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The Worker.

VOL. XV.-NO. 20.

BROOKLYN BANNER WISCONSIN

Organizer Schaefer Answers C. F. U. Critics.

Accusation That Socialist Banner Was Made by Scab Labor Shown to Be False - Incidentally, a Few Raps for

Politician Labor Leaders. Fred Schaefer, Organizer of Local Kings County of the Social Democratic Party, has issued a sharp reply to the criticisms made in the New York Central Federated Union and greedily seized on by the capitalist press, based on the allegation that the banner lately raised by Local Kings County was made by non-union labor. In refuting this false attack, he takes occasion to "get back" at labor leaders who play slitics in the capitalist parties. polities in the capitalist parties. All letter, which was approved by the Ch3 Committee, is as follows:

To the New York Central Federated

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:-At your "Dear Sira and bounds assertion was made by one of your delegates that the banner of this party in front was the banner of this party in front was of the Brooklyn Borough Hall was made by scabs. In answer to the same, permit me to submit a copy of a letter directed to the chairman of the Bunner Committee which will explain matters, and which is given below; the original is in my possession and may be seen at any time:

"NEW YORK SIGN PAINTING CO., "Social Democratic Party, William H.

"Social Termeration Schmidt.
"Dear Sir—I hereby inform you that the banner painted for you by us was painted by a union sign painter, as was our understanding.—Very truly yours.
"NEW YORK SIGN PAINTING CO.,
"per G. H. Heuckle, Supt."

L. Sow York Sign Painting

"Altho the New York Sign Painting Company is not a strict union place, Company is not a strict union place, we were compelled to give this work to some banner painter, because no strict union place could be located in the city of New York and the above letter will be sufficient evidence that the usual agreement was made, as is done in such cases, that the banner must be painted by a union man, which

was carried out.
"For the shortcomings of organized labor in not providing a regular uni shop where political banners can be made we are not responsible. Besides this firm-painted all signs and trans parencies for Typographical Union No. 6 at the time of the Sun' boycott. therefore this place was recommended by members of Number Six, because they carried out a similar contract for

them as absolutely reliable. "The Social Democratic Party is a union-lator party, which stands and has always stood for all the demands of organized labor. Your interest is our interest and our interest is your interest. Ninety per cent of our me hers are trade-union men, organized into a political body in order to accom-plish that which cannot be attained by the trade-union-namely, the collective ownership and control of industry and its management for all the peop the elimination of profit, interest, rents; and the production of wealth to satisfy the wants of all the people. "The Social Democratic Party is the

only union-labor party in the political field, We assist organized labor at all times. We stand by you at all times. But does organized labor stand by this union-labor party? Let us see. It is stated on authority that there are shout 200 000 union men in Greate New York. On last Election Day 25,000 votes were cast for this party, a labor party. Allowing them all to be then what about the other 175,000 union voters? Did they ab-stain from voting? Or did they vote for the old non-union parties? We think the latter is more probable. They se represent tives when in office (and elected there to by union men) issue all the injunc-tions against your unions, declare every labor law unconstitutional, order out the state and federal troops against your strikes, hold you liable for damages in strikes and boycotts, and in fact are responsible for all oppression. Can you consistently ask this union-labor party. the Social Democratic Party, to par the Social Democratic Party, to pay ronize your union labor in the face of the fact that 90 per cent of your mem-bers vote for non-union parties on Election Day?

"Every plank in the platform of the

Social Democratic Party is in the in-terest of the working class and against the capitalist system. For this party you will not vote. Every plank in the platforms of the Democratic and Re-publican parties is in the interest of the capitalist class and against you interest. Yet these parties organized labor supports, which leaves you at the mercy of grinding capitalism, whereas wage workers' party, the Social Dem ocratic Party, every office in the city would be filled by a union man. Then your criticism would be justified, only then and not before.

"Hoping that the union, which has

terial aid to the worker, will continue to appeal to him to develop his facul-ties and think for himself, and by do-ing so show the world that he has pride and character and makes some effort to defend a class-consciou defend a class-consciou working class at the polls on Election Day as well as on the economic field assuring you again that the Socia Democratic Party will stand by organ ized labor first, last, and all the time struggle and class rule, of master and

struggle and class rule, of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of pov-erty and shame, of cruelty and crime, d attain the birth of freedom, the wn of brotherhood, the beginning of

in, I am fraternally yours, "FRED SCHAEFER, Organizer, Local Kings County, Scial Democratic Party."

FEDERATION

State Labor Convention Points the Right Way.

Advises All Local Unions to Make Economic Study Part of Their Order of Business - Demands Stronger Efforts for Organization of Working Women - Commends Social Demogratic Party to Workers' Attention MILWAUKEE, Wis.-The Wiscon adopted three resolutions which, if the rank and file of the unious carry them into effect, point the way to industria freedom. The first throws upon the body of the working class the respon-sibility of thinking for themselves. It rends:

Whereas, The unprecedented concentra-tion of wealth in the United States and the rapid development of the trusts in almost every branch of industry make it obvious that capitalism will soon reach its culminating point, and will have to make room for another phase of civilization; and

Whereas, it is evident that this nation is destined to take the lead in this grand struggle for better conditions and higher culture; therefore be it

Resolved. That we hereby recommend to Resolved, That we hereby recommend to all organizations affiliated with the Wis-consin State Federation of Labor to kave their members study economic conditions, to have lectures upon these subjects in their lodge rooms and at meetings set spart for this purpose, and to do everything in their power for the enlightenment and in-tellectual advancement of the proletariat.

The second resolution calls attention of the working class, the less able to bear hardship, are in an even worse condition than the men, and calls for action to remedy this condition. It

Whereas, The present factory system is compelling an increased eithopment of women who, because they are women, are asked to work for wages sufficient to fur nish only a degraded living; and Whereas. The very conditions of woman's

employment are commonly such as to de-stroy health of body, mind and character; Resolved. That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organi zation among themselves, for the protection of their bushands, fathers, brothers.

eft: and furthermore be it Resolved. That the American Federation of Labor be requested to employ continually at least one woman who is capable of doing work in the capacity of general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the working women of the United States.

and children, as well as for their own bet

The third, pointing to political action as the most effective means of combatting the evils of capitalism and the rights of the working class, is as follows:

Whereas, The encroachment of corporate capital is threatening the life and liberty of this republic, as shown recently in Colorado, by suspension of the rights of histosa corpus, the denial of free speech, and by a subsidized press misinforming the public; and

Whereas, The eight-hour law and the discontinuance of government by injunction has been dealed by Congress, and the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties have shown that both of them are dominated absolutely by trusts and organized capital; and Whereas, The civic liberties of the masses are in danger, since disfranchisement of the white and black workingmen alike is being adopted by state legislation underguise of inability to read and write, or by the demands of property qualifications for voting; therefore be it Resolved, That we demand that the union men of this country do their duty by themselves and the producing class, to save to the people a representative govern-Whereas, The eight-hour law and the

save to the people a representative govern-ment and to secure the full product of lament and to secure the full product of la-bor for the workers; and furthermore be it. Resolved, That we call on all working-men, including farmers and the masses in general, to assist us in this by studying the aims and principles of the different capitalist parties and also of the Social Democracy, and by making use of their ballot for the emancipation of labor.

THE WORLD'S REAL RULERS. The twenty-four richest men in the world have been listed with John D Rockefeller at the top-with \$600,000,000,000, and Alphonse Heine of Paris at the bottom with \$75,000,000.

It is interesting to note that of this classification, six reside in New York, none of whom have less than \$100,000,000. London has but three of these money kings, and all England

Canada has three and the United residences elsewhere than in York, the two of them actually have houses here. They are Senator W. A. Clark of Butte, Mont., Hetty Green of Bellows Falls, Vt., and Marshall Field of Chicago, each credited with \$100,-

Mexico has a millionaire worth near ly \$300,000,000, and Lord Iveagh of Dublin worries along with \$110,000,-000. Prince Demidorff of St. Petersburg has \$200,000,000. Chile, Austria burg has \$200,000,000. Chile, Austria, and France each claim millionaires in the \$75,000,000, among whom is an archbishop with the suggestive name of Conn. It may be remarked that this Catholic prelate is actually a Jew whose name, before he was "convert ed" and apostolized, was Cohen. Australia is high on the list with Sir Jer voice Clarke and his \$150,000,000.

The wealth of the Rothschilds, Var derbilts, Goulds, and Astors is us quoted as the those great estates wer undivided, the twenty families of the Rothschilds being given as \$650,000, 600; of the fourteen Vanderbilt fami lies as \$450,000,000; of the five Gould families as \$105,000,000, and of the Astors as \$150,000,000.

We notice that Mr. Parry ha ingmen won't stick together, but he had to be shown half a million Social ist votes before he started. Jos. Wan-

IN MILWAUKEE.

Social Democratic Aldermen at Work.

Checkmate Several Old-Party Graft Schemes, Big and Little-Stand for Municipal Ownership and Protection of Public Health

Last Monday's meeting of the Mil-

waukee Common Council, says the "Social Democratic Herald", was a strenuous one for the Social Demo cratic aldermen. They took up the fight against the railroading thru of one of the worst railroad steals in connection with a new Sixth street viaduct, Alderman Welch (S. D.) showed that under the charter the city had the right to compel the railroad comexpense over their tracks and to keep them up to date, but that in 1891, during the notorious railroad control of legislation, a law was quietly worked thru permitting the city, if it chose, to compromise with the railroads in the matter of building viaduets, so as to waive the charter provision if it saw fit. Then the railroad company waited until it had enough railroad aldermen in the Council to put the finishing touches to the miserable job. This was the game that was being framed up. The Mayor and City Engineer had The Mayor and City Engineer had butted in and after the railroad company had agreed to contribute various sums toward the new viaduct, had go the railroad aldermen in the Council managed to partly get thru an acceptbond issue required a three-fourths vote, and thus the minority was large enough to kill it off. We quote the following from the "Daily News" report:

grab, told of the dirty work that had beet one in its behalf, and then killed off the Koerner \$206,000 bend Issue. The city's side of the proposition was presented en-tirely by Aldermen Weich and Seidel doth since of the proposition was presented enfirely by Aldermen Weich and Seidel thotil
S. D.) Aldermen Koerner and Fitzerskil
of the Fourth Ward did the special pleading for the railway hobbyist. The Fourth
Warders were swept off their feet by the
two Secialists who had them smothered
in a few minutes. Koerner then became
abusive and was rebuked by the President,
lie made a personal attack upon Alderman
Seidel, who replied briefly but effectively,
saying: "Once a clown, always a clown".

The nine Secial Democratis and Aldermen Fiebrantz, Meisenheimer, Stigliauer,
"Soidt, Braun, Snith, and Mailory were
who could not be lined up for
this denation of about \$200,000 to the Milwanker road.

Alderman Heath (S. D.) from the special committee to investigate the garbage crematory, brought in a minority report that handled the subject earlessly, showing where the blame for its mismanagement lay. He showed that the city administration was using the works as a place for putting its heelers into jobs between campaigns, that the great heat of the furnaces, which could be utilized to produce steam to run the pumping station next door to it, went entirely to waste, and that the Engle system was wasteful of coal and burned up commercial values in the garbage might be saved. He recommended that more up to date system be installed by the city, and that while the city paid higher wages to labor, this was offset by the profits a private company would expect to get out of a ontract, so that the people of the city. were largely wage-workers, de manded that the garbage be disposed of as a municipal undertaking. manity to set the example of higher wages and shorter hours". port was ordered printed in the pro-

The new committee, called for by the Socialists, to investigate up-to-date methods for disposing of garbage, has been appointed as follows: Rittleat (Dem.), Fiebrantz (Rep.), and Heath

Alderman Welch (S. D.) introduced an ordinance requiring the weighing of all coal sold in small lots (one ton, etc.), each dealer being required to furnish the purchaser an affidavit of weight at his own expense and the city to inspect the company scales. posed when the matter comes before he usual committee.

Alderman Melms (S. D.) introduced a oond ordinance for \$150,000 for a municipal electric lighting plant and it was sent to the committee on finance. Alderman Seidel (S. D.) introduced

an ordinance to require the sanitary cleaning of all street cars under rules to be provided by the Health Commis-

THREE NEW TRUSTS.

