? What man is that the Cossack steeled? And why is Nicholes concealed in under neath his hed? Fighting! Eh? D'ye mean to say he's willed

that blood be shed? Blots! Eh? D've mean to say the bope for peace is dead? blood be shed? Nicholas, fool Nicholas, how chean you hold

- Clirk McAdams in St. Louis Post-Dis-

By William Mailly.

Katie says Socialism ought to grow".

Katie comes every week to do our laundry work. She is, like most of ber calling, an Irishwoman. It would be difficult to guess her exact age. This is because hard work and insufficient nourishment (we suspect her chief article of diet to be weak tea) have made her look older than we feel her to be. She is a little body, with bent shoulders, rather weak eyes and a patient mouth above a diffident chin. She wears a little bonnet and faded shawl, which even a man can see are somewhat old-fashioned, but are yet part of Katie.

To complete these descriptive details it may be said also that Katle is a widow. Her husband died a few months ago. He had been an invalid for a long time, crippled or something of that sort, and up to some months before his death, had held a job as night watchman, a job which his ill-ness had caused him to lose. Katle herself has been suffering with rhoumatism for years, and last winter she broke her wrist thru a fall. She barely able to use her wrist now. She lives with her two nieces, young girls, who work in factories. There thousands of Katles in New York -patient, tolling, religious, and re-

Last week our Katie did not come on her regular day. This worried us a little for we know Katie believes her washing and ironing easily the most Important thing in the whole world. except perhaps going to church and "attending to her duty" regularly. It has been said that the one dispensation of Providence which Katle might estion is the sending of rain on a wash day, when the clothes could not be hung out to dry. "But the good God knows best," she says, to quiet her doubts.

It was during the fierce hot weather

last week that Katle did not come and we made sure something had happened to her. But on Saturday there came postal card, written in a younger hand than hers, we could see, saying that she had to move but she would be sure to come on Monday. "This is a queer time to move," said the woman of the house, "and she said nothing about moving when she was here last

On Monday morning Katie slid gently past us thru the dining room in that self-effacing way which appears to carry an apology with it, and gives you the impression that Katie would get into the kitchen by another route if the flat provided one. She seems to consider the dining room especially as a sacred place, reserved only for her "betters", as we know she considers us. We used to ask her in to eat lunch with us, but she would not hear of it for a long time, and then she consented only because none of the men folks were present.

"Shure, it's not for the loikes of me to sit at the same table with the loikes of them." was her contention.

It was after she had been working for a short time this particular morning that the information was conveyed to us that Katle had said, "Socialism ought to grow".

When we had sufficiently recovered from our astonishment at this startling announcement, we inquired and learned as to its promulgation by our hitherto conservative and unshakable

It was all on account of the mov-

"Shure, I had no idee of movin' at all, at all, whin I lift yez, ma'am. Never a notion in my mind had I of movin' whin I lift home that blessed mornin' to come here to do my honest day's wurruk, but whin I raiched home that night, tired and hot and hungry as I was, there phwat wis waitin' for me but a notis frum the agint to git out at wance, and git out quick. And me with me month's rint others, in the same house, and all of thim in the same fix me and mine was. A nice fix it was, too, ma'am. Phwat wis it all about?

"All I can till ye is phwat I wis tould by others who'd bin tould be the agint's man who come 'round wid th' notises. 'The landlord he's after makin' some fixin's to git bitter tinants,' he says, 'an' youse can't pay the rint says he, 'this naeburbood is too good for the likes of youse,' says-or as good as says, it's all the same—'and you've got to git out,' he says, 'and git out quick.' Of coorse, know phwat that manes, ma'am. It manes 'git out or we'll put ye out.' that's phwat it manes, and we can't hilp ourselves, ma'am.

"Some ly thim talked about goin' to law, but bliss yer sowl, ma'am, phwat fatal to any considerable sale. A chance wild we have wid th' law? By speaker who does not read books tryth' zime we got into coort, our things 'd be in th' strate and we'd be along wid thim. There wis th' foine cursin' and swearin' 'round there for awhile, I kin till ye, ma'am. Whin the min 'd come home from wurruk and hear th' bad news they'd rip out th' oaths somethin' turrible, God fergive thim. If the good angel Gabriel heerd thim, ma'am, I hope he'll fergit to record the bad wurrds, fur there wis th' hoight iv provocation, so there was, ma'am.

"But there wis no use in all iv that, at all, at all. We had to come 'round to it and to save oursilves frum th' strate, we had to go out and hunt up other places, and after a lot iv bother, we found wan, and we got moved, me an' me naises, after more bother, tho | 50 cents on a book will be like casting

we're not a bit sittled, and won't be, for a long time yit, fur we have our wurruk to do, and my girruls can't lose

"But I can't hilp axin' meself. ma'am, phwat's this country comin' to, whin dacint folks are trated wurse thin we trated our pigs in ould rint, and turned out, on a hot summer's night, after a harrd day's wurruk, to find a place to ate and slape?

"Yis, ma'am, I don't wonder that Socialism is growin', ma'am, and it ought to, in my opinion, the my ould man had small use fur it-peace be to sthock in it before much meself. But phwat in th' wurruld is poor paypul to do else? . . . Shure, I dinnaw, I

STREET SPEAKING AND SELLING LITERATURE.

Arthur Morrow Lawis, in the Chicago

"Scalaitst". It is impossible, I think, to separate the general question of street speaking from the specific one of selling literature. The qualifications that make for success in the former are absolutely essential in the latter. I will therefore take the liberty of dealing briefly with the question of, street speaking by way of introduction to the main ques tion of this article, and the comrades who know all about this part of it will please bear with me for the benefit of those who don't.

(1) The first requisite for street speaking is a good voice. One meets quite a few speakers whose qualificatoons are almost entirely limited to a good voice. These comrades find it easy to attract a crowd, and begin to rest on their oars long before they have equipped themselves for really efficient propaganda. Speakers who have made this fatal blunder usually hold their audiences fairly well at a street meeting and many in the crowd are immensely pleased to hear a public speaker give full endorsement to their own obsolete and exploded ideas. The street speaker who allows himself to remain in this rut ends by becoming a chronic demagog and movement eventually passes him by and leaves him in an oblivion for thank. Thus it often happens that an average voice is a blessing in disguise. as it spurs its owner to develop ability in other directions to balance that handicap.

(2) Granted a good average voice, which is sure to improve with use, especially when one learns to speak from the chest and lungs instead of the throat or palette, next comes a good manner or style, the I think man ner is the better word. How many a speaker splendidly equipped in every other respect is almost a complete fallure because of an impossible manner of delivery. Speakers who are deliberate and rational and natural in a conversation, the moment they find their feet on a platform all rationality seems to forsake them and they behave like a piece of wound-up mechanism, sometimes resembling a gasoline engine. Always begin easily, speak deliberately, be careful to enunciate clearly and while using the falling inflection at the close of sentences do not allow the closing words to be lost. Here is a rule that if followed would save many street speakers from a false style that almost destroys their effectiveness.

TALK TO 100 MEN JUST AS YOU WOULD TALK TO ONE. This rule is of supreme importance, only, course, one must speak LOUDER to 100 than to one in order to be heard. Never speak rapidly except when in the throes of a climax where you would naturally speak more quickly even in a conversation.

(3) Having a good average voice and a rational manuer, have something to say. On a Socialist platform, that something must be Socialism. Of course, one should not wait until he is a savant before taking the platform. all paid up, and some days to run, at but there is no excuse at this time of that. And I was not the only one, day for a speaker who flatly contra-There was no less than twinty | dicts the fundamental positions of So cialism. A speakers first obligation to his audience and the party is to know that which he undertakes to teach. How can we excuse a speaker who takes the soap box in the name of the party and explicitly repudiates any one of its fundamental principles.

With these three qualifications, any speaker can readily learn how to sell literature at an average of \$100 a month. Here are some of the points which my own experience suggests:

Never try to sell a book you have not carefully read and thoroly mastered. It is obvious that one cannot tell others what a book contains unless he knows himself, and a speaker who tries to "hang a bluff" in this matter will exhibit a halting lameness in his remarks that will surely be ing to persuade others to do so, verges on comedy.

(2) DON'T TURN THE MEETING INTO A BOOK SALE. Any ten-dency in this direction will defeat its object. If you intend to succeed at literature selling you must be prepared to add the work of selling to the ordinary work of lecturing. A good meeting as measured by all the usual standards is absolutely indispensable as a precursor of a good literature sale. There must be a good street lecture of an hour or an hour and a half as a preliminary to the selling. That lecture must deeply interest and profoundly impress the audience; otherwise the attempt to make them spend

seed on stony ground, and instead of buying they will only wonder at your

(3) Begin with small priced pamph lets, 5c, or 10c. It is much easier to make a man dig up 5c. or 10c. than 50c., tho with experience the latter can be accomplished. At my first two street meetings in Chicago 31 and 43 men. respectively, purchased a . 50c. book Mrs. Lewis and I have cut out the sale of 5c. pamphlets, but that is where

our evolution began.

(4) NEVER SELL ANY BUT A FIRST-CLASS BOOK. This leaves plenty of choice as our literature abounds with magnificent books. Nothing so destroys the morale of a meeting as a ring of insincerity and in trya standard volume. Again, we should never represent a book as other than it is in order to sell it, for we do not sell books in order to sell books, but to propagate our principles.

(5) Do not sell more than one or at most two books at one meeting. In the beginning it is better to stick strictly to one book at one meeting. Talk about that one book—that is, of course, after your lecture. Tell them something interesting about the man who wrote it and the occasion of his doing so. Show the importance of the particular subject of which the book fine treatment of some particularly good point. And do most of this before you mention the price. In fact, before you mention the price you should have your audience thoroly interested and ready to grab the first copy they get sight of. In Kansas City, when I came to the price of the "Evolution of Man", 50c., I mentioned that we only had 18 copies. That announcement at once developed what was practically a free fight around the box as to who should have them, and not a single copy got more than five or six feet from the box. I could have easily sold 80 copies at that meeting. Of course that was an unusually large meeting, owing to police interference. but with perseverance and experience it is quite possible to sell every third man in a street meeting a 50c. book. My best record in the matter of percentage was 15 50c, books to an audience of 17 men. My best record for quantity at a street meeting was \$40.10 in Vancouver, B. C., last fall.

THE EDITOR'S SOFT SNAP.

Every once in a while some cheerful individual remarks to us, "Well, now that the paper is out I suppose you can take it easy for three or four days." Yes, how delightful it is that a country editor has practically nothing to do between press days. Business runs along automatically. When paper bills come due meney drops off the sees with which to pay them. Subscribers vie with each other to see who can pay the farthest in advance. Advertisers beg for additional space. And the way the news bunts up the editor is also pleasant to contemplate. There is something really strange about the way news items act. When the paper out the editor simply goes to desk and leans back in his easy chair and looks wise and waits for next week's press day. The day before press day the people line up in front of the office door and then they file past his desk and tell him all the news of the week. He writes it up in fif-teen minutes, takes it back and hangs It on the book. The compositors take the copy, shake it over the type cases, say a few mystic words, the type flies into place, and after a few passes by the foreman the forms are ready for the press again. And the editor goes down and deposits some more money in the bank. It is the greatest span in the catalogue. Now, if the editor could only do away with press day, his joy would be complete.-Marion (Kan.) Record.

ORANGE, N. J., RESOLVES.

Recognizing the campaign now in progress to be the most important in the history of the Socialist Party of America, and recognizing the necessity for the devotion of the the successful prosecution thereof; be it

Resolved, That at this regular meeting of Essex County, Branch 6, held in the city of Orange, N. J., July 26, 1906, that it is the sense of the members of the branch that the constant vituperation heaped upon the thirty-one delegates to the inte New Jersey state convention who voted against the condemnation of the unity reso-lutions as a whole, are un-Socialistic and tend to widen the breaches between mem bers of the party who hold differences of opinion, and therefore act as detriments to the successful prosecution of the can

Resolved, That it is the further sense of the members of the branch that the sale devotion to Socialism and as loval to the Socialist Party as the one hundred delegates who voted for the condemnation of said unity resolutions as a whole, and are fully as deserving of confidence and con-sideration as Socialists as the said one hun-

dred delegates or other party members; Resolved. That it is the further sense the members of the branch, that while they do not approve of an exclusively owner party press by the party, they do approve of the exclusive ownership of the official press of the party by the party. For the reason that privately and corporately owned papers become factional, and cite in substantiation of the charge that communica tions favoring the action of the said thirty-one delegates sent to such papers have been ignored, while communications favoring the action of said one hundred delegates have been published, demonstrating the absolute necessity for the party's ownership of its official organ or organs, to the end that both sides to controversies may be able to get hearings in the party press;

Resolved. That it is the further sense of Resolved, That it is the further sense of the members of the branch that copies of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Socialist Party papers in New York and New Jerser, and to the secretaries of the state and county committees and locals in New Jersey, with requests to such sceretaries that this preamble and resolutions be brought to the attention of the committees and locals for consideration by such committees and locals.

E. S. EGERTON, Secretary.

214 Prospect street, East Orange, N. J.

UNITY AND DeLEONISM.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Unity discussions such as those at the "Jersey Unity Conference" fall wide of the mark if Deleonism into rause, head and source of past and present wrangle, split, and division will not be shown up in its

self to easy definition. Some insight into DeLeonite idiosyncrasies may be obtained by a persual of any few copies of the S. L. P's official organ, the "Daily People", of mich official organ DeLeon is the never-tone forgotten, never changing official editor-in-chief. For instance, it is common to the DeLeonistic temperament to brand sooner or later every able Socialist speak er, every gifted Socialist writer, every sing Socialist worker as a "crook "fakir". Indeed those followers the S. L. P. who feed on nothing but "Daily l'eople-Dope" do get the notion that "every body fakes but father", and such would trust none but DeLeon to lead them on to

Limits to dime, space, patience forbid making numerous citations. Here is one form a copy of the "Weekly People", Nov. form a copy of the "Weekly People", N 12, 19)4, which copy just now happens be before me:

"Such silly talk and plain expression of insincerity of SUCH GRAFTERS AS DERS AND MCGRADY IS taken by the dups as an evidence of the democratic spirit of their lenders. How long before the dups will get their eyes open?"

This is one of the gems that sparkle in a three column official report by Section Los Angeles, Cal. The whole report is a "great specimen" of DeLeonism; it is capped by the big-type headlines. "More Evidence", so familiar to readers of De Leon's "People", "evidence" that the So-cialist Party is connected with the capital-

Ist parties!

In the gem I have cited I have under lined the words "such grafters as Deba", etc., for the benefit of those well meaning, unlessoned comrades who love to day-dream of unity with DeLeon. Mind you, comrades, when you see a statement in the party-oned party-controlled "People" it party-owned, party-controlled "People", it means that it has the sanction not only of the party elected editor DeLeon, but of the whole S. L. P. The pride of S. L. P. parti tactics. And yet not so very many months after November, 1904, we see S. L. P. De Leonites with caps drawn tight over their eyes, ready to bend their stiff knees before our magnetic, magnanimous Comrade Debs. Is it because Comrade Debs was more or less instrumental in launching the I. W.W.

ites a loop-hole chance for resuscitation?

The sincerity of these stiff-necked sianderers must be hide deep if they talk of harmonizing and unifying the Socialist forces. Of course we should have, and we will have, one growing Socialist Party! But this will not be when the Socialist Party unites with DeLeonism. To do this would mean cessation of growth, commencen cialist Party upon an era of self-destruction instead of construction.

For the last half dozen years DeLeop'

For the last half Josen years Detrop a tactics in the S. L. I'. have had free play and have been entirely unopposed; the re-sult is that DeLeon has succeeded in re-ducing the S. L. P. from the fleshy corps

that it was then, to the dried up skeleton that it is now.

There should be no unity as long as De Leon's tactics prevail in the S. L. P. In-stead of unity the DeLeon corpse has to be buried so as to keep it from offending the

the S. L. P. must ultimately leave the De Leonites and join the Socialist Party. I say "must", because decent men did find. are finding, and will find it impossible to work in harmony with those who have ac-quired the DeLeonistic temperament.

"KEEPERS OF OUR MORALS." To the Editor of The Worker:-- I read the letter of Edwin White Gaillard printed in that it was possible to get certain books at the Public Library on Socialism and other subjects. My experience here in Brooklyn at the Prospect Branch does not bear out this statement. I have repeatedly asked for the "Jungle" and have prompted others to do the same but we have others to do the same, but we have been told by those in charge of the branch that the book was on the list of restricted fic-tion and that to obtain it it was necessary to present oneself before the "keepers of our morals" at the Montague street branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. There, I suppose, the book will be loaned to the per-sen that impresses them favorably. This is red tape; and, more and worse than that, is a piece of impertinence which ali Socialists and liberal minded persons should protest against and endeavor to ex-

If these libraries have been presented to the people as a sort of a sop to jolly them to sleep with and, like the right of suf frage, nothing more is expected of its pos sessor in the use of it than just what the masters think fit, why let us Socialists proclaim abroad that we intend to use these libraries for ourselves, in the same manner that we do our vote, and repeatedly con tinue to ask for any and all books and have friends and sympathizers do the same, even after those in charge have explained the red tape method to us. Ask again and again. They may conclude that you are a "bug", but when many "bugs" get on the job and are not easily squelched they, "the keepers", will put their restricted fiction list away and will appoint themselves to some other overseeing job and learn to leave our morals alone. Mr. Gaillard must know of this restricted fiction list, and consequently of the red tape it involves, and are at the bottom of the whole thing.

MILLIONAIRES WANTED?

To the Editor of The Worker:-I am in receipt of a circular letter from the New York County Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party, which solicits contributions for the coming campaign. In this letter appears the following: "We have no mill-locaires to apply our campaign funds. We want none".

This statement is an unqualified expres

sion of the aversion of the Socialists to the conversion of the millionaires. I believe this to be a wrong attitude: you

I believe this to be a wrong attitude; you want all the millionaires you can get. Not alone can their money be used to great advantage in "enlightenment and education", but the effect of their taking sides with the very party that would annihilate them is more far-reaching than is at first realized.

Socialism would be a salvation for the rich as well as the poor, and class-consciousness should not go so far as to become class prejudice.

New York, Aug. 12.

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The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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PARTY NEWS.

FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The following letter by Ed. Vaillant, dated Paris, July 23, has been received by Secretary Barnes from Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau:

This letter is a post-dictum, a practical conclusion to the proposition of interven-tion against war, of the Interparlismentary Socialist Organization, voted by the Confer event of menace of German or Austria interference in Russia, following upon th come a reality and to put in danger, with the Russian Revolution, the international peace, to consider as actual the case foreseen by the double resolution of Brussels (March, 1906), and of London (July, 1906). and to summon immediately at Brussels the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU d the INTERPARLIAMENTARY CON-FERENCE, to take the necessary steps of labor and Socialist Intervention, national and international. At the present time, the possibility of German intervention is a matter of doubtful rumor, and it is would be imprudent not to take account of and not to watch, with a critical and attentive eye, the course of events.