Three more big trusts have been formed during the last fortnight. The largest is the Car Building Trust consolidating nineteen companies all over the country. The capital is \$56,000,000. The next is the Pottery Combine, ab sorbing most of the crockery manufactures of East Liverpool, O., the center of that industry. The capital is

\$40,000,000.

The third is the California Raisin Merger, which unites the greatest raisin growers and the principal raisin packers of the state, thus putting an packers of the state, thus putting an end to their wars and enabling them to present a solid front to the workers who raise and pick and cure and pack the grapes, on the one hand, and the people who buy them, on the other. Thus trustification goes on, and thus the working people are being driven to Socialism.

—So far as telling things that are likely to result in "overthrowing the system," the ordinary Socialist "soap-boxer" has Tom Lawson beat a mile.

FROM ARGENTINA.

Peculiar Conditions Class Struggle There.

Dwing to Predominance of Great Agriculture Workers Can Strike With Hope of Success Only at One Season —Appeal to World's Transport Workers to Help Them by International Boycott.

The International Socialist Bureau has received the following communi cation from Alejandro Monteconhijo, Secretary of the Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic, which proposes an interesting plan of international action:

"The Argentine Socialist Party which has hitherto been free from any interference on the part of the govern ment, is now confronted by unfor-seen difficulties, which must be stud-led in order to find the most efficient means for their solution.

"These difficulties have created a alt uation full of uncertainty and well founded apprehension. For this reaser we have decided to familiarize yet with the circumstances and to ask you whether steps which we will suggest to you are timely and possible.

Peculiar Economic Conditions.

"The Argentine Republic is essent tially an agricultural country. Of our five million inhabitants, scatered over a territory of about three million kilo meters [1,150,000 square miles, about one-third the area of the United States |, forty-two-per cent live in citles and fifty-eight per cent in the rural districts.

"From the economic point of view, a few words will describe our coun try. It produces cereals, wool, and cattle, which are taken to the ports and shipped to Europe. Industrial de velopment, which has reached a certain point in two or three large cities, has not affected the essential character of the country in the least. This characteristic feature of Argentina implies logically an intermittent economic and commercial activity. "

"In the summer, when the crops are harvested and shipped to Europe, the economic and commercial activity reaches its citmax. In the winter, when the work of agriculture is end ed, this activity is at its lowest ebb. The demand for laborers is naturally directly dependent on the economic ac tivity of these seasons.

In the summer the laborers easily find employment in field work. In the winter the majority of them pass their time in the great cities.

"From the foregoing it follows that,

for the majority of the laborers of Ar gentina, the only season in which they can demand any improvement is in which hands are needed for the bar vest-that is, in the sum

The Harvest-Time Strikes. "Ever since a small labor organiza

tion exists in our country, we have every year great strikes, beginning in the month of November and ending in the month of March. In the first years in which the working class follower this plan of strikes during harves time, the capitalist class of Argentina was taken by surprise and had to ac quiesce, to the demand of the laborers But when these strikes continued and reached their climax in November 1962, especially in the capital, the capi talist class quickly brought pressure to bear on the government, and at the end of the year had a law passed exlling all foreigners who had taken a espicuous, part in those strikes ad when this did not suffice to break the strike of 1902 the government de clared martial law and crushed the

Martial Law Involved.

In the beginning of February, 1905 military revolts broke out in different parts of the republic. These were sup pressed by the government and the op ortunity grasped for the purpose of orelonging martial law for three onths more, for the avowed purpo of promoting, not alone 'law and or der', but also the gathering and exportation of the crops.
"Several strikes which were about

to be declared had to be suspended or account of martial law, which means in our country a complete suppression of all constitutional rights.

portant point of our subject. The orking class of Argentina fears, pe working class of Argentina fears, po-without good reason, that the govern-ment will adopt the policy of deciar ing martial law every year, for the purpose of anticipating the strike movement during harvest time; and if this assumption should prove to be true, the working class would be in a very difficult position, seeing that its organization is not strong en present to exert enough power to over come the effects of such a measure.

Ask International Aid. "With a view of heading off such

policy or of preparing eventually a defense on the part of the working class, we have decided to turn to you and ask you to ne gotiate by means of your Social-ist parties with the longshoremen of the principal ports of England, France Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Italy and to ascertain whether they would not be disposed to boycott all steam ers coming from Argentina, in case the government of our country should declare martial law or undertake to decree arbitrary measures against the strike movement, which our class in augurates every year as a weapon of the class struggle during harvest time. Mark well, that the boycott should extend only to steamers carrying a cargo

It will be remembered that, as Argen-tina is in the southern hemisphere, its aus-mer is at the time of our winter and yies

A WINNING FIGHT.

of harvest-products—that is, it would be in force from January to April. "We hope, comrades, that you will give us all the support necessary uncircumstances. If the longshoremen of the ports mentio are willing to perform this beautifu act of solidarity, which we are asking of them, be so kind as to let us know as soon as possible."

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo-cratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following con-tributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia:

Previously reported, \$3,385.89; thru "Volkszeitung", \$100; S. P., Local Syracuse, N. Y., \$5.45; coll. in Traiser's cigar shop, Beston, by Jos, Ballam, \$49; Jacob F. Miller, Collinsville, Ill., coll. among Polish comrades, \$7.76; A. L., \$1; H. W. Spakesfield, lattleton, N. 17., \$1; total to Aug. 7, \$2,500.00.

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

CRISIS FOR UNIONISM.

The Taff Vale and Denaby cases, in Eugland, in which employers were awarded damages against trade unions for business losses caused by strikes have been followed up by another in which the defendant was the Operative Printers' Associations' Society Meanwhile, the same game is going on in this country, and organized labor is being confronted with the alter native—either go into Socialist politics and put on the beach men tried and found true to working-class interests

Of the printers' case. London "Justice", the leading Socialist paper in England, says:

England, says:

The verdict affords additional evidence of the hopelessness of trade unions obtaining justice in the courts in the present state of the law. It shows that under existing circumstances the funds of the unions are entirely at the mercy of the employers, prejudiced judges, and juries drawn from the employing class, whenever they attempt to exercise their function of labor protection by means of a strike. The only other legal means epen to the inions lies in polytical action, and we are glad to see that so many unions are adopting this line. Here, however, attempts are being made to defeat them, by the lasest means, and to show that to spend money on endeavoring to that to spend money on en secure direct representation in the Legisla ture is an illegal use of their funds. The object of the employers is obvious. They alm at completely emasculating the unions at turning them into mere benefit societies at turning them into mere benefit societies, whose subscriptions may only be used to succor those who are maimed and injured in the service of capital, or to provide for their buriat, but may not be devoted to fighting the master class, either by means of a strike or on the political field. Even in their savings, the workers are to be muleted for the benefit of their masters!

BAVARIAN LANDTAG ELECTIONS.

The Bayarian Landtag elections have the Liberals and sweeping victory for the Clericals. The leading issue was a proposed electoral reform, extending the suffrage and substituting direct fo indirect election. The Liberals oppose the change and the Clericals pledge it their support. The Social Demo crais, being practically impotent under the present law, gave their aid in general to the Clerical party on the strength of this pledge. It remains to be seen whether the priest-politicians will keep their word and whether the good results for our party from so strange an alliance will overbalance

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS JOIN

IN PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS. Our Italian comrades have actively joined in the demonstrations for inter national peace. A great meeting was recently held to protest against the proposed increase of the navy. One of speakers said that the Socialists of would assuredly break up the Italy Triple Alliance the moment that, instead of serving as a guaranty of peace, it began to be used as a means to threaten the Anglo-French entente and to alienate Italy from the two great powers of Europe which most nearly realize the ideals of liberty. Through the conscious efforts of the nternational Social Democracy, he unstable diplomatic ances would ultimately be replaced by understandings which would zele the cannons and chain up the dogs of war."

RELGIAN TRADE UNIONS.

A conference of the Belgian trade unions recently held at Liège was at-tended by 201 delegates from 165 groups, of which 154 are affiliated with the Socialist Party, whilst elever designate themselves as neutral. Suc cor by government to be rendered to the unemployed was the chief point to discussion. A motion of Comra to discussion. A motion of Comrate Vandervelde to fix a date for a Trade Union Day to be held regularly for union propaganda all over the country was carried unanimously.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN AUSTRIAN TOWN ELECTIONS

The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" reorts hard-won but substantial Social ports nard-won but substantial Social-ist victories in the communal elections of Atgersdorf, Floridsdorf, Gmuend, Hainburg, Hainfeld, Leobersdorf, Stockerau, and Traismauer, These victories are of significance because obtained in the face of a coalition of government, the Catholic church, and an unscrupulous, reactionary, ignorant middle-class, which does not shrink from hiring armed boodlums to interfrom hiring armed hoodlums to inter-fere with the voting of laboring men, who often have to go to the polls in organized bodies to overawe these nowers of darkness. owers of darkness

Socialists Successfully Defend Free Speech.

Comrades in Oakland and Toledo, as Well as Portland and Seattle, Score a Victory - San Diego's Disgrace -Interference in Erie.

Last week we chronicled Socialist victory in the free-speech contest at Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. This week we have to continue the story of our winning fight.

Dakland Comrades Win.

Our comrades in Oakland seem to have won their fight. At last, after nearly a score of arrests had been made and members or sympathizers of the party obliged to put up abou 2,000 ball, the first case was brough to trial. The city authorities tried to get the Socialist speaker sentenced to two months in jail for speaking on the street, but they couldn't get a jury mean enough to do their bidding and he was acquitted. This,it is supposed will end the attack at that point.

Toledo Socialists, Too.

At Toledo, O., our comrades have been equally successful, and with less difficulty. The Board of Public Service of that city had been threatening to prevent the making of speeches at Park. But when the time came, we are informed, they backed down and made no trouble.

An Amusing Incident.

Meanwhile, the fight has broken ou other points. Thus we learn that State Organizer George Breiel of was arrested at Lima, while address ing a crowd of 2,000 persons on the street. In this case, however, the crowd insisted so strenuously on the speaker's instant release that the po-lice decided that "discretion was the better part of valor", and asked Breiel please to leave the jail and go out and quiet the "mob". He did so, addressed an enthusiastic meeting, and went or his way triumphant, leaving the authorities as the laughing-stock of th town. San Diego's Disgrace.

The case of Geo. W. Woodbey o

San Diego is attracting much interest, Woodbey is a colored man, paster of a Baptist church, and an active memher of the Socialist Party. Some two or three weeks ago, while addressing an open-air meeting be was interrupt ed by a policeman, who called him a "damned nigger" and other epithets o the sort, dragged him from the plat form and struck him repeatedly, although he had made no attempt to resist the officer's unlawful conduct. He brough action against the officer for assaul and battery. Job Harriman of Los Angeles was engaged to assist the County Attorney in the prosecution Eight witnesses testified to the bruta character of the assault and the de fendant did not dare to go on the stand in his own behalf and did not produce a single witness. Yet a jury of twelve merchants brought in a ver dict acquitting the officer. Woodbey is a Socialist and a "nigger"—two suf ficient reasons for these respectable gentlemen to exonerate any blue-coat-ed ruffian who might assault him. It may be added that San Diego is domi by the Sugar Trust, and mos of the merchants are ready to perjure their souls away rather than offend it by giving a square deal to Socialists

Interference in Erie. Erle Pa has had its little taste o

police persecution, too. On July 22 Ella Reeve Cohen reached Erie on her tour under the direction of the State mittee. She addressed a very suc cessful open-air meeting and the comrades asked her to speak again at the same place the next evening. It has for some time been customary to hold such meetings on Sunday evening But the bosses of the town decided to interfere. They did not like to see so many people listening to a Socialist speaker instead of patronizing the saloons and other resorts, which were all "wide open". At any rate, as soon as Mrs. Cohen mounted the platform ders from the Chief not to allow the meeting. Mrs. Cohen and another The captain in charge broke into tirade against the Socialists and de Mrs. Cohen returned to the corner where a large crowd was waiting and the chairman introduced her. Before she had uttered three sentences she was arrested and taken to the station the crowd accompanying her with every evidence of enthusiasm. She was released on cash bail.

It seems probable, however, that the hope have since spoken without moles tation. The fact that the local has hown itself ready to fight the case out has perhaps won the fight in advance

MITCHELL'S WARNING President Mitchell of the United

Mine Workers issued a note of warning of what is coming in a speech in the district convention at Dunmore, Pa., last week. He says:

Never in my life have I felt more con-cerned about the entire mining situation than now. I don't know whether you fully realize what confronts us on April 1 next year. Every miner will be without a con-tract. Every miner will be in a position to demand what he wapts. There will be no agreement or board of arbitration to deter you. But, while we will have the liberty to make demands. He operators will also o make demands, the operators will also be at freedom to make demands on us be at freedom to make demands on us. There are external evidences that they will have some. On every hand stockades and fences are being built, places are being filled with every available pound of coal. They are not doing it for pleasure. Indications are that they are preparing to resist your demands or make demands on you.

NEW YORK BAKERS' STRIKE.

Mayor McClellan's police are club- | fered to promise the ten-bour day as bing striking bakers, just as Mayor Low's police clubbed the women who met to protest against the extortions of the Meat Trust, just as Mayor Van Wyck's pelice clubbed striking printers and striking cigarmakers.

Don't blame the policemen. They are only obeying orders. Blame Mr. McClellan, if you like, as a servile tool of the capitalists. Blame the capitalists-if you have a right to. But IF YOU VOTED FOR CAPITALISM. under its Democratic or its Republican label, YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO BLAME ANYONE BUT YOURSELF.

Two thousand Jewish bakers of the East Side are on strike for a ten-hour day. They have been working twelve. thirteen, or fourteen hours a day, and making fortunes for their bosses by the ruln of their own health. They are helpless individually. Unless they stand together, each must submit to the master's terms. So they have decided to act in unison, to insist on the ten-hour day and, as a guaranty of that, the recognition of the union

Were you ever in a bakershop? If not, were you ever in a Turkish bath? Fancy working in the atmosphere of a Turkish bath, with various unsavory odors thrown in-for a bakeshop is far worse-for fourteen hours a day. Fancy having to do that or else leave the trade, bunt another job in vain. turn tramp and go to the devil. Wouldn't YOU strike? And don't YOU sympathize with the bakers who have struck? Are they not right? Under the long hours enforced by the

bosses, the health of the bakers gives way, they contract consumption and in even fair health. Incidentally, THEIR SICKNESS, PRODUCED BY THE CONDITIONS WHICK AND THE THE PROPERTY OF TH THE CONDITIONS WHICH OF WORKER'S Children Death Town Fur BIG PROFITS TO THEIR BOSSES, the United States of America. BREAD THAT YOU EAT. Think about that, if you are a stickler for individualism.

Wouldn't you strike? Don't you sym- power, labor laws are always t pathize with these strikers? Are they

not right? If you think they are right, YOU WILL HELP THEM. How? By insisting that every loaf of bread you buy bears the UNION LABEL. Even if you, reader, live in Florida or California, your demand for the union label will help these strikers on the East Side of New York.

But that isn't all.

Don't believe the story sent out by the Associated Press that the strike was settled on Tuesday. It was not. The bosses saw defeat facing them and they offered a compromise. They of WAIT TOO LONG.

a slight increase of wages, but th refused to recognize the union. The insisted on the "open shop". The striers refused, and they were right.

THE "OPEN SHOP" MEANS T RIGHT OF THE BOSS TO "FILE ANY MAN WHO INSISTS ON TH BOSS KEEPING HIS PROMIS AND THE BOSS KEEPS HIS PR ISES ONLY WHEN THE WORK! MEN'S ORGANIZATION FORC HIM TO DO SO.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Again: Do not be deceived by the stories of violence. Even the "Sun" the bitterest enemy of trade unionism admits that these reports are false. It. the news columns of the "Evenine Sun" of Aug. 7 we read:

"It was carefully explained to in quirers, however, that it was not the strikers that were responsible for the violence but gangs of thugs of the Monk Eastman type whom the bost bakers had hired to do up the strikers This seems to be partly true. Several bakers said this morning that gangs of hoodlums had come to them promising to protect them from the strikers for considerations varying from \$200, but threatening to join the strikers if the protection money wasn't paid over. Several of the bakers have given up this protection money, but the most of them have refused."

If the "Sun" admits this much, we may be sure that much more is true. As a matter of fact, we can state that the violence on the East Side is the work of ruffians who are working for the employers and "working" them at

Finally, remember that the United States Supreme Court is on the side of the bosses.

declared UNCONSTITUTIONAL In the court of last resort, so

as the two capitalist parties an unconstitutional. The "Miners' ! zine" is right in putting it thus: Workingman, YOU are UNCO TUTIONAL!"

So long as the workingmen coto vote for the two parties that for private ownership of the mea. production, they will have to su from the consequences of that syst exploitation of the workers for the benefit of the owners. But they have the ballot yet. THEY CAN STOP THIS SYSTEM OF ROBBERT WHEN THEY WILL-IF THEY VOTE THEIR OWN CLASS INTO POWER-AND IF THEY DO NOT

ONE OF THE "STRAWS".

DOWAGIAC, Mich.-The Socialists lected a member of the Public School Board at the largest annual scho meeting ever held in this city, defeat-ing his Republican opponent by a vote

of two to one. This is the first break in a solid n chine Republican School Board in twenty years.

In 1900 the vote here for Debs was 2. Last fall it was 99. Now we have elected J. Eugene Andress, an active member of Local Dowagiac, a member of the School Board for three years. We are growing some and then som

SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE MORRIS-SHOW DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The friends of the Morris-Shaw Dra-matic Society will be pleased to hear that its second performance will take Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, As finances of an organization are always of interest to the attending public, the committee announces that the proceeds derived from this performance cal Kings County. At present it is no necessary to go into details concerning the play, but it may be said that its initial offering has been pronounced by all who saw its long run years ago "a success second to none The Society intends to make this

second attempt with a comedy-drama and step by step to advance to draand step by step to advance to dra-mas of class-conscious tendencies, ex-posing the degradation of our present system and the aspiration for eco-nomic and intellectual betterment of the working class, disseminating the principles of Socialism by the aid of the dramatic art.

"Strife, or Master and Man" is the lay selected. Details as to characplay sel ters will follow.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE UNIONS.

The trade unions of New Zealand have increased their membership 54 per cent since 1909—from 191 unions with 17,989 members to 260 unions with a membership of 27,714. This constitutes 44 per cent of the total of 63,968 workers coming under the fac-tory inspection, from which enly a few small enterprises are exempt.

-Correspondents should be brief. etter of 200 words to much more likely to

PROGRESS IN HOLLAND

The Socialist vote in the recent par-liamentary election in Holland amount-ed to 67,743. At the last preceding election in 1901 we had 38,279 and is 1897 we had 13,035.

We have elected seven out of the 100 members of the House of Representatives—all on second ballot. In 1901 also we elected seven and later our original places has been lost and the Amsterdam district gained on the by-election has been held. New coalitions among the other parties account for the fact that the increase of 75 per cent in our popular representa-bring any increase in our representagive our delegation a greater influen-than it had in the last parliament.

The organized party membership increased during the last year from 5,600 to 6,100, in spite of the disrup-tive attacks of the half-anarck'st faction led by Domeia Niewenhuls, which corresponds pretty closely to the ele-ments represented by DeLeon, Hagerty, and Trautmann in this country.

GAINS IN BRITISH CITIES.

"Justice" reports another Social Democratic municipal victory—the third in close succession—this time at Carlisle, following those in Battersea, and Edmonton. G. Elwood was elect-ed to the Board of Guardians by a vote of 1,000 against 401 for the Cathelic candidate.

At Crawshamsbooth two by-elecis were held in July. J. Barnes w. 50 candidate in both. In the first polled 180 votes against 309 for h J Liberal opponent and in the second 2016 against 228 for his Conservative opponent. The old parties worked amicably together, but our gain is most atisfactory.

DIE ALTE GENOSSEN" IN AUSTRALIA Adelaide, South Australia, has a live-

ly German Socialist Club of 850

ers, which lately commemorated its nineteenth anniversary. The club possesses a library of 4,000 books, among them 700 in the English language. little while ago they contributed \$100 toward the funds for the daily paper of the Labor party and \$50 to the per manent campaign funds. These stol old "Dutchmen" have done much their everlasting energy and pe to build up the powerful beYork, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

he Socialist Party (the Social Democrati ty of New York) has passed through it d general election. Its growing powe adjected by the increase of its vote:

(State and Congressional)...229.

and LPARTY FMRIEM

New York City Ticket.

Algernon Lee.

Cortes W. Cavanaugh.

Morris Braun.

The latest thing in twentieth-cen

Spetion forbidding a member of

ity conneil to vote for a certain pro

posed ordinance. An injunction of the

soon have such injunctions made per

the executive officers of countles

ent-and mandamuses, to match

ort was recently issued in Salt Lake

FOR MAYOR-

BOR CONTROLLER-

OF ALDERMEN

are likely to yield the hi

res sil business communications, and money orders, checks and drafts pry The Worker, Communications con the editorial department of the should be addressed to the foliate Worker. Communications for the detungs should be separately adperous? If so, let him listen and be convinced. The Steel Trust made "net earnings" of \$30,300,000 last quarterseven millions more than in the precommunications should be separately adcommunications should be written
lisk and on one side of the paper;
we should not be abbreviated; every letshould bear the writer's name and adsix and matter should be put in as fewwith these requirements are likely to
disregarded. Rejected manuscripts with
he returned unless stamps are onclosed,
beerthese every sent to individual
beerthese are never sent to individual
beerthese to the stamp of the
Kollowing receipt of money.

The Worker goes to drop sews should
the following receipt of money.

The Worker goes to drop sews should
a office by Monday, whenever possible.

They or the ref the Editors may be seen eding quarter, eleven millions more than in the corresponding quarter of 1904. After setting aside \$6,000,000 for depreciation, replacement, and special improvements, \$7,500,000 for enlargement of plant and purchase of new properties, and \$3,000,000 for general reserve, there was still about fourteen millions to be divided among the owntheir communications in time to their communications in time of the Kallivira may be seen and it the office by the communication of the Kallivira may be seen a not in the office between 4 and it the ers of bonds and preferred stocks, Yes, indeed, we bondholders and preferred stockholders are doing very well, thank you. As for the 165,000 men days.

idays.

idays. who work in the Trust's mines, furnaces, foundries, and mills and produce all this-well they are getting almost as big wages as they were five

Justice Lambert of the New York Supreme Court last week granted at injunction forbidding Police Commissioner McAdoo to station policemen in front of a certain fashionable clubhouse, which, the Commisioner claims, is actually a gambling den. Imagine a Socialist on the bench taking this as a precedent and issuing an injunction, in a case like that of the recent Interborough strike, forbidding the Police Commissioner to put half the police force of the city at the disposal of strike bosses-as McAdoo union, the transition ticket will did. Wouldn't there be a howl from ocean steamships and transce. the old-party press against such "judi-Capital is in its subsectial usurpation"! But perhaps the alist makes investments where proving give injunctions for the deernat onal. The sodera chingmen really prefer to have

nore work. Hurrah for prosperity!

fense of gamblers and the persecution of strikers. If not, they will have a chance this fall to vote for some of the other sort. It is a sure thing that a Socialist judge would make good use of all the precedents he found, just turning them inside-out for the benefit of the working class.