AID FOR COLORADO

Regarding the motion of National Committeeman Berlyn of Illinois, respecting special aid for the Colorado campaign, National Committeeman Word H. Mills of Texas submits the National Committeeman following letter:

In re the National Committee motion to be submitted Aug. 7, that the National Executive Committee place four speakers at dis-posal of the State Committee of Colorada for September and October, I note the suggestion in the comment of Comrade Berlyn that "speakers of the type of Comrades Ben Hanford and Max Hayes be preferred". Comrades Hanford and Hayes, as types of speakers for that purpose, in my opinion, are not the sort that would accomplish the results desired. These comrades are committed to the "pure and simple" concep-tion of political and trade-union policy—on unrevolutionary and non-Socialist ideaclogy.

tive Committee to Colorado in this emer-gency they should be comrades who under-stand clearly the fundamentals of Socialist philosophy, and who are in sympathy with the Socialist movement as expressed in both the political party and in its supporting industrial organization. To send professionals, "pure and simple" to educate the membership of the Western Federation of Miners were worse folly than the pro verbini carrying of coals to New Castle, and would result in confusing the minds of others and blunt the conception of the class

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

National Committeeman La Rue of Alabama has submitted a motion to provide for a "Plate Matter Committee" for the purpose of organizing and conducting a Socialist plate matter service for Socialist locals, newspa-

National Committeeman Smith of Louisiana presents a letter asking for the careful consideration of the resolution proposed by Local New Orlean a referendum to endore the

N. E. C. MOTIONS.

The National Executive Committee has adopted the Work motions providing "That Charles H. Kerr and A. M. Simons be appointed as a special com-mittee to assist the National Secretary in carrying out Sec. 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Hillquit motion," and "That J. Mahlon Barnes, A. M. Simons, and Joseph Medill Patterson be appointed as a Press Committee to carry out Sec. 5 of the Hillquit motion."

On both these motions Floaten. Towner and Work voted in the affirmative, Simons and Mailly did not vote at all, and Kerr voted only on the second motion, and then in the affirma-

ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND.

Local secretaries in organized states should return subscription lists with two-thirds of the amount collected to their respective state secretaries, retaining for local purp the halance Local secretaries in unorganized states should send one-half of the col-

lection to the national office.

Returns from state secretaries or the One Day Wage Fund are beginning to reach the national office. According to amounts received, Illinois stands at the head of the column. Remittances have also been received from Arkansas, Indiana, Vermont, Washington, and Baltimore, Md.

NOMINATIONS FOR PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

The fellowing have been nominated for the platform committee to be elected by the National Committee. Nominations close Aug. 15. The names of persons not heard from by Aug. 27 will not appear on the ballot:

Robt. Bandlow, Cleveland, O.; J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Barney Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; Peter E. Burrowes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Floaten, Ft. Collins, Colo.; H. V. Groesbeek, Laramic, Wyo.; Ben Hanford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Morris Hilliquit, New York, N. Y.; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred Hurst, Providence, R. I.; Chas. H. Kerr, Chicago, Ill.; Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y.; Jack London, Oakland, Cal.; Wm. Mailly, New York, N. Y. Thos. J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Osborne, Atlanta, Ga.; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; Seymour Stedman, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. Ufert, West Hoboken, N. J.; Ernest Chicago, Ill.; Chicag Intermann, Orlando, Ris.: Franklin H. Wentworth, South Hanson, Mass.: John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia.

The quantity of and method of dis-tributing "The Official Monthly Bulletin", against the expense of which there was objection, has undergone a siderable change, effected as a matter of administration in the National I

80,000 copies monthly, and the distriution, if it might be called such, effected thru the offices of the state secretaries. By agreement with the ecretaries of the various states, the Bulletin for the last six months has been shipped direct to the locals from the National Office. The edition has been reduced from month to month the July edition being 13,000 copies. The expense of publication is thus reduced by about one-half, and the original cost of transportation is reduced more than one-half, the cost of reshipment from the offices of the state sec retaries being entirely eliminated.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for July shows: On hand July 1, \$57.41; receipts for month, \$2,227.91; expenditures, \$2,158.49; balance on hand Aug. 1, \$126.83. National dues were received as follows:

Alabama, \$5: Arizona, \$15: Arkansas California, \$80; Colorado, \$30; Con necticut, \$25; Florida, \$5; Idaho, \$15; Illinois, \$111: Indiana, \$30: Iowa, \$25; Kansas Kentucky, \$10; Louslana, \$5; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$100; Michigan, \$25; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$60; Montana, 830: Nebraska, \$10: New Hampshire, \$5.25: New York, \$150; North Dakota, \$16.65; Ohlo, \$68: Oklahoma, \$40; Oregon, \$15: Pennsylvania, 875; Rhode Island, \$10; South Dakota, \$10; Texas, \$10.25; Vermont, \$2; Washington, \$18.20; West Virginia, \$11; Wisconsin, \$140; from locals in unorganized states, Washington D. C. \$6; Delaware, \$10; Georgia, \$8.30; Mary land, \$1.80; Massissippi, \$2.6); Nevada, \$18. 50: New Mexico, \$18.50; North Carolina, \$13.30; South Carolina, \$.70; Total for Dues, \$1872.05.

The total receipts include \$104.17 for supplies, \$129.53 for literature and buttons \$266.68 for the W. F. of M. De fense Fund, \$129.85 for the San Fran cisco Relief Fund, \$91.70 for the Bloody Sunday Fund, and \$21.10 for the Day-Wage Fund. The chief items of expense are: Speakers, \$465.83; office wages, \$541; printing literature and supplies, \$100; literature, \$100; office equipment, \$74.78; postage,

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE FUND.

The following contributions were nade to the Western Federation of Miners' Defense Fund:

Comrades of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, \$6.75; Local Cook Co., Ill., Additional, \$6; H. Momsen, Milwaukee, Wis., \$1; 19th A. D. Kings Co., S. P. New York, \$10; German Typographis, No. 6, Pittsburg, Pa., \$3; Local Sau Luis Obispo, Cal., \$5.55; Washington S. P., State Com., \$1.50; Collected thru ef forts of Geo. Uless, Wm. Hughes, Albert Anberly, Wm. Potter, and L. P. Hillgard-ner, \$22.88; Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Local N. Y. S. P., \$200; Hat mony Lodge, No 548, A. of M. Moline, Ill., \$10; Local Helena, Mont., \$4.50; Local Butte, Mont., \$20; Local Pocatello, Idaho \$14.25; Local Mountain Home, Ida., \$4.45 Local Caldwell, Idaho, \$6.15; Local Weiser, Ida., \$3.20: Local Bramwell, S. H., Idaho, \$1.55: Local Midyale, Idaho, \$2.90. Total, \$324.68: Grand total, \$3.879.24.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF

The following contributions were made to the San Francisco Relief Fund:

Local Cook Co., Ill., additional, \$1; Local Evansville, Ind., \$2; German Central Ass'n, Lawrence, Mass., \$25; Kranken Kasse, Lawrence, Mass., \$10; Gesang Verein, Vor-waerts, Lawrence, Mass., \$5; Gesang Verein, Eintracht, Lawrence, Mass., \$5; German Br. S. P., Lawrence Mass., \$5; Local N. Y. City: 12 A. D., \$5.60; 18 and 20, A. D., 85: 19th, \$3.50: 21st, \$2: 22nd, \$1: 28rd \$4: 24th, \$3.25; 26th, \$2: 28th, \$3; 30th \$6: 32d, \$10: 34th, Br. 1, \$2; 35th, Br. 2, \$5 6th and 10th, \$2; F. Mersh, \$1; "The M. G. V. Libertys", Newark, N. J., \$25; total, \$120.85; grand total, \$534.20.

GENERAL NOTES.

The addresses of Hungarian comrades or locals, or organizations are legired by the National Office.

Locals desiring the services of a Gernan organizer should file applications

with the National Office.

Comrade August Palm, Swedish lec turer, can accept a few engagements in the state of Massachusetts for the last week of August.

State secretaries are requested to re-port name and addresses and district of each Socialist Congressional candidate to the National Office as nominated.

The Socialist Party convention of Nebraska will be held Aug. 15, in Carpenters' Hall, 120 Eleventh street, Lin-

The letter of acceptance of Comrade Haywood and the state platform of Colorado have been issued in pamphlet form by the State Committee of rado. The picture of Comrade Hay-wood and the list of the Socialist canrado. didates appear on the covers.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS Dates for National Organizers and Lecturers for the owning week are:

Lecturers for the coming week are:

May Beals: Aug. 15-16, Lenoir City,
Tenn.; Aug. 17-18, Coal Creek: Aug. 19-20,
Harriman: Aug. 21-22, Creston; Aug. 23-24,
Nashville; Aug. 25, White Binst.
George F. Bigelow Iowa, under direction of state committee.

J. M. Caldwell: Aug. 19, Portsmouth,
O.; Aug. 20-21, Augusta, Ky.; Aug. 22-23,
Dayton: Aug. 24-25, Bellevue.
Isaac Cowen: Montans, under direction
of state committee.

of state committee.
Sol Rieldman: Pennsylvania, under di-

rection of state committee.

J. L. Pitta: West Virginia, under direction of state committee.

George H. Goebel: Wisconsin, under direction of state committee.

W. A. Jacobs: Aug. 19, Frankfort, Ind.:
Aug. 20-21, Feedersburg; Aug. 22-23, Clin-

ton: Aug. 24-25, Sullivan. Lena Morrow Lewis: ection of state committee.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: Aug. 19-21. Chicago, Ill.; Aug. 22-25. Kansas City, Mo. Gwy E. Miller: New York, under direction State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: Malbe, under direction of state committee.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

At the City Central Committee meeting held Aug. 8, 17 applications for

membership were accepted. Collections taken at 17 meetings

since last report amounted to \$14.50; literature sales, \$15.70; total attend-ance about 4,500. This is exclusive of meetings carried on by the Jewish branch.

The returns on the One Day Wage Fund collection so far show good re-sults; \$300 has been raised, with about one-half of the districts to hear from We anticipate that our donation will be in conformity with our size as a local and will compare well with other locals of similar strength.

Sol Fieldman will be here Aug. 16 to 31, instead of from Aug. 21 to 31, as originally assigned.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia will be held as follows:

Sunday, Aug. 19-North Plaza, City Hall Monday, Aug. 20-Broad and South, San Badler, Chas. Sehl. Broad and Columbia

E. C. Leighton, J. G. Dobsevage. Third and Queen, Jewish speakers. Fortieth and Lancaster, Sol Fieldman. Noon meeting. Richmond and Norris, Sol

Tuesday, Aug. 21-Broad and Fairmount Sol Fieldman. Twenty-eighth and Wharton, J. J. McKelvey, Jos. Cohen. Midvale and Ridge D Dollsbeck Chas Sehl Kensing

Noon Meeting-Seventeenth and Hamil

Thursday, Aug. 23—Germantown and Chelten, Alexander Rosen. Twenty-third and South, Sol Fieldman. Fortieth and Lancaster, C. P. Hall, W. R. Cassile.

Friday, Aug. 24—Ash and Thompson, R. Scholson, Jos. Cohen. Front and Dauphin, John P. Clark, Alexander Rosen, Kensing ton and Clearfield, Sol Fieldman. Thirty third and York, Martin McCue, J. J. Me

Kelvey.

Noon Meetings Hendquarters of striking printers, Alexander Rosen. Fourth, above Columbia (Stetson's) Sol Fieldman

high, Sol Fieldman. Kensington and Le high, John P. Clark, H. Russel. German cliff. Forty-second and Lancaster, Sam Sadler, E. J. Higgins. Main and Cotton, E. C. Leighton, Is. Levitsky. Third and Christian. Jewish speakers. Frankford and Girard, Reuben Satin, Jos. Cohen Twentieth and Federal, Wm. Fletcher Chas. Schl. Richmond and William, H. Fisher, W. R. Cassile. Frankford and Unity, D. Dollsbeck, Martin McCue. Pass yunk and Moore, John Jelinek, J. White head, Geo. Cohen.

Massachusetts. The Dorchester Socialist Club held its weekly meeting at Gibson Hall. Open air meetings were reported very successful, the weather conditions were a drawback. After discussion or instructions to delegates to the party clubs convention at Boston, Aug. 12, it was decided that it was better to ad vise the delegates to follow the broad principles of Socialism in the matter of easting their votes if the question of endorsing other labor organizations should be brought up. These principles were briefly stated thus: "Socialism is a working-class movement and stands for all those who legiti mately strive for their industrial freelom and elevation; but the Socialist Party as an organization in no way any external organization, however friendly or commendable, reserving to itself that freedom of action which makes it a party to which any and everyone may attach themselves without prejudice to other labor organizations."

The Women's Branch of Lynn will hold a basket plenie on Sunday, Aug 19, begining at one o'clock, at Kennerton's Pavilion. Relay House, Nahant Franklin H. Wentworth and Dr. Galvin of Boston are expected to speak. A large turbout is desired, that the comrades may spend a pleasant day together and help the Women's Branch its good work.

The Women's Branch of Lynn was represented by three delegates in the tate convention of the party at Boston this week.

Maryland.

The following nominations have been made in the congressional disricts of Maryland: First, Clarence H. Taylor, laborer; Second, George A. Bauer, brush maker: Third, Joseph P. Jarboe, cigar maker; Fourth, Ed. B. Steele, cooper; Sixth, Ira Cuip, school teacher. C. B. Backman has been nominated for Judge of the State Supreme Court. An appeal for funds has been issued and an active campaign will be conducted

The following meetings are arranged for Baltimore: Tuesday, Aug. 21, Baltimore and Exeter, C. B. Backman, H. Saunders; Wednesday, Aug. 22, Broadway and Gay, Matthews, Wm. A. Toole; Thursday, Aug. 23, Baltimore and Arlington ave., C. Saunders, C. H. Taylor; Friday, Aug. 24, Hamburg and Cross, C. B. Backman, H. Saunders; Saturday, Aug. 25, City Hall Plaza, C. B. Backman, C. Saunders; Broadway and Eastern ave., C. H. Taylor, H. Saunders; Baltimore and Light streets, Matthews, Toole.

New Jersey.

The police and Mayor of Cranford ordered Comrade Pierce to cease speaking at an open-air meeting, but he went right on with his address, insisting upon his constitutional rights, and after listening long enough to see that the speaker was in earnest the Mayor and his cops made a sneak.

HUDSON COUNTY

Open-air meetings in Hudson County are as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 11—Hoboken, Washington and Third, Mead. Jersey City, Newark and Jersey Ava., Killingbeck. Newark Av. and Willow Court, Paine. Noon meeting, Pump Works in Harrison, Rellly.

Monday, Aug. 20—West Hoboken, Spring and Shippen, Fills Revy Bloor.

Monday, Aug. 20—Wess Hoboken, Spring and Shippen, Elia Reeve Bloor.
Tuessay, Aug. 21—Hoboken, First and Adams, James M. Reilly, Harrison, Fourth and Harrison, Elia Reeve Bloor. Jersey City, Monticello and Harrison, H. R.

Thursday, Aug. 23-Hoboken, Washington and Eleventh, W. H. Leffingwell.
Saturday, Aug. 25—Hoboken, Washington and Third, James M. Reilly. Jersey

Bloor. Jersey City, Newark Av. and Wil-low Court, W. H. Leffingwell. Noon meeting, Pump Works, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Ohio. The state office has special campaign tue stamps to be affixed to all mem bership cards for September. Local ecretaries purchase them from the state secretary for 15 cents apiece and sell them to members for 25 cents

James Oneal of Indiana is touring the state for the state office and holding very satisfactory meetings. His dates are: Aug. 18, 19, Conneaut; Aug. 20. Lectonia: Aug. 21, 22. Columbiana Aug. 23, East Palestine: Aug. 24, New Waterford; Aug. 25, 26, Salem; Aug. 27, Sebring. Applications for Comrade Oneal should be made to State Secre

ary Klein, 70 Perin B'ld'g, Cincinnati. Cincinnati Socialists will hold a monster demonstration at Chester Park Sunday, September 9, with speaking, free vaudeville, opera, fireworks, races, athletics, etc. Socialists of southern Ohio will take part. Part of the proceeds will go to the Mover Haywood defense, and to the Russian revolutionists

George Breiel is touring the state.

Here and There,

Dates for National Organizer Goebel n Wisconsin are: Kenosha, Aug. 16-18; Beloit, Aug. 19, 20; Janesville, Aug 21, 22; Whitewater, Aug. 23; Millard. Aug. 24; New Glarus, Aug. 25; Monticello, Aug. 26; Brodhead, Aug. 27; Monroe, Aug. 28; Belleville, Aug. 29; Madison, Aug. 30.

The new state committee of Washngton has organized by electing John Downie of Seattle, chairman; D. Burgess of Tacoma, secretary-treasurer; Emil Herman of Lyman, organ-

Socialists of Lee County, Fla., held convention and nominated ticket including other than party members and state committee has supported State Secretary Davis in contending that either these non-members be withdrawn from the ticket or the locals be suspended.

Ben Hanford's health has greatly improved recently, but he will not be able to do any public speaking for at least six weeks, and any announce ments to the contrary are without his authority.

New York State.

Dates of speakers for August and September are:

Guy E. Miller: Aug. 15, 16, and 17. Elmira: Aug. 18, Waverly; Aug. 19, 20, 21, and 22, Binghamton; Aug. 23, Os wego; Aug. 24, Ithaca; Aug. 25, Ge neva; Aug. 27, Seneca Falls; Aug. 28, Auburn; Aug. 29, Syracuse; Aug. 80 Fulton, and Aug. 81, Oswego.

C. S. Vander Porten; Aug. 17, Johnstown; Aug. 18, Gloversville; Aug. 20 Little Falls: Aug. 21. Herkimer: Aug. 22. Ilion; Aug. 23, Frankfort; Aug. 24 Utica; Aug. 25, Rome; Aug. 27, Water town; Aug. 25, Oswego; Aug. 29, Fulton; Aug. 30, Syracuse, and Aug. 31, Lyons.

John Collins: Aug. 20 to 31, Ro chester, under the direction of local Rochester; Sept. 1, Watertown; Sept. 8, Utica; Sept. 4, Rome; Sept. 5, Herkimer; Sept. 6, Little Falls; Sept. 7, Johnstown; Sept. 8, Gloversville; Sept. Schenectady; Sept. 10, Troy; Sept.
 Albany; Sept. 12, Kingston; Sept.
 Peekskill; Sept. 14, Yonkers; Sept. 15, New Rochelle.

Jas. F. Carey: Sept. 3. Yonkers. Sept . New Rochelle; Sept. 5, Newburgh; Sept. 6, Kingston; Sept. 7, Albany; Sept. 8, Troy; Sept. 10th; Glens Falls; Sept. 11, Schenectady: Sept. 12, Gloversville; Sept. 13, Johnstown; Sept. 14, Utlca; Sept. 15, Watertown; Sept. 17, Rome; Sept. 18, Onelda; Sept. 19, Syracuse; Sept. 20, Auburn; Sept. 21, Ithaca; Sept. 22, Geneva; Sept. 24, Ro chester: Sept. 25, Buffalo; Sept. 26, Dunkirk; Sept. 27, Jamestown; Sept. 28, Salamanca; Sept. 29, Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville; Oct. 2, Corning; Oct. 3,

Binghamton: Oct. 4. New York. Sol Fieldman will be under the diection of the State Committee beginning with Sept. 1, to the end of the campaign; six weeks will probably be given to touring the state. W. Wilkins will speak thru the state during his entire engagement, from Oct. 1 to the end of the campaign. On account of sudden illness. Dan A. White was compelled to cancel his engagement with the State Committee, which was to cover from Aug. 1 to the end of the campaign. Other speakers will be secured in his place.

A tour is now in preparation for John C. Chase to cover about 30 unorganized places in the state. Besides Comrade Chase, the other speakers also will be assigned as much as possible to unorganized places with a view of effecting organizations wherever possi-

The State Committee is considering a proposition from the State Commit tee of Illinois to release John Collins on or about Oct. 1, and receive in exchange the services of Comrade James H. Brower of Ill. The State Quorum will meet on Tuesday, August 21, 8 p. m., at the headquarters of the State Committee, 68 East Fourth street, and members are requested to be present.