"Efficiency" is the pet word of the defenders of capitalism, and "men who do things" are their idols. Now what we want to know is whether that Albany building collapse was an evidence of efficiency. Judging from the score or so of similar incidents happening in New York City within the last year-only one, fortunately, ape Arm of Labor upholding the proaching this in number of lives lost r a party which appeals only to the -it is a fair sample of capitalist business methods. And among "men who do ingle vote that does not represent things" are we to include contractors conviction in the voter's mind. who, in order to defeat the unious, keep down expenses, and locrease profits, put on such jobs workmen so inexperienced and ignorant as to pull out the sole support from under the center of a building where hundreds of people are engaged? Is that sort FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD of "captain of industry" the ideal of Messrs, Roosevelt, Eliot, Carnegle, and Parry? We know, of course, that it is that sort of entrepreneur that "gets OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. there", under capitalism,

1901, for Mayor ... 9.834 1906, for Mayor ... 16,956 1904, for President ... 24,512 The Venezuelan Court of Casse corresponding to our United States Supreme Court-has rendered a de cision against the Bermudez Asphalt tury capitalist jurisprudence is a court Company in the controversy between that corporation and the Venezuelan government. From all information at hand it appears that the court was perfectly right. The Asphalt Trust is (ii) It was dissolved, indeed, on nothing more nor less than a band of hearing. But who knows? We may financial buccaneers who contiding in their "pull" with the United States government-and well they might, conthem, telling aldermen that they must sidering the records of Loomis, Morrote for some other ordinances. We ton, and others and counting on the already have the courts giving orders weakness of Venezuela, have under taken to loot that country at the same time that they or their allies, the street paving contractors, were holding up American cities on public contracts Venezuela for the Venezuelana" is the sence of President Castro's policy, and it ought to command the respecof every American. There is every reason to fear that this affair will b uade the pretext for "big stick" demerstrations from Washington, and pos albly even for war. If so, every Social ist in the United States must raise his voice against a government which makes itself the collecting agent for Wall Street swindlers.

> Nicaragua is another of our small eighbors that is likely to have cause to rue the power of the United States government and its subservience to high finance. Last Sunday's "Th gave an account of the en one of land, mines, and retimese in that territory held by an American syndicate dominated by Standard Of men. If the Nicaraguan governmen shows the slightest disposition to pro

country against whatever measures of exploitation the Rockefellers and their associates may see fit to adopt, no doubt we shall see the honor of the Stars and Stripes and "manifest destiny" appealed to again to help the thieves.

J. Pierpont Morgan lunched with the President at Oyster Bay Monday and "discussed with him the latest developments in connection with the efforts now being made by the Chinese gov ernment to buy out the American con ression for the Canton-Kankow railway, which is held by the American China Development Company, of which the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. now holds the controlling interest." So the press dispatches inform us, adding that "Mr. Morgan's visit was in re sponse to an invitation from the President." This particular Chinese railway concession-in which not only Morgan, but Leopold of Belgium (king, stock-jobber, and debauchee), and a group of European Jewish bankers are concerned-is one of the foulest bits of finance and diplomatic fraud in history. Closely connected with it is a similar affair in the Philippines, in which Mr. Taft-the advocate of disfranchisement-has his hand. The Worker will probably give a detailed account of both in the near future, as a sample picture of capitalist methods.

One of the first things M. Witte did after arriving in this country was to have a confidential interview with Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank-the chief bank of the Rockefeller group. This is not withyears ago and doing considerably out a meaning. It is not, after all, the Tsar and the Mikado that dictate peace and war. It is the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers and their kind.

HOW ROOSEVELT CLASSIFIES THE CRIMINALS.

The Reading, Pa., "Union Sentinel" calls attention to the way in which the administration at Washington draws class lines among criminalsthat is, among convicted criminals, to say nothing of Addicks, Morton Loomis, et id genus omne,

A year or two ago a counterfeiting plant was discovered at Lancaster, ar rests were made, and six men were sent to prison-Ingham, Newitt, Kon die Jacobs, Taylor, and Bredell.

Several months ago President Roos velt pardoned Ingham and Newitt. Now he has pardoned Jacobs and Ken dig. Taylor and Bedell still lie in

Now here is the point.

Ingham and Newitt were the most guilty of the lot. They were public officials who, for a share in the profits of the illegal business, allowed it to go on, altho they were sworn to uphold the law.

They were pardoned first. Jacobs and Kendig were the next in

guilt. They were the planners and directors of the crime. They took the chance of "ten years or ten millions". They were professional counterfeiters. They are pardoned next.

Taylor and Bredell were working-

men. They were engravers, hired to do the work of the professional counterfeiters. They were to get wages for doing the mechanical work that the hend criminals could not do.

We need not comment. It is a beautiful illustration of "even-handed jus tice" and "the square deal", under capitalist rule.

JEROME'S "INDEPENDENCE".

So Jerome is getting "independent". ch? Well, that's nothing new, It seems to us that for almost four long years he has been pretty impudently independent of the people whose votes elected him.

They wanted him to prosecute the Tarrant people, whose violation of the law about storing explosives cansed the killing of a score of working girls he nolle prossed the indictments. They wanted him to prosecute the New York Central officers and directors whose criminal "economy" caused the tunnel collision: he let the Vanderbilts, the Rossiters, Rockefeller, Morgan, Depew, Mills. Bliss, and the rest of these actu ally responsible persons go, and get an indictment against poor Engineer Wis ker. They wanted him to prosecute the Darlington contractors whose greed caused the death of twenty-three workingmen; one of the gullty persons was indicted and Jerome allowed him to escape. They wanted him to prose cute the authors of the Slocum horror he talked and talked, and did not take a step. They wanted him to prosecute the law-brenking landlords who were responsible for the loss of twenty-one Italian laborers' lives in a West Side tenement fire, for the loss of four teen Jewish workers' lives in a Broome street tenement fire, for the loss of at least a comple of hundred working people's lives in other tene ment fires; he did not move against one of those rich criminals. They wanted him to prosecute the Interbor ough Company and its agents for vic lating the law regulating employment agencies in order to import inexperi enced mea and put them to work in the Subway to break the strike, and

Yes, we think Jerome has proved hi the quarter

est Bolasont and his gang.

and the charter of the company in

many other ways; he did not lift a fin

tically violating the law

dependence, in this sense, means his complete subservience to capitalist infuence. By all means, let the Citizens' Union run him again for District Attorney, or run him for Mayor, or for any office on the list. He is just their type of man.

SOME LESSONS FROM THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

Three or four points about the big railway telegraphers' strike in the Northwest seem worthy of notice, not only for their present interest, but for their general application.

One of these points is the fact that on a considerable part of the line, when the telegraphers went out, the companies found it possible to get along without them for the time-with some inconvenience, indeed, but yet well enough to fight the strike-by the use of the long-distance telephone. This is but one of many instances in which the latest developments of science and invention are, under the present system, turned into weapons by which the capitalist class subdues the workers to its will.

A second point is the fact that the telegraphers were willing to submit all their demands to arbitration, but that the railway capitalists absolutely re fused. "Accept our terms or get out". was their only word to their workmen. This is the usual thing. And yet the spokesmen of capitalism have the impudence to pose as advocates of "harmony between capital and labor" and denounce the unions for "stirring up strife".

A third point is the fact that the United States government has declared itself ready to lead its aid to the railway companies if needed. This is shown in the following dispatch of

"Attorney-General Moody to-day telegraphed the United States District Attorneys in northwestern states to investigate the facts as to the interroption of telegraph service on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific rail-roads, in view of the government's duty to keep unobstructed the avenues

of interstate commerce. Pollowing is the telegram of the Attorney-General to the District At-

am informed that for several days the transmission of interstate, foreign, and government messages over the Western Union lines, which follow the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, has been serious interrupted. In such a situation, if t exists, the government whose duty t is, by all means at its command, to keep open and unobstructed the aveprotect its own communications, has grave concern. You will immediately investigate with all possible speed the facts, and if you find the interruption exists, endeavor to ascertain the rea-son, reporting to me fully by wire."

The United States mails and interstate commerce are cloaks that, like charity, cover a multitude of sins, Railway companies may charge the covernment double or treble rates for carrrying the malls, they may put on slow trains at their sweet will, they may give rebates and discriminate between shippers, and Republican and Democratic administration alike talk, but do nothing. But let a strike of telegraphers or rallway workmen interfere with the rallway capitalists' profits, and the government, whether headed by a Cleveland or a Roosevelt. uddenly awakes to its duty to protect the United States mails and interstate commerce.

The last point we have to note is that the officers of the railways concerned have given plain notice thru interviews in the local papers that the strikers will be blacklisted all over the land if the strike fails. "We shall report these men to the bonding companies", says one railway official, "and of course no company in the United States will furnish bond for one of these men to get a new situation. "The right to work" is the text for many an anti-union editorial and sermon, Here we see what the right to work amounts to under capitalism. The class that owns the means of produc tion and transportation, the opportunities of employment, can grant or deny this "right" at their pleasure. Under capitalism, the chance to work which for workingmen, means the chance to live is not a right, but a privilege, controlled by the propertied class.

And the workingmen, being also voters, can change all this when they

THE LACKAWANNA'S GUILT. It was a remarkable accident-that ackawanna ferry and dock fire. The accidental feature was, not that the fire occurred, but that it occurred at such an hour that there were no great rowds and no loss of life resulted As for the fire itself, it was no accident. It was the inevitable result of the criminal "thrift" of the Lackswanna capitalists. Their pier and str tion was a fire-trap; so is each of their ferry boats. By a singular coincidence it hannens that fruit two days before the fire a Hoboken man in a letter to the "Times" had called attention to the obvious danger of fire on the boats and to the horrors that would name if a fire should get started in the rush hours. Since the fire, Lackawanns officials have openly said that is east no loss to them, that they would have but to rebuild the station am now and the fire saved the expense of cering away the old structure.

The Lackswanns is no exc Practically all the ferry boats and

adiacent waterfronts are veritable tinder-boxes. They are cheap. Cheapness means bigger profits for the own ers. That some hundreds of thou sands of persons risk their lives daily in these profitable structures counts for nothing.

Some day a ferry fire will happen that will eclipse even the Slocum dis aster. Will the people learn by it that, in order to safeguard their lives they must publicly own and contro the means of transit from their homes to their work? Yes, they will learn fr time. But what a hideous list of object-lessons it takes to teach them!

The financial report of the Lacks

wappa, published in the New York dailies on the Sunday preceding the fire, throws a vivid light on the criminality of the capitalists in control. It showed that for many months past Lackawanna stock has stood at a premium of from 150 to 340 per cent, that this price is justified by the enormou profits "earned", that in the year 1904 the company made profits of 26 per cent on its nominal investment, paying 17 per cent dividends on its stoc and yet carrying over a surplus of \$21,000,000. With this enormous wealth at its disposal, the company has yet continued the use of boats and stations that are known to be deaun-traps-and the public has "stood for it". The Lackawanna and the other corporafortions will continue thus to trade on the employees' and passengers' lives until the latter use their political power to protect human life as against profit, by voting for Socialism.

The Administration decided, a few weeks ago, to import 2,000 Italians, 2,000 Japanese and 2,000 Chinese contract laborers to work on the Panama

Canal The Japanese Government seems to be more careful of the welfare of its working class than the American, to judge from the two dis-

patches following: "TOKIO, Aug. 3.-The emigration

authorities object to sending laborers to Panama to work on the canal, on the ground that the conditions there unsatisfactory. They assert that there are no arrangements to care for the sick, no provisions for sending home the families of dead laborers. and no allowance of passage money They also assert that the drinking wa and sanitary conditions are bad. The government placed the question of sending laborers before the emigration officers, who reported as stated in the foregoing.

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- The Administration will meet the action of the Japanese officials, who recently deermined that Panama was not fit for Japanese laborers, by issning adverisements for American laborers to work on the canal. It is the intention to point out the advantages of the work, the good wages, the improved sanitary conditions, and the care exercised by the government over the ieu in order to attract laborers to the Isthmus.

Conditions that are too bad for Japaiese laborers are good enough for free born Americans, it seems. And the Americans have only themselves to blame for this low estimate of their value, for they have the ballot in their hands.

"WOMEN IN AUTO AIDED A VICTIM

engers in a Machine Said to Be Owned by Millionaire Hobart Park, Cared for Man It Injured".

That is one of the big headlines in Tuesday's "Evening World". It is such a rare thing for our millionaires to have the humanity or decency to stop and look after the people they run down with their autos that, v hen such a thing does occur, it is considered a sensation". And these people call themselves "the better classes"!