The picnic of the Rochester Socialists held last Sunday at Bay View was a great success, nearly a thousand peo ple taking part. The Arbeiter Saen-gerbund sang during the day and music and dancing belped to make the occasion a most enjoyable one.

New York City. The Harlem Socialist Agitation Com-

mittee will give a grand outing and entertainment at Bluff Grove, Fort Lee, on next Sunday, Aug. 19. Bluff Grove is on the Palisades and affords a splendid view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. It possesses a fine pavillon, which will be used for dancing and other entertainmets. The Harlem Socialist Chorus will repeat the performace which proved so cessful at the Socialist picnic at Cos-

nopolitan Park, July 24. The program will include the following original songs, written by comrades. "A Call to the Workers", "Yankee Doodle Up-to-Date", "Dot Leetle Jungle Dog", and "White Slaves of the Southern Cotton Mill'. There will also be a number of classical recitations, including Wendell Phillips' great speech on Toussaint L'Ouverture-the black Napoleon of San Domingo. In order to reach the grounds from New York take the Fort Lee ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Hudson River. Then take the trolley car to Fort Lee. Get off at Main street. Walk to your right to Bluff Grove, which will take about five minutes. Admission free.

The Bronx branches (32d, 33d, 34th,

and 35th A. D.) will have a social outing at Pelham Bay Park (Baychester) on Sunday, Aug. 26, and comrades in Manhattan who want a pleasant day's outing are invited to join them. Pelham Bay Park is one of the finest public outing spots in or near the greater Bathing, boating, and fishing can be indulged in, and also athletic games and sports, as a fine athletic field has been established, with all its appurtenances. The committee having charge of the outing has secured the use of the pushball and a baseball diamond. Comrades wishing to participate are requested to meet at the clubhouse of the W. E. A., 3309 Third aveaue, between One Hundred and Sixtyfourth and One Handred and Sixtyfifth streets, at 10:30 a. m. sharp. No tickets. Bring your picnic basket.

The ratification meeting of Local New York will take place on Saturday evening, Sept. 15, in Cooper Union. The complete list of speakers will appear in The Worker next week.

The 17th-19th (old 21st) A. D. will meet on Friday, Aug. 17. 8 p. m. at Harlem Socialist Club, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

The new General Committee met on Saturday, August 11, at 243 East Eighty-fourth street, S. Berlin, chairman. The Credentials Committee, consisting of Comrades U. Solomon, Engels and Jonas, reported upon the qualifications of delegates from Assembly Districts as follows: 1st. 3rd. and 25th, Comrades Maupin and Toennies; 3rd and 10th, F. Lanz, U. Solomon, S. Solomon, John C. Chase, Theresa Fox: 5th and 7th, Emil Spindler, John W. James, F. Zaches; eth, N. Friedman, L. Rice, M. Scherer, A. Jacobson, H. Kronowitz: Sth. J. Gruber, Charles Lane, J. Schindl, Miss Berman, Miss Newman, S. Kramer, Philip Karp, I. Newman; 9th. George Brown, A. F. Zerr: 11th, Jacob Strobel, Edward Relster: 12th, Alexander Jonas, Owen McPartland, P. H. Donohue and Marat Murtha; 9th. (German Branch), sent three delegates, but is only entitled to one, the District to decide which of the three shall be retained; 14th, Fred Paulitsch, J. Wilson, John Mullen; 13th and 15th sent John Short and fore delegates were seated for this meeting only; 16th sent no representative and no credentials: 17th and 19th. three delegates, but no financial report except old report before reappor-tionment, delegates sented for this meeting only; 18th sent three delegates but are only entitled to two, the two present, Moses Oppenheimer and Charles Westphall, being seated; the 20th, although entitled to nine delegates elected only eight, Comrades Gerner, Engel, Cohen, Malek, Matsdorf. Schwartz. Schapiro and Wolf: 21st, M. Bartholomew, I. Tetzner, Charles Redding: 22nd Thomas Crimmins, A. Kopf, F. Kussrow, K. Kappe, Anna Maley, J. Schad, M. D. Young, W. Ehret; 23rd, Wm. Edwards, J. Hillquit, A. W. Demilt; 24th, John J. Coyle, C. Dittman, Dieners, L. Lichtschein, Schmidt; 26th sent no report, delegates were seated for this meeting only, Comrades Kelly, Stelzer, S. Berlin; 28th and 30th, R. Raphael, S. Goldbarth; 31st send old financial report therefore the following delegates were seated for this meeting only: H. C. Kaufman, E. A. Urv: 32nd reported 28 members but asked permission to correct report, claiming they had 30 members and are entitled to three dele gates, and sent Comrades Winkler B. Koerner and C. Classon; 33rd, W. J. Simmons, G. B. Staring; 34th, entitled to two sent only one, Henry J. Goeckel; 33rd, 34th and 35th, German Branch, R. Wyssman, C. A. Goll, B. Saxi, L. Jablinowsky, M. Hagen, L. Danger; 35th, Branch 2, E. Spranger, Elizabeth Hansen: Russian Branch, L. Wachs. On report delegates were

seated with exception of provisional seating of delegates for this meeting. Fifty-three applicants for membership were admitted. A motion was carried that Assembly Districts should take as many copies of The Worker as possible and try to dispose of them on news-stands. Recommendation of the City Executive Committee in regard, to transfers of members was referred back for further consideration; recommendation in regard to stereopticon was concurred in. The following noninations for officers were made: Or ganizer, U. Solomon; Recording Secretary, Frances M. Gill and Anna Maley: Financial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, W. Ehret and H. Ortland; Controller, I. Phillips, Moses Oppenheimer; Credential Committee, Classon, Wm. Cohen, Engels, Goldbarth; Executive Committee, George B. Staring, C. Classen, B. Koerner, Harwood, E. Wolf, Fred Paulitsch, L. Lichtschein, Tetzner, Chas. Lane, Lentz, F. Zachse, Moses Oppenheimer, E. A. Ury, Emil Spindler; Grievance Conmittee, S. Solomon, Reitz, L. Lichtschein Winkler, Fred Paulitsch, Jablinowsky, S. Goldbarth, William Edwards, Charles Lane: Auditing Committee, R. Raphael, William Edwards. naker, Ehret, M. Bartholomew, SchapiNational Platform of the Socialist Party

in which the hatton was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete over, throw of such libertles as we already have. Our American Institutions came into the

Our American institutions came into the world in the same of freedom. They have been selzed upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied intercets. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to bettay and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to pay. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or a voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual caps to see seek or think for him-

individual even to speak or timbs to makel or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into service submission to its expenditures.

own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of scholante independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending pricate property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Cantalism is the enemy and destroyers of

in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is then the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its arbeitstency-mage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds sedety in an economic suvery which renders intellectual and political transity inestrable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being thought and action depend. It cames to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we

upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we piedge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of ment aircady accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, in-evitably tends to drag down all the work ers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer mational is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called particitisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them spainst each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one antion and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement over its birth

sting a working and producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectual misery for its portion. The fact that these two classes have not vet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This criss struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own lead and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article

the only close that has the right or power to be.

The Secialist program is not a theory imposed upon search for its acceptance or relection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or inter, inevitable. Capitalism is sireagly struggling to its desiruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even-to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world; work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that he institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will seen destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the jonly saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaox, from universal disorder and misery, it mist be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deflictately organizing the nation for the confinion 2004 of 401 fits citizens. It is the first time that the mind of mun has ever been directed toward the conscious organization.

first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organi-zation of society.

sation of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered, it means that the tools, of employment, shall belong to their creators and users that all production shall be for the direct user of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may selze every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gait complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Common wealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive.

powers of government, and thereby the sonore establish the Co-operative Common-wealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate Interest of the working class; for shortened days of labgr und increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aced and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exclange; for the graduated taxation of the comes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers for the complete elucation of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the preventor of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free admitistration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, propacticular persentation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or alvantage, for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to incourse whatever is for the workers most immediate laterest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and publical powers of the workers to selse the workers most immediate laterest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and publical powers of government, in order that the may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we piedge ourselves, as the perv of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our follow-workers, both for their image and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of any therefore and on the first and their rightful in

will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies into the workers' cause, to east in their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrage of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we appresent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we gate but preparing the soil of that economic recedom from which will spring she freedom of the whole man.

seated for this meeting only: H. C. Mestermaker, F. W. Haywood, J. C. Kaufman, F. A. Umi, 20nd seconded 28

The best book yet issued in America as a general exposition of principles

and purposes of the international Socialist movement. Every Socialist should have a copy and should help to get it into the hands of all who are willing to learn. See that it is in the public_libraries and in the party reading rooms, and push its sale at public meetings.

Price, single copy, \$1.25, postpaid. Agents wanted in every city. Literature Agents of Locals are requested to correspond with the Socialist Litersture Company, 15 Spruce St., New York. Other books by the same author-

"The Bitter Cry of the Children." Price, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.60.

'The Socialists: Who They are and What They Stand For." Postpaid, 50 cents.

ro, Smith, Wilson, Engel; Sergeaut-at-Arms. Morris Stelzer. Several districts reported that speakers had not kept their appointments at

open air meetings. The German Branch of the 33rd, 34th and 35th A. D. presented a resolution in regard to debts of old Labor Lyceum, which was tabled. The inauguration of a uniform system of bookkeeping was referred to the City Executive Commit-

The West Side Agitation Committee opens its campaign with an open-air mass meeting on Ang. 21, from the bend stand in Abington square. John Chase, T. J. Lewis and others will speak.

> Kings County. SATURDAY, AUG. 18.

12th A. D. Fenerteath St. and Seventh W. W. Passart, N. S. Relchenthal

H. R. Kearns, Barnet Wolff. 20th A. D.-Knickerbocker Av. and Harman St. H. R. Kearns, Edward Dawson. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22

21st A. D.—Mentesse and Manhattan Avs. Joseph A. Well, George L. Glefer. 14th and 18th A. D.—Jaxa St. and Man-hattan Av. George M. Marr. Barnet Wolf.

artar Av. George M. Marr. Barnet Wolff. 5d A. D. Walcott and Van Brunt Sts. William Mockenzie, Palsard Dawson, The Socialist Glee Club has changed its quarters, now meeting on Wednes-

Union street. Comrades, take notices. Comrade Laing has accommodations for any comrade; room, board, home comforts; moderate; convenient location;,624 E.

day evenings at 214 Fifth avenue, near

"LITHOGRAPHERS WANTED"

135th street.

Lithographers, pressmen, and feed-9th A. D. Fifty for th St. and Fifth Av. ers , wanted. Only those need apply George M. Marr. J. C. Lipes
16th A. D.—Thirty-ninth St. and Ft.
Hamilton Av. William Mackenzie, George
represents them, which fights for them and which does not advertise for glefer, 25 A.D. Prospect and Third Avs. Mark | son); Send 10 cents to The Worker, Pelser, Joseph A. Well.

20th A. D.—Greene Av. and Broadway.

15 Spruce street, and get it for a year.

THE GREAT NEED OF A DAILY PAPER FOR THE WAGE WORKERS.

fact that the Socialist Party, as a political organization, does not grow as rapidly as existing industrial and social conditions would appear to warrant. There never was a time in the history of the movement when socialistic sentiment was so scrong and so widespread nor when the class struggle was more acute. Of course much of that which is called Socialism bears little resemblance to the genuine article, yet the leaven is working and has so far made its influence felt that many thousands of workers are losing Yaith in the present system of production and require only the presentation of the Socialist proposition to bring them into the party.

Why, then, is it that we cannot or do not take full advantage of these favorable conditions? The answer is found in the fact that we lack the proper equipments. True, the Socialist proposition is presented and ably sented in thousands of pamphlets and in scores of weekly and monthly publications, but these forms of printed propaganda are of a supplementary character and obviously cannot reach any large number of that class to whom it is desired to send the message of wage-slave emancipation.

The prime requisite is a daily new paper which will be in constant touch with the newspaper reading public and ever ready to seize upon current events and turn them to the party's political advantage. In full realization of the value of such an instrument of agitation, education, and agon, the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has remed active efforts to establish daily paper at the earliest possible mo-

comment is frequently made on the ment, and appeals to the comrades act that the Socialist Party, as a everywhere for aid in the undertaking. The appeal is a national one, and the desire is that every comrade should have a direct financial interest in the publication whether he be a resident of New York state, of Maine, California, Michigan, Louisiana, or of Can-

> Industrial conditions are the same everywhere, capitalism is enthroned everywhere, hence the necessity of making this paper known and read in every city, town, village, and hamlet it is possible to reach. To accomplish that purpose we need to have active working and financially interested association members in every munity, members who, because of their actual connection with the paper, if for no other reason, will aid in extending its influence and ensuring its suc

> A share in the association costs only \$5 and may be paid in instalments or in a lump sum, as may suit the convenience of the purchaser. A person may buy one share or any desired number, and have an equal voice and vote in the Association, and in the ownership, operation, and control of the paper.

> When we look about and see the vast power and influence of the capitalist press, and see that these great forces are solidly arrayed against the workers in every industry it should inspire every comrade with the determination to assist the publishing association to the follest extent of his power. Mr. Jultus Gerber, the Financial

Secretary, at 461 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be pleased to forward membership blanks on applica-

UMION CIGARMAKERS

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Denounce Compersonian Political Ac-

tion and Indorse Socialist Party.

At the regular meeting of the Cigar-

makers' Union of Providence, among

the communications received was one

from the American Federation of La-

bor, in reference to the contemplated

political action by that body. After

considerable discussion the matter was

disposed of by the introduction and ac-

Whereas, The American Federation of

Labor in a recent circular issued, recog-

nized the changes in industrial condition

should use their political as well as their

tion for political action by union men, we believe the present wage system to be in-imical to our interests, and that our only

hope lies in the co-operative system of in-

Whereas. There is a political party of the

working class known as the Socialist Party, organized for the overthrow of the present

wage system, the establishment of the Co-

operative Commonwealth, we deplore the organization of an independent political

labor party as a dual organization, thus di-

which has proved so disastrous on the eco-

Resolved, That we indorse the Socialist

Party as the political party of the working

Resolved, That our delegates to the Cen-

tral Labor Union be instructed to notify

the political committee of the action of this

CHASE'S CAMPAIGN.

John C. Chase closes his first

speaking tour as Socialist Party can-

didate for Governor of New York state

at New Rochelle, Aug. 17. He reports

the most enthusiastic meetings during

the past week, when weather per-

mitted. Even bad weather did not af-

fect his meeting at Watervliet, for a

good sized audience stood in the rain for an hour and a half, partly shelter-

of Troy and Chase addressed them.
At Catskill, the audience was com-

posed of city boarders, as well as

country people and the meeting was

very successful. In Middletown the oc-

casion was made especially interesting

by the presence of two veteran com-rades, D. M. S. Fero of Newburgh and

C. L. Dedrick of Sparrowbush. Both

these comrades are about 70 years of

age, have been Socialists for years,

and they addressed the meeting. Com-

rude Dedrick closed the meeting by

calling for three chers for Socialism,

which were given with a will by the

Successful meetings were held at Port

Jervis and Haverstraw and several

subscriptions to The Worker were

taken. At Haverstraw the Mayor and

Chief of Police showed their prejudice

against Socialism by refusing to grant

s permit for a street meeting, but the

meeting was held just the same and

these officials gained nothing by their

stubbornness. The police came out in force, but did not disturb the meet-

ing, which was a most successful one.

considered. Comrade Chase is gratified

with his trip and predicts even more

satisfactory results as the campaign

progresses. All that is needed, he

says, is for the Socialists to realize the

great opportunity which is presented

to them this year and to arise to the

occasion and make the results on elec-

tion day worthy of the opportunity and

-It is said that when President Roose

velt gets around to expressing himself on the dispersion of the Duma, he will state

that it is the worst outrage on popular rights since American troops drove out the

our growing party.

The hot weather and everything else

entire audience.

Willian

es. while

namic field; therefore be it

be it further

dustry, and

"Whereas, In view of the recomme

ceptance of the following resolution:

TROLLEY COMPANY MURDERS FOR MONEY.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Killed III Persons Last Year-Will Kill More Bext Year-May Get You.

A graver national scandal than the prevalent carelessness in the matter of financial morals is the American disregard for human life. A typical example of this murderous laxity is afforded by the annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the New York State Railroad Commis-sioners. It appears that III persons were killed by the cars of that corporation in the year ending June 30, 1906. This is equal to the entire number of deaths from all causes in a town of 6,000 people.

Company Congratulates Itself.

Instead of expressing horror at this ghastly record of slaughter the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company actually congratulates itself upon the fact that death roll is no greater. It calls attention proudly to figures which show that this year's homicides are not exceptional, but only its normal record. Last year, for instance, the company killed 96 people, or about one to every 4,000,000 passengers carried. This year it has killed 111, but the number of passengers carried has increased, so that the proportion of killings remains about the same. At that rate every \$200,000 taken in in fares costs a life.

When it is remembered that Brooklyn is only one boro of a single city, and that trolley cars are killing people all over the country, the significance of 111 fatalities in one year on the Brooklyn lines becomes apparent,

Worse Than Indian Warfare.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that a family living on the route of a Brooklyn trolley line has no more se curity for the lives of its children than it would have had 50 years ago in a frontier cabin among hostile Indians. Yet the American people do nothing to losses in foreign and Indian wars in the last half century.

And trolley butchery is only one Atem in our bloody account. Our steam railroads are killing ten thousand people a year, most of them unnecessarhundreds, and from time to time an Iroquois Theater or Slocum disaster forces upon the public mind conditions that pass unnoticed when they do their deadly work at retail instead of at wholesale. When a corporation in a single town can plume itself upon its moderation in killing only 111 people in a year, there is likely to be broad field for reform.-Collier's Weekly.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russlan Social Democratic Society of New York acknowl-edge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution

H. Zurkuhle, Flyrin, O., \$1: H. Rubin, druggist, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$25; Arbelter Mnennerchor, N. Y., \$25; Stephen O'Shaug hnessy, St. Andrew, N. B., Canada, St. Turitz, per Rubinow, 32; Dr. Herstein, Bayonne, N. J., 25; T. Epstein, N. V., 81; N. M. Beven, Tobuto, Ort., 85; Butcher Union 74, per Decriling, \$10; Socialist Lie-dertafel, Newark, N. J., \$10; Columbus Lodge No. 24, O. I. F., 85; Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' I. U. Local 237, Chicago, \$10 previously acknowledged, \$0.661.41; total, \$9.750.41.

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

If you believe in Socialism, join the Socialist Party. Apply to the chairman of Filiphno Congress.—New York Evening East State and Socialist inecting after adjournment.

WHIPPING. POST FOR ANARCHISTS.

So Says Bonaparte, Secretary of the United States Navy.

Does Not Say What He Would Do With McDonald, Gooding, and the Respectable Business Gentry Who Polson, Rob, and Kill to Make Money and Whose Crimes Are the Cause of Anarchy.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte has spoken and delivered himself of his accumulated wisdom on the subjects of Socialism and anarchism, as

"It is sometimes said that the anarchism and socialism, as systems, are mutually antipodal and destructive. They are two divergent stems grow ing from the same root. That root is the doctrine that all men of right ought to be, and should therefore be made and kept, precisely equal.

"In this community a Socialist merely substitutes for the omnipotent, omniscient master an omnipotent, omniscient corporation made up of the slaves themselves; slaves each one of them as an individual to all, in their corporate capacity, and names this corporation 'the state.' The anarchist demands that there be no government

Equal Opportunity for All.