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER GREASING THE HINGES

In reply to some inquiries from com-ndes in the West we would say that the statement made by L. D. Mayes in the "Social Democratic Herald" to the feet that our mayoralty candidate as cepted a challenge to debate against municipal ownership is unqualifiedly alse. If L. D. Mayes read the iss of The Worker which came out at leas we days before he wrote that letter rades Lee and Hanford agreed to de onte and did actually debate was: Mu nicipal Ownership-Which Party Shal Introduce it? We had a written and igned agreement stating that subject fixing the time and order o king. The evening before the de bate, Mr. Hearst's paper printed an an-nouncement in which the names of the debaters were given wrong and it was falsely stated that the Socialist repre sentatives would speak against muni-cipal ownership: the same falsehood, with a few frills added, was repeated in the alleged report of the debate in Hearst's morning paper two days later. We are so used to dishonest treatment from the Hearst papers as well as from the rest of the capitalist press that we are no longer surprised at any-thing they may say. We are a little surprised and aggreed, however, when a member of our party makes Hearst's lies the basis for such an attack in another party paper as this of L. D. Mayes. Still, we are not losing much sleep over it. People who do this sort of thing make their own rep-utations and punish themselves, in the

In another column we print a letter from Comrade Martin of Onio in an swer to our editorial of last week of the Crestline referendum. We are no going to go into any controversy. Our time and our space are too fully occu-pled with other matters. We are not ed by Comrade Martin's argu we believe it the stron ments, the we best on the side. We hold no brief for Comrade Berges or the Wiscondin State Committee. We have never defended their laxity of

tactics or their insufferable egotism: on the contrary, we have criticised them severely enough to win their hearty dislike. But it does not follow that we can advise the use of the most drastic methods of party discipline We believe that milder methods will points in Comrade Martin's letter, and some pretty small ones. For instance New York as well as Wisconsin ha sometimes bought the same number of dues-stamps for months togethe and sometimes bought none; and we know that New York has not perpe-trated any fraud; the statement made proves nothing; it is on the average for the year that membership and rep resentation are computed. Again, w must remark that the man who threat ens to leave the party if a certain thing is not done—be his name Berger or Martin—is not the kind of Socialist we confide in: we would not wish to expel him for the threat; but if he on without him. We still think that the propositions ought to be defeated
—not for the sentimental reasons Comrade Martin attributes to us, but for

reasons that we have explained. space The Worker can give to the disussion of party matters, in view of its this account we do not print the statement issued by the Wisconsin State Executive Board in regard to the Crestline referendum. All the points in it have, we think, already been presented in The Worker. We do, how-ever, advise that every local secretary send to State Secretary E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, for a copy of this document and that it be read in each local before a vote is taken

POOR MAYOR DUNNE

Mayor Dunne said recently in Bos ton he does not hope for any imme diate change in regard to municipal diate change in regard to municipal ownership. He sees city ownership "in the dim future". . . If we remember rightly a very large number of people preferred to vote for Dunne rather preferred to vote for Dunne rather than for Socialism because Socialism contemplated municipal ownership "in the dim future". They wanted it now so they voted for Dunne, who now see nunicipal ownership realized "in the dim future". They failed to take into consideration that the quickest way to get municipal ownership was to array against the powerful corporations the solid might of the working-class political party. They preferred to you for a political straddle-bug who stands one foot on the labor side of the gulf that divides the classes and his other foot on the capitalist side. Straddling is a very weak posture to be in when fighting the corporate powers,-Chicago Socialist

ECHO OF BELL'S CAMPAIGN.

Citizens of Telluride, Colo., are not presenting claims against the state, be-cause, under martial law, their weapons of defense were taken from the strenuous days of the strike. The Denver "Post" contained the follow ing in its news columns, which is cer tainly complimentary to those "brave boys" who upheld law and order:

Adjutant General Bulkeley Wells is val ly striving to compromise the claims of appropriated by troops during the reign of martial law. The guns were taken up and receipts given so that they could be returned to their owners later, but the best of ed to their owners later, but the least of the pieces were taken by the national guardsmen for their own private use and never turned over to the state. The calaim on the state will amount to \$2,500, which are to be paid out of the riot fund.

The artillery belonging to the citi zens of Telluride, which was taken by the National Guard of Colorado, has found a place in those armorie that are conducted by pawn-shop

speculators. When thieves wear the uniform of soldiers to uphold "law and order" i claim to every constitutional right that is guaranteed by our organic laws to military highwaymen under mandate of martial law. These sol dier thieves will not be prosecuted but the stae will make good to the

OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

citizens who are mourning the loss of

their guns .- Miners' Magazine

ing out of the golden bag. The cat le labeled "Chinese Immigration". the bag is the Golden Gate of California. This is made evident from the wording of the latest news item anen! the Chinese "boycott".

There is deep-sealed resentment on the part of the Department of State over the developments in China to-day as there was tacit understanding that if the laws regarding administration of the laws regarding chinese merchants should be modified that the leavest would not become effective. Notwithstanding this, it appears that th merchants not only resent the manner in which they have been treated, but they are now demanding that the lows which ex-clude Chinose Inborers from the United

It is up to somebody to explain, Explain why the Chinese merchants are in favor of having Chinese labor ers admitted to America.

If Chinese workingmen should leave China in considerable numbers, the there would not be such cut-throa competition for jobs among the Chinese workingmen remaining and

Chinese workingmen remaining and wages would rise in China.

Will some one explain wherein the Chinese employers will be benefited when the workers secure higher wages, thereby reducing the capitalist's profits? Is that why the Chinese merchant wants Chinese workers to emigrate? emigrate? Now watch it again.

Suppose Chinese Inborers are per mitted to come to America. Then American capitalists will em a laborers are per

pley the Chinese laborers, and will be able to make goods cheaper than they can make goods in China. Why? Be-cause the American capitalist has the benefit of coal supply, iron ore, and other raw material and resources for industrial purposes right at hand, which the Chinese capitalist has not. The American capitalist will then b able to sell his goods cheaper than the Chinese capitalist.

Does the Chinese capitalist want that?

WORK TO DO! VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Good Response to Call for Agents to Solicit Renewals, But Still More Are Needed - Sale at Street Meetings Still Neglected.

The replies to our appeal for volun- || Friday night at another meting the foiteers to take care of expirations continue to come in in a very gratifying tricts are covered and twenty-five citles are represented. Last week, out of 151 expirations, we were able to refer about 30 to our volunteers for attention, with what result we are at present unable to report. In a week r so, we should be able to lay before rades have offered to assist in this work is very encouraging, there is still plenty of room for more workers. Un-til we have a representative in every help we can get.

town and city where The Worker subscriber, the effort should cease. Every expiration should be looked after. When this can be done Our appeal for comrades willing to

sell papers at the outdoor meetings In face of the wonderful results achieved by a few of our comrades. this field ought not to be permanently neglected. Last Wednesday evening at a single meeting the following sales vere effected: 25 copies of The Work-'Volkszeitungs", 4 "Railroading in the United States", 5 "From Revolu tion to Revolution", 2 Where We Stand", 3 "Industrial Peace", 2 "The Woman Question", 8 "The Day of Judgment" and 15 other pamphlets.

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

July 29, Aug. 5. Single subscriptions11,708 11,460 Outside bundles 200 Samples 546 583 or at retail........... 1,908 1,840

the Chinese capitalist wants Chinese cheap labor dumped into America? Don't you see the scheme?

They tell you that the Chinese "boy-cott" on American goods will not be removed until Chinese laborers are permitted to come to America and take the American workingman's job and reduce the wages to the Chinese standard of living

Is that for your benefit, Mr. Workngman?

Tell them there is no necessity for

elling goods in China. Tell them that if the American work. ingman received as much as he cre ated he could buy back as much as he created, and there would be no goods to find a market for in China

Tell the capitalist class, tell Roc velt and the Republican party, tell all the parties of capitalism, that they're not going to fool you any more.

Tell them you are done with them, that they have done you all they are going to do you, and that future you cast your lot with the party of the working class, the party that stands to give every workingman the full fruits of his labor-the Socialist Party.-Union Sentinel.

THE CAPITALIST'S PRAYER.

A well known capitalist of Chicago has the following prayer in printed form pasted on his desk so that his eye may fall upon it the first thing I will try-this day to live a simple, sin-

ere life; repelling every thought of dismagnanimity, self-control and a habit of own strength do this, or even with a hop of success attempt It. I look to Thee, O Lord my Father in Christ, my Savior, and

How well and how closely this said capitalist is living up to this prayer may be learned from the fact that there are a lot of little children at work in his factory who ought to be in school receiving \$3.50 and \$4 per week. And there are men of families receiving the munificent weekly wage of \$7.50 and \$8.

There was a time when I, too, might have uttered the above prayer, but it was before I had observed a few things. I had not learned of the class struggle. I did not know of the child slavery of our city. I had not studied the conditions in the Southern cotton nills nor those of Fall River, Mass The woes of the clinker boys of the l'ennavivania mines had not reached my ear. And so I say I might have prayed as this capitalist has prayed, but now that I have learned these things may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if, until these conroof of my month if, until these con-ditions are removed, I ever breathe or utter such a prayer again,-J. M. C., in

THE SEED IS SOWN. A recent telegram from Rome to the

"Eclair", which was not publish ed in this country, stated that thirty non-commissioned officers of the Italian battleship Francesco Morosini at Spezzia had mutinled, complaining of being overworked. On learning the facts the Minister of Marine had the nander and second in command of commander and second in command of the Francesco Morosini placed under London advices say that disconten

is reported from a German warshi but details are hard to get. The Ge man admiralty have great powers, am use them pretty freely to keep things dark. But it all tends to show that things are moving even in the most unikely places. The Potemkin will not remain without influence on cets that seems fairly certain.

THE RED FLAG.

he red fing is being raised in all parts
Russis. -- Daily Papers.

'Tis the flag of the barricade,
The flag of the blood-run street,
When the rulers by butlet and bla
Their embattled subjects meet; When might is no longer right, The tyrant no longer a god; When the trooper turns in fright From the peasant he deemed a clod.

The red flag waves, and the "red coe As the blazing palaces crash; Forgotten a people's thousand wors.
For joy of the musict's fash.
"Death to the tyrant!" riogs the cry.

"Freezien or corpses we!"

When the dreaf red flag is lifted high,
And a trampled folk fights free.

—Wex Jones, in Common Sense.

lowing sales were made by the same comrade: 216 copies of The Worker, 37 pamphlets, and one subscription to The Worker. The cash receipts were \$7.26. This is a splendid record, and to try their hands. If every meeting held during this campaign in New York and Brooklyn could be covered

in a similar manner the results would phenomenal. It is to be hoped that offers of service for both the renewal work and the sale of papers at outdoor meetings will

Address all communications to the Circulation Manager of The Worker, 184 William street, New York City.

14,943 14,392

THOUGHT-PRODUCERS.

Are you satisfied to be trampled on because you think you may have a chance to jump on some one else after n while? Why will not Socialism work? You do not know. Yes, I thought some capitalist told you so. He knows it will work, and that he will have to

stop spunging on the working class Take care or the demagogs will lead you astray. They will tell you how rich the country is, and in your senti-

mental excitement you may forget the landlord is threatening to sell your goods if you do not pay your rent in advance. The heat in the hovels in which the workers live is killing the babies by the hundreds. Are the wicked Social ists responsible for this, or are the

us "good government" the responsible parties? Yes, some slaves may become slave

masters. But fellow slaves does that make our slavery easier to bear? We cannot all become masters; for if we did there would be no slaves. But we can all become freemen; then there will be no slaves. The capitalists play golf and tennis

for amusement and exercise. It costs money for links and tennis courts, and you, Mr. Workingman, are such au easy mark that they get you to put up the money by working long hours for low wages. Come, now, quit your fooling, telling

us you're as good a Socialist as any member of the party. You're playing a capitalist trick. You are letting the members of the party do the work and pay the expenses, while you boast of what you are doing for humanity!

What would you think of a man who insisted on wearing his first panta-loons, or ones made on their pattern, all his life? He would be a fool, you say. Well are we not foolish, stickproduction when capitalism was in its infancy?

Ever since you have been a voter you have been voting for "good men" and "honest government", and you know things have gone from bad to know things have gone from bad to worse. Isn't it about time for you to see it's the system that is at fault? But perhaps you like a system that cheats the working class and pampers the loaning class?