So far as it applies to Socialism these remarks could only be made by a liar, an ass, or a man who, like Secretary Bonaparte, finds it no trouble to be both.

The Socialist does not hold the doctrine that all men should "be made and kept precisely equal." The Socialist does hold that all men's

opportunities to gain wealth and the means of life should, as near as may be, be made and kept precisely equal. Nor does the Socialist propose to substitute a "corporation made up of slaves" for the "omnipotent, omniscient master." Workingmen to-day have masters, and at times they seem emnipotent, but they are not really so, and they never even seem to be omniscient, the they, like Mr. Bonaparte, try very hard to appear so.

An Association of Free Men.

They are surely going to disappear. or be overpowered. Socialists will substitute something for them. That something will not be a "corporation made up of the slaves themselves." That something will be an association of freemen-a something which, no doubt, it will be difficult for Mr. Bona parte to understand. But Socialism and the world will not wait because of his lack of understanding.

Further in the course of his address, which was delivered before a Chautauqua society at Cumberland, Md. Mr. Bonaparte declared that the deathpenalty should be meted out to anarchists who sought to take life, and added:

"Severe, but Not Public, Whipping."

"For offenses of less gravity I advise a comparatively brief but very rigorous, imprisonment, characterized by complete seclusion, deprivation of all comfort, and denial of any form of distraction, and a severe, but not public, whipping. The lash, of all punishments, most clearly shows the culprit that he suffers for what his fellowmen hold odious and disgraceful, and not merely for reason of public policy."

Bonaparte declares that "the anarchist demands that there be no government at all." How would be classify a man who sought to use the power of government to enrich himself at the expense of his fellows? For instance, is a man an anarchist who, while professing a belief in government, bribes its courts, deceives its electors de bauches its legislators, and buys or bulldozes its executive officials?-as the Steel Trust did the Secretary of the Navy in the recent armor plate contracts, for instance?

And of the death penalty is to be meted out to anarchists who seek to take life, what penalty shall be meted out to the perfect gentlemen who seek to take the people's money, and poison their food and take their lives in order to get it?

Whipping Post for Anarchist Capitalists?

If the whipping post is to be established to provide punishment "for offenses of less gravity" than seeking to take life on the part of anarchists what shall be the punishment for the very eminent and highly respectable gentlemen who own the earth and whose disregard of all law and the interests of all people except themselves is responsible for the making of anarchists? This question should very much interest Mr. Bonaparte. Its answer may have to do with him and his class in the not distant future.

There are others who, though in high station at this moment, are likely to be greatly interested in the punishment of anarchists not long hence.

For instance, there is one Theodore Roosevelt, who has attacked the government by setting aside the eighthour law, the contract labor law, and the Chinese exclusion law on the Isthmus of Panama. And lives will be lost because of the non-enforcement of those laws. Secretary of War Taft as-sists him in his work of casting aside the statutes of the U.S. government What of them? Will their Army be able to save them? Ask the Tsar. Will the Navy be able to save them?

Ask the Tsar. And how about the anarchist gover-

or of Colorado, who seeks to take the life of Moyer, Haywood, St. John and Pettibone? Also the anarchist governor of Idaho? Please answer, Mr.

Bonaparte. As to the subject of anarchism, Mr. Bonaparte, you and your kind are likely to become more and more intensely interested as the days go by.

MURDER, MONEY; MONEY, MURDER.

Mine Owners Take a Life Whenever it Will Save a Dollar.

Pennsylvania's Plutograta Killed One Thousand One Hundred and Twentythree Persons in the Anthreelte and Bituminous Coal Fields in the Last

Socialists have time and time again charged that mining accidents were due to the deliberate failure of mine owners to furnish proper safeguards to protect mine workers, and Chief James E. Roderick, chief of the State Department of Mines of Pennsyl vania, has supplied corroborative evidence of this in his annual report just submitted to Governor Pennypacker.

A Conservative Authority.

Here, in cold figures and conservative language, Chief Roderick convicts the mine owners of manslaughter thru their contemptous violation of law and their neglect to provide ordinary precautions to preserve human life. Se ists have a more fitting ferm for such conduct. We call it MURDER-murder as foul as ever cracked the neck or burned out the vital spark of a convicted criminal. But as it is murder for PROFITS, the CAPITALIST criminals go unhung and are bailed as olid and respectable citizens.

If you think this language too strong, too radical, too extreme, read what Chief Roderick says and judge further:

Murder Most Foul.

"The most imperative need is for more adequate protection for the lives and limbs of the men in and about the mines, particularly those who have not learned our language and consequently are not capable of fully understanding conditions so as to protect them-

During the year there were 644 fatal accidents in the anthracite region (551 being inside the mines). In and about the bituminous mines 479 lives were sacrificed, a total of 1.128.

"The greatest loss of life during the year was caused by falls of coal, slate and roof. Eleven persons were killed by suffocation on the surface. Those smothered in the chutes are sometimes the victims of their own carelessness but frequently of the negligence of the persons in charge.

Make the Punishment Fit the Crime-

"Whenever a person in charge is so regardless of the lives of those under him as to send an employee into the chutes to shovel back coal without taking the precaution to protect him from the loaders, he should be deemed guilty of manslaughter and punished accordingly.

"The accidents from falls of coal, slate and roof have constantly increased in number during recent years Many reasons can be presented in explanation of this increased fatality. The introduction of coal cutting ma chinery and the great influx of for eign labor are two of the chief causes.

"It is my opinion that a foreman who allows incompetent foreigners to work to ether, who do not understand the English language, should be held guilty of manslaughter in case of fatal accident to any of these men."

Chief Roderick of course cannot explain in his report (and he probably reason "ignorant or incompetent foreigners" are employed is because the mine owners can buy their labor cheap-and that is the main consideration with all employers.

The Children Also.

The child labor phase of the mining situation forms an interesting portion of the report. "Our mining laws are imperfect and unfair," says he, "when they allow boys to work in and about the bituminous mines at 12 years of age, while requiring a minimum of 16 years inside and 14 years outside the anthracite mines."

Mr. Roderick says that while the department earnestly advocates the employment age of 14 years for boys inside the mines, he is also of the opin ion that the employment age for drivers should be 16 years: runners 17 years; miners' laborers in the anthracite region and loaders in the bltuminous region, 18 years, and miners in both regions, 21 years.

Down with the Slaughterers.

There is only one political party that proposes to do, AND WILL DOg the things suggested by Chief Roderick That is the party of THE MINERS AND ALL OTHER WORKERS-the Socialist Party, whose candidates are WORKERS, and which declares that the WORKERS should OWN the mines, the factories and workshops, and run them in THEIR interests. That's the one remedy for the indus trial slaughter of which the miners are only partially the victims.

Down with the parties of the capital-ist butchers! Up with the party of the workers—the Socialist Party!

-- Do not judge Socialism by the state-ments of those opposed to it. Read a So-cialist paper. The Worker is 5) cents a year.

CHILD LABOR LAW KNOCKED OUT.

Learned Judge of Pennsylvania Turns Trick This Time.

Once Again, the Court Decides That There Has Been Class Legislation in a Country That Has No Classes-Courts Are Busy Now-Let Workingmen Get Busy Election Day.

A knockout blow to restricted child labor in Penusylvania was delivered in a decision handed down by Judge Staake in the quarter session court when he declared practically that the child labor act passed by the last legislature, which regulates the employment of children, is unconstitutional. and conflicts with the federal statutes. The decision affects many thousands of children in Philadelphia, and if sustained will extend to many thousands more of little ones all over the state.

Backed by many women's and other organizations having children as their care, the measure designed to protect the state's children, after much agitation throughout the state and much changing in the legislature, was finally made a law. As enacted and enforce up to date, it prohibits the employment of any child under 14 years of age in any establishment.

The law was fought for and secured because children between the ages of 8 and 14 years were set at work and kept from securing any schooling whatever. If the decision of Judge Staake shall be declared sound law it means that until the next legislature can pass another law there will be a let-down of the bars that have been built around the state's young people, who, without restricts, are forced to labor by guardians and parents, their labor being accepted in industrial establishments because of its cheapness.

The gist of Judge Stanke's opinion is that the provisions referred to form class legislation. It is the first opinion adverse to the mw.

The sections referred to in Judge Staake's opinion are conflicting. One requires the production of a certificate of the child's birth, of its ability to read and write simple sentences in the English language and that it has com-plied with the educational laws and is physically able to perform the work required of it. The other requires in cases where a birtl. certificate cannot be given that a substitute statement may be given signed by the principal teacher of the last school which the child attended certifying that it has received instruction in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography, and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic, including fractions, and has completed the work of study in the common schools prescribed for the first five years, of a course of study in other school equivalent thereto.

Judge Staake finds discrimination in favor of the child with birth certificate against the one that has no cer tificate, and in the latter instance carries too far the demands of mental ability.-Erie Labor Journal,

HOW'S THIS FOR A CHILD LABOR LAW.

Beorgia Legislature Does Not Give Much, but It's Enough to Declare Unconstitutional

A child labor law has been passed by the Georgia legislature. It prohibits children under 10 years of age from factory work entirely, provides that after 1906 no child under 12 shall be so employed, "unless such child is an orphan and has no other means of support, or unless a widowed mother or aged or disabled father is depen-dent upon the labor of such child"; after 1907 no child under 14 can be employed in a factory between the hours of 7 p. m. and u.a. m.

The bill also provides that no child under 14 can be employed in a factory after Jan. 1, 1908, unless he or she can write simple sentences and shall have attended school for at least three months each year after arriving at school age.

And to think that even that is pracby the first judge that gets a

"UNFAIR" LIST ILLEGAL

cision by the Superior Court has declared that the action of the Brockton Central Labor Union in placing the name of Benjamin S. Atwood, a box manufacturer, on the "unfair" list two years ago constituted malicious interference with his busienss. The court restrained the union and its agent and servants from interfering with Atwood's business. Atwood's employees struck for a closed shop. It is rumored that the members of the Central Labor Union are now talking of putting the parties to which the member of the Superior Court belong on the unfair list by voting the Socialist Party ticket on election day.

BREWERS WILL HOLD CONVENTION.

Brewery Workmen has decided by referendum vote of 13,733 to 7,064 to hold a convention this year, in accord-Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10.

"WE PROPOSE TO RUN OUR OWN BUSINESS IN OUR OWN WAY".

"We propose to run our own business in our own way". So says the president of the big corporation when his thousands of employees ask an in-

crease in wages. "We propose to run our own business in our own way". So says the senior partner in the firm when their hundreds of employees ask shorter hours.

"I propose to run my own busine in my own way". So says the little cockroach capitalist when his halfdozen employees ask half-way decent conditions

Then all together:

"We propose to run our own business in our own way". St. George F. Baer, J. Pierpont Mor-

gan, the president of the Typothetæ, the president of the Mine Owners' Association, the editor of every scab newspaper, the owner of a scab subway, the owner of every trolley line, railway, rolling mill, shoe factory, hat factory, bake shop—every last one of them sits up on his hind legs and howls like a wolf or whines like a coyote, "We are going to run our own business in our own way".

Well, why don't you run it in your own wav?

When could a boss have a better chance to run his business in his own way than while his employees are on

If Mr. Baer wented to run his business in his own way, why didn't he go right down under ground and dig coal when his miners were on strike in 1902? He would have been entirely safe. The eleven thousand militiamen of Pennsylvania could have "protected" him and all the coal he might have dug.

Why, when his men went on strike, didn't August Belmont go down to the subway and go to work, instead of going down to Florida to go fishing?

If all you union-hating gentry want to run your business in your own way, why don't you run it?

If you want to run your business in your own way, what do you hire scabs If you want to run your own busi-

ness in your own way, what do you hire any one for?

If a member of the Typothetæ

wants to run his own business in his own way, why does he hire printers, pressmen, lithographers?

If the owner of a newspaper wants to run his own business in his own way, why doesn't he sit right down and write his newspaper, and edit his newspaper, and then make the paper his newspaper is printed on—all in his very own way? Then let him set the type in his own way, and read the proof in his own way, and make up the forms in his own way. Then let him put the forms on the press and wash and ink the rollers in his own

way. Then he can fire the boiler, get up steam, run the press and print his cious paper-all in his own way. And then let him read it himself-in his own way.

Who or what would stop him? He rould not need even a gattling gun injunction.

"We propose to run our own business in our own way". So you say—all you union-haters. And you lie you every one of you lie, and know, you lie, when you say it.

YOU do not propose to run your own business in your own way.

You propose your business shall be run in YOUR way, all right. But you propose some one else shall run it, while YOU get the profit.

That some one else that you propose to have run your business is a WORK-INGMAN, and if HE does not willingly run YOUR business for you in your own way, and so far forgets himself as to ask for something it is not to your interest to give, and strikes in an effort to get what he asks for, you do not even try to run your own busi-

Quite the contrary. Instead of going to work and running your own busi ness, you do your best to starve, club or shoot that workingman back into your shop to run it for you.

So far, Mr. Union-Hater, you have had pretty fair success in making workingmen run your business for you in your own way. But there will come a day. You don't believe it? Ask the Tsar.

If a man wants to run his business in his own way, the first necessary thing for him to do is to go to some place where there are no other men -that means to the desert. Then he can indeeed run his business in his own way. He can do everything just as he likes. No one will interfere with him. No troublesome workingmen will ask higher wages or shorter hours. Nor will they boycott his product for lack of the label.

Only the isolated man can-or should-have a business of his own. Only the solitary man can-or should -run his business in his own way.

Mr. Union-Hater, one of these days the workingmen who run your business will cease to ask you for better wages or shorter hours, or any of these things that trouble you so.

One of these days men who run

your business FOR YOU will discover that if they can run it FOR YOU they can run it FOR THEMSELVES. Then, nstead of asking you for more wages, they will ask you for the business.

Better still, they may TAKE IT

WITHOUT THE ASKING. "I propose to run my own business

in my own way".

Such a man should go to the desert and run it.

MAKING A FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

Philadelphia Socialists in New Fight Against Unwarranted Interference of Police with Street Meeting - Will Resist Suppression of Agitation.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. - The Socialists of this city are again being interfered with by the police at their open-air meetings, after believing they had settled, thru several successful struggles, their right to use the public highway for peaceful assemblage. On Saturday, July 21, when about to hold a meeting in the 21st District, which comprises Massyunk, the Socialists were warned that the meeting would be stopped on the ground that the crowd which gathered was a nuisance. But, after talking the matter over with the police, the meeting was held without interference.
On last Saturday evening, Aug. 11,

however, when a meeting was about to be held in the same place, the speaker, Comrade McCue, was told be would be arrested, if he attempted to speak. Not being in a position to undergo arrest at this time, McCue deeisted. But the Socialists are determined not to let the matter rest there and they have notified the police that they intend to hold a meeting at the same corner on Saturday evening next, Aug. 18. They are prepared to pro test the case, if the speakers are arrested, and will fight it in the courts until the right of free speech in Phila-delphia is settled for all time.

LATER.-Three Socialists were arrested on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at the Cramp ship yards in Philadelphia. while holding noon hour meetings. This shows a concerted attempt to suppress Socialist agitation and Socialists will fight to the bitter end.

I. T. U. IN SESSION.

The International Typographical Union commenced its annual session at Colorado Springs, Colo., Monday morn-

Since the first of this year the national body and its subordinate branches have expended about \$1,750,000 in their fight with the Typothatæ to establish the eight-hour working day.

At the present time about 39,000 members of the L T. U. are working the eight-hour day and about 4,600 are

on strike to secure it. The eight-hour day has been established in about 9,000 printing offices in the United States and Canada, and about 500 shops in the same territory are controlled by the Typothatæ.

The convention will last a week or

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the campaign

New York: Leo Altschuler, List 31, \$1.50;

Rmil Anshansil, List 49, \$7; Joseph Baron-dess, List 91, \$14; V. Duscheck, List 404, 25c.; Wm. A. Evalenko, List 458, \$10; Wm. Frank, List 520, \$1; Edmund Franker, List 522, 88.25; Frwin Fuhrman, List 557, \$1; Philip Levine, List 588, \$1; J. Gill, Jr., List 594, \$1; A. L. Goldwater, List 622, \$1; Edw. Haussener, List 753, \$2; Max Herbst, List 753, \$5.95; Max Hubner, List 821, 50c.; U. Ehnli Joel, List 806, \$5; Arthur Kahn, List 811, 80, \$110, Max Lishersery, List 1380, \$110, Max List 1380, \$110, Max List 1380, \$110, Max List 1380, \$110, Max List 1380, \$110, M List 885, \$1.10; Max Lisbergery, List 1180, \$1.25; Harry Lockowftch, List 1139, \$1.50; N. Levenkron, List 1143, \$1; Thos. McGee, List 1208, \$2: Sam Mendelowitz, List 1229, \$1; Hanry Mers, List 1236, \$3; Ford. Meyer, List 1246, \$1; William Meyer, List 1264, \$5; List 1246, \$2; William Meyer, List 1264, \$5; P. Newman, List 1260, \$2.25; S. Nitsberg, List 1240, \$2.60; B. Organ, List 1263, \$1; Jacob Orkosky, List 1265, \$1; Bernhard Saxl, List 1613, \$1; John Short, List 1734, \$1; Juss Pisse Stebert, List 1744, \$4.05; J. G. Phelps Stokes, List 1841, \$150; Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, List 1841, \$150; Mark E. P. Week, List 1842, \$150; Mark E. Store, List 1842, \$2; P. W. Week, List Pastor Stokes, List 1841, \$150; Mark E. Swan, List 1804, \$2; R. W. Weeks, List 1804, \$2; R. W. Weeks, List 1860, \$10; Achille Zangara, List 205, \$11 Mrs. M. S. Oppenhelmer, List 1859, \$3; Conrad Abmelor, Creedmore, L. L. List 3278, \$5; J. Abeles, Sea Chiff, List 3879, \$1; Heyden Carruth, Tarrytown, List 3857, \$1; John J. Dervin, Stantsburg, List 8462, \$2,50; John Cuthbert, Freebort, L. L. List 3802, \$3; Geo. Lablick, one-third half-day's wage, \$2; M. S. 186; Carl Stitter, \$1; R. Lowandwitch, \$1; R. Lowandwitch, \$1; Sonn Wilkins, \$1; Gustavus Meyers, \$2; Geognatact, \$2; M. Wolf, \$2; A. K. & R. K. Br. \$4, for State Committee, \$22; do., do., \$50; total, \$517.95.

All contributions, whether intended for the State Committee or Local New York, should be sent to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street, New York. All contributions will be acknowledged and tabulated by locals. From the amounts collected by locals on lists the State Committee receives 40 per cent and the locals 60 per cent. This division of funds will enable the locals to carry on a vigorous campaign and should be an inducement for them to raise as much money as possible. By doing so, the locals, as well as the State Committee, will be in a better financial condition than hereto-

Up to the present the bulk of the contributions has come from Local New York, and it is hoped that the comrades up-state will realize that it behooves them to assist the State Committee so that a lively campaign may be conducted all over the state and speakers placed in as many unorganized places as possible.

All the speakers sent out by the State Committee have had enthusiastic audiences and the up-state workingmen were never so eager to listen to the Socialist gospel as at present. To take advantage of this splendid opportunity money will be needed, and a great deal more than in any other campaign, and the comrades thruout the state should make liberal contributions and remit as soon as possible.

And that is a child labor law!

tically sure to be declared unconstitushot at it.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 14.-A de-

The International Union of United

ance with recommendation of the national officers. Convention meets in Liederkranz Hall, 257 Richmond street,