If the insurance companies fail—and that they may fail is among the posblame the landlords? Or will the Pro hibitionists prove it was the fault of rum-drinking on the part of the work ing class? You, I think, will agree with the Socialists that it is the system of capitalism which is at fault

If there are no classes in this coun try, why is it Roosevelt never stops in the house of a man who receives wages? Have you noticed that he always stops in the homes of people who are too lazy or too proud to do useful work. If there is not a class line dividing wage workers from the other fellow, what is it? Brains? What? The fools whoh feel disgraced if they do not wear a cont with flapping tails, have brains?

But there are men of trained intel-Of course there are. How were rands and working in mills. They were trained in schools, as yours to go to work to help your father sup port the family. You never thought of that, ch? There are many things you never thought of. Get busy think ing of Socialism, and your masters will ence to worry about losing their jobs of stealing from you. The ratirond kings are fighting des

perately to see who shall be the lord and master in this land of the free. This fight may bring on a crisis at any moment, and if you wish to save your country from the ravages of a war between two bordes of thieves, join the Socialist Party. In its ranks you will acquire the knowledge of how to run things harmoniously and justly, and we will be ready to administer affairs when the patent incompetency of the capitalists is made plain to all the ul workers, Ed. Moore, in Read ing Union Sentinel.

The bine taket of the C. M. I. U. on a cigar box means that the cigar become made by child labor nor in a securities.

ies, and fowns, nuffifying the will of ple as expressed thru their people as expression the legislaartment. Why not similar orfrom the judicial beach to dictate action of the legislative branch? of all states where judges are ap-fixted, it would be a great scheme even where they are elected me terms make them particularble to capitalist influence. Plainaction! The quicker capi turns our republican forms inte atic realities, the sooner will the sham' be done away with and m ftself destroyed-provide orkingmen do a fair amount of

es as a ball in a bulloom". We If Lawson realised as fully as recordly beneat and en

s put into high office by tullet parties. The bull the Balloon; the balloon

the built whether the win and it is not the people of that up touch the inter erry stations on the New York and

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

Contributions of Bernstein and Vaillant to the Symposium Instituted by "La Vie Socialiste" to Define the Socialist View on This Subject.

In the two preceding issues we have given the contributions of August Bebei and Morris Hillquit to the symposium is "La Vis Socialiste" on Patriotism and Internationalism. This week we present the articles contributed by Edward Bernstein of which he forms a part unless he is detached from it or is opposed to it by and Edouard Vaillant, members, respec-ly, of the German Reichstag and the Fr

The symposium is introduced by the que tation of the following words. *
in 1847 by Marx and Engels in the

We are repreached with desiring to about We are repreached with destring to abolish countries and nationality. The workington have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not. Since the predefarint must first of all acquire produced and acquire and appropriate them. It is a supplementally the matter of the mat

To each contributor are addressed these uestions:

uestions:

"I. What do you think of this thesis and
aw do you interpret it. Can pariotism
and internationalism be reconciled?"

"2. What practical attitude, what form
f propagand, does internationalism limuse upon Socialists in view of allitarism
and colonialism, their causes and their ecoand colontalism, their causes and their eco-nomic reactions?

2. What role have Socialists to play in International relations—protective tariffs.

international relations labor legislation, etc., and Socialists in case "4. What is the duty of Socialists in case The editors add that these questions are

intended only to serve as a general indi-cation of the purpose of the inquiry, not that each contributor is expected to comine himself to entegorical answers to them.

Bernstein's Views.

1. The thesis cited from the "Com-munist Manifesto" had its justification at the time in the fact that the work ingmen then did not have the suffrage, and were thus excluded from all practhey were they were treated just as if they were foreigners. This has been altered in many ways. As the worker is now a citizen he has a fatherland. is now a citizen he has a fatherland, whose independence he should protect and whose happiness he should promote in accordance with the principle of the International—no rights without duties. But this collaboration does no compel him to accept the middle-class and jingo notions of patriotism. Democratic principles, opposition against capitalist exploitation of man by man, prevent him from looking at questions of international supremacy or mastery over other nations as being patriotic duties.

2. It follows from this that Socialists will not oppose in principle the mili-tary education of the people, the they are opposed to many military institu-tions which are the inheritance of a more or less feudal monarchy. Demo cratic and Socialist principles do not exclude pacific colonization of unoccu pied regions or of countries peopled by savages. They do not, in my opinion, forbid the conquering of these peo-ples. But this implies that certain du-ties are due to them, and these are not even recognized in principle by our vernments and capitalist parties. governments and capitalist parties.
The causes of imperialism in our day
the more often to be found—not in the
impossibility of the inhabitants of the impossibility of the inhabitants of the colonizing country finding useful and remunerative work in that country, but rather in the desire to make large fortunes by the exploitation of the subject peoples and by land specula-These are more than sufficient sons for Socialists to be very sceptical concerning any proposition of kind. They are the natural guardians of the rights of native races. As to the economic effects of colonization, they may be of many kinds. It may by increasing the production of wealth, tend to make the colonizing nation richer; but it may also have the effect of increasing the power of the idle of the working classes. These are suf ficient reasons why we should oppose

3. In international relations toms tariffs, labor legislation), Socialists ought to strive constantly to knit more closely the relations between nations. They are the real party of free trade among nations, of international legislation, of treaties of peace instead of diplomatic alliances, which at the best are only cumbersome make-shifts

4. In the event of war, Socialists should do their best to bring about peace, as long as the independence and autonomy of their own people are not threatened.

Vaillant's Answer. I have just received the queries of "La Vie Socialiste". You kindly allow me to answer in my own way, which I proceed to do. If I can define and consider them from a Socialist of view I see no contradiction between the Country and the International of between Patriotism and International ism. It would be very different if Were to consider the conceptions not only of the nationalists or of any of the middle-class parties, but also of the Anarchists or the disciples of Tolstoy. Annechists or the disciples of Tolstoy. From my point of view the nation, in so far as its formation and its history determine it, is a necessary element of human progress, and its organism or its physical personality as well as its intellectual and moral personality cannot be injured without all human progress being affected by the same blow. ress being affected by the same blow. It is desirable that a nation, by its external independence and its internal liberty, should develop as far as possi-ble all its faculties and energies, not for subjugating or dominating others by military or tariff wars, but in order to bring about political and economic relations with them to the common advaniage of their production and their development. Just when capitalism has reached its zenith, and is fortering economic conflicts, the corresponding increase of the proletariat and of So-cialism allows them to intervene effiraciously, until the end of the capital-ist régime and the working-class rmancipation shall institute the International of nations, 'The nations and their organic union, or the international, are two necessary stages of the same development.

The Social Democratic I remain indifferent to either and therefore not feel the same ardent sympathy for the hopes and sufferings of each nation, of the proletarists suffering that struggling for the same progress

detached from it or is opposed to it by

the wretchedness of the struggle for existence. But if he be a Socialist, if

his point of view is broadened, it is

with his class, with his party, and for

He cannot agree, as all ideas of dy-

mind, in wishing any nation to be threatened attacked, robbed, mutilated,

or overthrown by another nation, led on to this crime by its governing

The same sentiment which during

the siege of 1870-71, in face of the

nonarchic invader to whom the

French reactionaries in their hatred

brought into existence "the league of

resistance till death", also contributed

to give rise to the Commune. It was in agreement with these thoughts that,

under the threat of France being

I said recently to the Chamber that

rather than help the Tsar and fight England the Socialist Party should de-

and organize an insurrection.

clare a general strike of the workers

This is where is seen the difference This is where is seen the difference between the cosmopolitan sentiment of Toltsoy and the Socialist interna-tional conception. Whilst our senti-mental mystics advocate a good peace

against a bad war, history goes on

without listening to them, and show:

steals Manchuria and threatens Japan

in pursuance of its imperialist policy

sons of capitalist competition, but act-

ing on the defensive, attacks and de-

feats its adversary. And this inevitable war, independently of the inten-

tions and nims of the combatants by

its results becomes a revolutionary event of unexampled importance, de-

noting the begining of a new era in the

history of the world. It begins with the sound of Japanese cannon, and

each victory proclaims at the same time the deliverance of Asia from Eu-

ropean and American piracy and the

ollapse of Russian-and eventually of

been made possible, and its course is accelerated. This revolution will, in

the twenties century, be a proletarian revolution, and it will affect the whole of the proletariat in the same way

as the American and French revo-lutions affected the bourgeoisie in the

In these complicated matters there is no a priori formula which tells So-

cialism and the proletariat what should

be their attitude, their conduct, or the

action in every case. It is the logic of

events, of their bearing on the interest

of the workers and of Socialism which must guide us. And it is organization

and not individualism which will en-

able us to find out what should be the

Bebel was right in saving, on behalf

of the German Socialists, that they would fight to the bitter end to pre-

The end of that government is the

first step if any progress is to be hoped for in Russia. The Russians were un-

able to prevent the war in the Far East, but it is to be hoped that in the

future, with the help of the Japanese

Socialists, they may prevent a recur rence of this trouble.

In general-even leaving out of a

count the horrible slaughter and that vidual evils which it involves -- war has

become, in our modern environment, an evil, an obstacle to progress, a source of militarism and imperialism,

an instrument of capitalist domination

and oppression of the proletariat. For

Socialism and the proletariat interna-

tional peace becomes more and more desirable, enabling them to organize

their forces and carry on their strug-

ought, as one form of its social strug-gle, to strengthen its national and in-

ternational efforts against militarism

and in favor of peace. It will thus create the most favorable conditions for

its work of emancipation, at the same

time that by limiting the scope of capi-talist colonialism it will precipitate the crisis and downfall of capitalism.

If in certain cases an energetic na-

tional and international effort of the

proletariat may be needed to prevent a war, the proletariat ought in all cases and without delay to seek, as a pecessary step, to disarm the military powers of the state and the borrgeoisie by the abolition of the standing armies and the sphriftpring of a democratic

and the substitution of a democratinational militia, which would rende anything but a defensive war imposs

military action against the working class. This will be the preface to dis

armament and international arbitra-

tion: it will be the disarming of the

state and the bourgeoisie, with the people, the proletariat, and Socialism better and better armed for the main-

tenance of international peace, for the victory of the Revolution and the

emancipation of the workers, for which, in France as elsewhere, Social-ist unity is the prime necessity.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION LAUNDRY.

The Laundry Workers' Union of Los

Augeles has organized a co-operative laundry company. It is expected that this will be a useful auxiliary to the union in its fights with the bosses.

OUR PARTY IN SWEDER.

The Social Democratic Party gre-

The Social Democratic Party grew in 1804 from alnety-five associations with 54,522 members to 112 associa-tions with 64,855 members. Stock-holm had 20,233 members. The income in 1904 was 57,778,50 crowns, and the

ble and also render impossible

Knowing this truth, the proletaring

the horrible shughter and indi-

vent their country falling under

eighteenth century.

German-militarism. Thus the be

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia is still "swinging the ax" and decapitat-ing right and left, and the journalistic fraternity who cheer his stunts ar still pretending to believe that graft isn't hydra-headed, and doesn't grow isn't hydra-headed, out of the system.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A Washington preacher declares that "Gormany, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States are to lead the nations of the world, because they are the most virtuous." Now will the others be good?

Just as things were lagging a little. he will have the feeling and the conthe capitalists throut the country started arresting Socialist apeakers, and again provided the needful stimuception of the part played by his and other nations in the equilibrium and the progress of the human movement. He will desire their union with all his neart, he will help their proletariat and

More champagne was consumed in this country last year than was pro-duced in all France. That's a sign of prosperity, all right, for you surely no-ticed the vast increase in the number of workingmen who got drunk or champagne last year.

Three hundred and seventy-eight difing used to make the heathen goodconsiderably more than the different makes of rifles that follow them up to complete the job.

The Musislans' Union is the most re cent to be plundered by a capitalistic law court. Music may have charms to soothe the savage, but it evidently fails to produce a similar effect on a fails to produce.

Paul Morton of the Equitable has discharged a big official named Hayes for "talking too much". Some people thought that Paul himself talk-ed too much about rebates, but you will notice it didn't lose him the job to which he was appointed by Roosevelt. A \$55,000,000 combine of street-car

nanufacturers has been effected, so that even if municipal ownership does prevail, the graft will be worked in a different direction. You can't los Capitalist on a deal of this sort.

A local paper says that wolves are appearing in Vermont and Northern New York, and in another column gives a list of "prominent citizens" who have gone to those parts to spend the summer. One of the accounts is clearly superfluous.

Nay, nay, Pauline: those millions of tons of coal the mine owners are stor-ing are not primarily intended to guard against a fuel famine. They are warning from Bother Capital, who owns the coal, to Brother Labor, who dug it, that the latter mustn't get gay with the prosperity we are all enjoy

When that clergyman who recently stated that "women are largely respon-sible for the financial rascality of our times", wants to start a church the ladies of his flock. his reproof has been taken seriously by

The reason that those "Town Top-ics", "Fads and Fancies" blackmaliers are not in jall is simply because knowledge is power.

Graft has been discovered after the surrender of Port Arthur. The treas-ury of the fortress had been looted luring the closing days of the slege. and as many of the offenders were pr vate soldiers, there is every reason for believing that as far as they are conerned "justice" will be done.

Strike at the ballot-box and you'll get a square deal". Strike anyw else and you'll get "the big stick".

If they could clearly see that Rockefeller is helping to bring Socialism along, the people who are now "reast-ing" him would redouble their efforts.

A press dispatch states that the people of Russia can be put off no longer with sham reforms. If that is the case, the Tsar should send for some of our politicians to educate his people down to our level in that respect.

At any rate the Kansas oil producers cannot say that their scheme "wouldn't work" because it was Socialism. Goveruor Hoch set them right on that lit-tle matter before the attempted start

Mr. Lawson's denouncer is still in good shape and so to all appearance are the finances of John D. It will take something more than bl defiance to batter down the walls of the capitalist Jericho.

The most powerful argument for the wage system lies in the fact that the workingmen vote for it. And it's the

The legislative committee appointed to investigate insurance companies ex-presses its belief that "New York County contains an honest, efficient, ind energetic lawyer, who cannot be influenced finacially, socially, or politi-cally, and that such a man eventually will be found." We suggest that they

If you saw a big type headline with exclamation points announcing a "Startling Revelation" and then on reading discovered it was only a com-mon every day case of graft—say, that

"He that is robbed, not knowing what he lost Let him but know it—he becomes a So-

Fifty per cent of the workingme Fifty per cent of the workingmen are unemployed during part of the year, says the ceasus expert. But he doesn't state that a considerable number of them employ themselves, while the capitalist can't use them in hustling for Socialism.

in accordance with a decision of the New York Suprame Court, the first instance of \$285,400 was paid over to Indians on the reservations of the State. "It was a great day for the State. "It was a great day for the Indians." remarks a Buffulo press dispatch, "and a great day for the sharks, and a great day for the State, "and a great day for the State, "It was a gr

grafters and crooked gambiers." No to the happy time provided for the wage-working Indians thru the country by the respectable sharks and grafters who do "business" with them, and with whom the "great day" is

In spite of the overwhelming evidences of fraud in so-called legitimate enterprizes, we have no doubt that municipal reformers this year will "business man's administration".

continuance performance.

Equitable policy-holders can consol hemselves with the knowledge that they haven't yet reached the cey Depew can consume.

One Bryan (the name may still be remembered) rises to remark that the woods are full of Democrats". timber thieves have stolen most of the goods, the information is not important, even if true.

If Chinese capitalists exclude the cods of American capitalists because American workingmen want to exclude Chinese workingmen how much Act is likely to do on this side? We notice several capitalist papers

throwing several different kinds of fits because there is a "convicted felon". Mitchell, in the Senate. The aforesale fits are fitting. Felons in the Senate should not be convicted. They should be indicted. That's sufficient. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has quit

teaching Sunday school classes, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has started. From the prominence given in the press, one would suppose that these were the only classes in the country worth mentioning, but the Socialists are here to show that there are others.

Sixty thousand British cotton weavers are threatening a strike for higher wages, but as they haven't taken the necessary steps to picket Fall River and the Georgia and Alabama mills. the British capitalists are not particu larly alarmed.

Capitalist papers allege that so-calfed union sluggers in Chicago have es-tablished a "torture chamber" in which they torment their victims. Now why should it be described by that name? Why not call it a "bull-pen"

A dynamite outrage has been perpe trated at Youngstown, O., but the an archists involved have not been ar rested. It was simply some officials and employees of the Republic Steel Company blowing up with dynamite some railroad tracks laid by the Baltinore and Ohlo Rallroad Company, se our institutions are not in danger.

CRESTLINE REFERENDUM.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Opening your paper this morning and reading your cilitorial. "The Crestline Referendum", is to nie the greatest "jolit" I have had since Job Harriman went off on the labor-party proposition. To say that I am surprised is putting it middly. I was released from the National Office on July 29, after serving there sizes November, 1993, and, knowing. there since November, 1903, and, knowing what I do, I cannot let your editorial pas without comment, being now free from th ban of officialism.

With you. I hope the vote will be fell and decisive. If action is not dominated by and decisive. If action is not dominated by sentiment I have no fear for the result. If sentiment and consideration for votes rather than principles are to dominate, the results will come home to roost later on.

You say that the adoption of the second resolution means "to expel from the party a whole state organization". This is not true. The resolution plainly puts it up to

resolution means "to expel from the party a whole state organization". This is not true. The resolution planty puts it up to the membership of the Wisconsin organization to decide the relationship for themselves. If they refuse to accept and work under the same conditions "that all others states do, what right have they to ask special privileges. If an exception is male with a state whose representative boasts that every national convention has been compelled to compromise with his state, where will or may it not end?

Properly to understand the significance of the question of state charter the correspondence between the state of Wisconsin and the National Secretary during the fall of 1901 should be read. I quote the following from a leter signed by E. II. Thomas, Secretary of the Organization Cemmittee of Wisconsin, dared October 4, 1901, and on file in the National Office:

file in the National Office:

"But we repeat that the National Committee has not the shedow of a right to issue charters which contain the provision that your committee reserves the right to revoke said charters under certain conditions."

You have no right to revoke the charter of a state or territory under any conditions. If our party should have with one of the old parties in any state or territory, then the next national convention will shaply refuse to sear the delegates of such state or territory, or will sent only such delegates of locals as remain loyal to the constitution. But you have no power whatever in the matter.

tion. But you have no poster.
the matter.
We will accept no charter with such a
provision in it, nor will we recognize the
suspension of a state or territory by any
committee.

plain and clear. Tals is state autonomy as interpreted by the authors. The reply of the National Committee is dated October 12, 1801, and to my mind is unawwerable, and it seems never was answered. The fear ogical results.

Wisconsin has never used the due stamp

Wisconsin has never used the due stampa issued by the pathonal organisation, as do other states. This canbles them to result just what they please to the untional office without it or the individual members of that state having any guarantee as to the correctness. If those who are interested will consult the financial monthly statements issued by the national office they will discover that for more than a year Wisconsin remitted a regular fixed sum for each nouth, indicating that there had been neither a loss or gain of a member. Does any one of practical experience believe this to be true.

At the time of the meeting of the National Executive Committee on July 20,

At the time of the meeting of the National Executive Committee on July 20. Wisconsin was owing dues to the national organization for the mouths of February. March, April, May, June and July.

The state of Wisconsin has worked the national organization as has no other state, even going to the point of instructing locals to take up no collections for national speakers sent into the state at their request, threwing the whole expense back on the national office. In some instances where collections were taken they were appropriated by Wisconsin. Let me repeat and emphasize that the adoption of the Crestline resolutions means that the membership in the pare to be a part of the national moreign to equal conditions with other states; for if they perfect to play the part of spollad

ather out of date, because the National Committee has already removed him." Yes, but the rote of the membership will serve as a vote of approval or disapproval of the action of the National Committee and indicate just how truly each member of the committee represented his constituents.

committee represented his constituents.

Here is a person serving as a member of
the National Executive Committee removed
by the National Committee for openly adby the National Committee for openly advocating the election of an old-party candidate, the vote being 24 to 15, aine not vetting. On the same day that this vote closed another vote closed on adoption of resolutions condemning just such acts, which was carried by a vote of 36 to 2, nine not voting. In the face of this, and the acknowledgment of the acts on which removal was made—yes, and defense of the act as a justified act of party policy—we find eighteen members of the National Committee voting to return Victor L. Berger to the National Executive Committee. In the event of his election every Socialist speaker and agitator is going to be up against it good and hard. If a member of the N. E. C. can support an old-party candidate, admit it, and defend the act as justified party mit it, and defend the act as justified party C. can support an old-party candidate, ad mit it, and defend the act as justified party policy, we can well ask, "Where are

At the last meeting of the National Quorum which Victor L. Berger attended as a member, he said, "The national organiza-tion can do nothing with Wisconsin, for we herer accepted a charter from you", and it was this statement that called attention to never accepted a charter from you", and it was this statement that called attention to a fact that has been overlooked or neglected in the interest of "harmony". They recognize the fact that a charter is in the nature of his agreement between two bodies, defining their respective rights, and they want a perpetual franchise without restrictions. In short, make them superior to the national body that issues the charter. If the membership of the party, understanding three facts, sustain the position of Wisconsin's why. I'm through with the Socialist Party, for I have not came that the experiences in the Greenback. Union Labor and Posple's parties without understanding what such action will lead to.

When Comrade Eugene V. Debs sent draft of call for campaign funds to the National Quorum for approval, Victor L. lier ger voted against its issue unless it was changed to give half to the states. The

ger voted against its issue unless it was changed to give half to the states. The other members took the position that it should be issued as submitted, as the finances were for the national campaign. Berger stated that the call would not appear in the "Social Democratic Herald", and it did not, notwithstanding the circulation of that paper was built up mainly on the use of the name of Comrade Debs. The call was printed in Herger's German paper with the name of the State Secretary of Wisconsin substituted for that of the National Secretary, as issued by the National tlonal Secretary, as issued by the Nationa Quorum. Need I comment on this?

How many know that Victor L. Borge refused to sign the national platform at the recent national convention at Chicago un-less reference to the "Communist Mani-festo" was stricken out? More compromis

Think of that, comrades! A national platform that dare not mention the "Com-numist Manifesto". Don't you think it is about time to call a halt on Wisconsin (Victor L. Berger) threatening trouble if we do compromise with them (blun? At a National Quorum meeting this man

Rerger said: "I want you to understand that the Milwaukee movement is my movement. I made it, and if they do not do what I want I give them —".

This is the man and the movement for which sentiment is being worked to put into commanding position in the party. It is up to you, comrades of the rank and file. Your individual ballots, yes or no. Everyholdy rote. Let it be decisive one way or the other. Praternally.

CHAS. R. MARTIN.

CHAS. R. MARTIN. Tiffin, O., Aug. 5.

PARTY NEWS.

្តីទទួកខុតទទួកទទួកខុតទទួកខុតទទួកខុតទទួកខុត National.

Locals have been chartered at Ada and Ravia, I. T., with 13 and 12 mem-bers respectively.

The "Official Bulletin" for July will

be shipped from the National Office on or before Aug. 10. W. E. Trautmann has resigned as

National Committeeman for Ohio, The has transferred his membership from Cincinnati to Chicago

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for national lecturers and or mnizers for the coming week are:

John Collins—Aug. 13, Muskogee, I. T.; after which he will spend a few days in Chicago, arriving in New York City about Aug. 20. George H. Goebel—Aug. 14, Little Rock.

George H. Goelsch-Aug. 14, Little Rock, Ark.; Aug. 15, Argenta; Aug. 16, Ozark; Aug. 17, Jenny Lind; Aug. 18, Fayetteville; Aug. 19, Centerton. 1; Felgenbaum (Jewish)—Aug. 10, Mil-wankee; Aug. 11, Chicago; Aug. 13, Cincin-nati; Aug. 15, Washington; D. C.; Aug. 15,

A number of applications have been received from points in the New Eng land states for dates for Comrade Fel genbaum. These he will arrange di-rect after a few weeks' rest. He should be addressed at 122 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ben Hanford of New York will speak at a number of points between New York and St. Louis between Sept. 1 and 18. A few dates are yet unas

signed. N. E. C. ELECTION.

The third ballot for member of the National Executive Committee result-ed in the choice of Charles G. Towner of Kentucky. The vote stood:

For Rerger—LaRue of Alabama, Wood-side of Colorado, Reynolds and Kelly of indiana. Jacobs of Jowa, Putsam of Louislana, Giblis of Massachusetts, Lamb of Michigan, Peack and Holman of Minesota, Rebrens and Hochn of Missouri, Lampman of North Dakota, Little of New Hampshire, Headley of New Jersey, Hillquit of New York, Ramp of Oregon, Thompson of Wis-consin—Total, 18. nsin-total, 18.

consin—total, 18.

For Towner-Edmiston, Lewis (Austin), and Lewis (Lena Morrow) of California. White of Connecticut, Floaten of Colorado, Heatey of Florida, Rigg of Idaho, Rerip of Illinots, Work of Iowa, Fox of Maine, Wentworth of Massachusetts, McHugh of Montana, Ray of Nebrasia, Kearns of New Jorsey, Hanford and Sparge of New York, Randow and Trautmann of Ohio, Farner of Texas, Flord of Ithode Island, Sullivan of Vermont, Hastings of Wyoming—total, 22.

Not voting—Barnette of Arizona, Lawry of Arkansas, McAllister and Brewer of Kansas, Towner, Muschke of Oklahoma, Ringier and Wankepe of Pennsylvania, Lovett of South Dakota, Gilbert of Utah, Smith of Washington, Zhumerman of West Virginia, Berger—total, 12. JULY REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financia report for July shows balance on hand, July 1, \$191.13; receipts, \$1,149.04; ex-penditures, \$1,809.30; balance, July 31, \$30.78. Receipts for dues were:

nia, \$78; Rhode Island, \$6; South Dakota, nia, 375; Rhode Island, 55; Soula Dages, 28,50; Texas, 28,40; Yesmant, 31,50; West Virginia, 57; Wisconsin, 579,40; Wyoming, 38; from locals in unorganized states—District of Columbia, 38; Indian Territory, 53,50; Maryland, 53,50; Nevada, 51,50; Ney Mexico, 35; North Carolina, 51,40; Tennessee, 37,30; Virginia, 33; from membersalarge, 51,40; total, 3942,90.

The largest items of expense were Salaries, five weeks, \$507.38; postage express, freight, telegrams, telephone \$108.51; organization and agitation, \$170.53; N. E. C. meeting, \$176.60;

quota of stamps.

The National Committee has adopted by a vote of 19 to 18, with 21 not vot-

ing, motion No. 25, by Lamb of Michigan, as follows: "That Secretary Barnes, on behalf of this Committee and of the membership which it represents, be instructed to request of the lawyers who are dues-paying member of the party in good standing, their opinions as to whether the qualifications for membership in any politica party are fixed by state or national law, statute or common, and as to what, if anything, lawfully constitutes actual membership in the Socialist Party of the several states."

National Committeeman Farmer of Texas has moved a reconsideration of the vote by which comments of Na tional Committeemen on motions wer excluded from the "Bulletin".

The National Executive Committee met at Chicago July 21 and 22, Heary L. Slo-bodin, Robert Bandlow, and John M. Work presiding and James Oncal acting as sec-

sylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District

Office.

Letter from State Secretary Menton of Michigan stating that Br. 2 of Local Detroit had been suspended, secretary has \$50 in money and \$50 in stamps belonging to local; asked advice; reply ordered that the matter is a local one and the N. E. C. cannot advise.

matter is a local one and the N. E. C. cam-not advise.

Communications from Minnesota State
Committee and Local Minnespolts in regard
to revocation of the latter's charter. Voted
that the N. F. C. has no power to inter-fere: Bandlow voted in negative; Mailly,
Rerlyn, and Reynolds recorded as voting in
affirmative on constitutional grounds, but
believing it unfortunate that such constitutional limitation exists; Work recorded a thinking it best that national organization

keep its heads off local affairs.

Decided that party button be not copy

Maryland primary law considered. Mat ter ordered given to party press.

National Secretary instructed to cal' for articles under prize plan, subject to be Th

local to endorse a commercial enterpris and if the local has taken such zetion he be requested to withdraw its endorsement."

"MASS AND CLASS", BY W. J. CHENT.

The deservedly favorable reception of this

book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meet ings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the ma-terialistic conception of history it it without an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at air meetings this summer is an organisation that does not know a good thing when it

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The receipts for dues are even a lit-tle less than in June. Many members must be carrying cards without a due

N. E. C. MEETING.

presiding and James Oncal acting as secretary.

National Secretary Barnes presented a review of the work during the last six months, the chief points in which are here summarized: Dues received from organized states, \$6,018.18; from unorganized states, \$26,18.18; from unorganized states, \$26,18.13; fold-aling an average membership of 23,944. National Organizers Bigelow, Collias, Gaylord, Goebel, Haziet, Miller, Salitel, Towner, Wilkins, and Work filled 260 dates in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Louis ana, Hilnois, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Inkiota, Nebraska, Okłahoma, Indian Territory, and Texas, ranging from one lu the District of Columbia to thirty-three in Texas. The "Bulletin" is a heavy expense; cost of printing is \$1,680 and of shipping \$1,200 a year; if 20,000 subscribers at 10 cts, a year could be get, with second class mail rights, the cost of shipping would be only \$1000 and the net expense only \$280 a year as aving of \$2,600; distribution would also be quicker and better. General expense of National Office average—salaries and office help, \$462.12 a mouth; "Bulletin", \$144.54; express, freight, telegraph, telephone, postge, \$137.40; N. E. C., \$71; total, \$815; average receipts, \$1,197.18; apparent balance to be applied to agitation, organization, and other purposes, \$382.00; this halftion, and other purposes, \$382.00; this half-year \$320 was paid for printing books for locals; ordinarily receipts for supplies will beliance expenditures. Bills now due ag-

behance expenditures. Bins how due ag-gregate \$172.75.

Randlow and Mailly were elected a com-mittee, with National Servetary, to con-sider "Bulletin"; Work and Slobodin to draft rules for N. C. as ordered; Berlyn and Reynolds to review work of National Office.

ocialist Party and Its Aims. On communication referring to Ri-Grande Woolen Mills Co. and its advertis

Continued on page 4.

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literature.

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Those who are interested in the Min

neapolis trouble may get the state-ments of both sides by addressing State Secretary J. E. Nash, Robbins-

dale, Minn., on behalf of the State

Martin Hanson, Minneapolis, Minn., or

New York State

Arrangements are being made for a few meetings for Mother Jones and John Collins while coming across the state for several weeks' work in New York City. The dates have not been

assigned as yet, but will be in a few days. Comrade Collins will be in the

Mother Jones early in September. Ben Hanford will be booked for few dates in the state in September

while on his way to St. Louis, His

engagements will be made direct from

the National Office.
Individual voting blanks and report

blanks for the referendum on the Wis-consin matter have been sent out to al

locals in good standing. The vote of

all locals must be reported to the State

must be closed by locals by Sept. 5

The secretaries of locals will then con

pile the vote and send to the Stat Secretary a tabulated statement of the

vote cast, the statement to reach the

No votes received after this date will

Cards for the use of locals in making

reports to the State Secretary hav

are requested to be prompt in making returns. This card system will be of

great help both to the state and the

national organization and will not en-tail much work for local secretaries. Locals Rochester, Buffalo, South

Rochelle have applied for dates for John Collins. The following have ap

is preparing to have a speaker in the

asked the State Committee to provide

During State Secretary Chase's tou

three new locals were organized and are now in working order-Olean

had a good attendance. Next Sunday a meeting will be held at the same

place and hour. The subject will be

Row York City.

The General Committee will me

Saturday, Aug. 12, 8 p. m. sharp, at

206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be transacted.

Local New York has about 250,00

oples of various leaflets on hand, and

the Agitation and Assembly Districts

are requested to order whatever they

need at once, so as to enable the Or ganizer to make proper arrangements

for getting out new leaflets. The York

ville Agitation Committee has just or

dered 25,000 leaflets and the 21st A. D

has ordered 5,000; it is up to the other

organizations to do likewise and orde

the distribution of literature and no

other literature is more suited for free distribution than that issued by the

local issues, it has the emblem and the names of our candidates, and it is sur-

to produce good results. This litera

to it that it is disposed of as soon a

possible. The price of these leaflet is only 55 cents a thousand.

The Campaign Booklet announced in

the last issue of The Worrker is now ready for sale at the price of \$1 a hun-dred. It is the best campaign docu-

ment ever issued by the local. The

the various articles are very interest

subjects treated: Introduction; The Alms and Purposes of the Social Dem-ocratic Party; The Transportation

The following is a summary of

ing, dealing only with an

was printed only for the need

as large a quantity as possible. most effective method of agitation

local itself. It deals primarily

of Local New York and it t the members of this local

Sences Falls, and Amsterdam.

The Evolution of Machinery.

the speaker.

nty for at least two weeks and ha

Glene Falls Watertown and

tate the latter part of August and

behalf of the local.

(Continued from page 8.)

Letter from Local Boise, Ida., asking

Letter from Loral Boise, ida., asking investigation of revocation of its charter by state Committee and asking for duessiamps direct; similar request from Locals Lane and Welser. Negative reply of National Secretary approved.

Letter from International Bureau about money due to it. Voted "That the National Secretary be instructed to reply that his money is owing by the S. L. P. should have been admitted only on condition of paving arrears."

Letters from State Secretary Will, W. R. Parks, and C. C. Roife of Kansas, regarding recent controversy in that state, fled. Letters from West Virginia advising appointment of J. W. Carroll as national organizer there left to discretion of National secretary.

polatiment of J. W. Carroll as national organizer there left to discretion of National secretary.

Arrangements made for issuance of Weeks leaflet, 100,000 copies or more.

Letter from C. J. Lamb of Michigan asking interpretation of Art. 2, Sec. 2 of consistation, on three points: "1. Does tals section exclude persons holding the office of Village Trustee in Michigan, where such persons were elected on a distinctly non-partizan and non-socialist ticket? 2. Does a exclude persons appointed notary public by a empirimist governor? 3. Does it exclude persons honding the office of Justice of the Pence, elected on other than a Socialist theket? Voted to answer yes to Nos. 1 and 3 and no to No. 2.

Letter from National Committeeman Thompson of Wisconsin asking about membership of T. J. Hagerty and complaining of the setivity of Hagerty and Trautmann a conjunction with S. L. P. National Secretary histracted to send result of his investigations as to Hagerty's membership.

Letter from State Secretary Payne of North Dakota about members of Local Parges signing petitions of another party. Signing petitions of another party. Signing petitions of another party. Signing the party of the party's membership.

On Work's motion, reserve list of hation-

On Work's motion, reserve list of nation unixers and speakers was abolished organization fight unjust election law.

Letter from State Secretary Atwood of Spancia

Letter from State Secretary Atwood of South Dakota, complaining of linancial transactions of his predecessor, Lovett, evoted that N. E. C. cannot interfere.

27. Tetter from North Carolina urging appointment of Commides Burroughs and Huat as national organizers there. Left to National Secretary's discretion.

Bandlow reported on "Builetin": Present method slow and costly; should get second class man privilege; advise that subscription price be fixed at 25 cents a year, all members to get it, payment to be made through dissessings; details explained at length. Approved.

Bandlow reported details on prize essay plan. Approved.

plan. Approved.
Slobo-liu reported draft-of-rules for N. C.,
which, as sightly amendes, were adopted

The same south be put of cond being required. Sastona. Committeemal by correspondence a star-the next weekly Bulletin'

Pail be out of order.

A motion to any a motion of the claim care of the course of order or otherwise delay or histract a vote on a motion pending before motion of the course of the co Berretary.
O motion declaratory of the prin-

nmittee. 10. When a referendum vote on the elec-Connditioned to to to to the second that the to to to the second hallot, all names highest shall be dropped who they condidates remain and on be elected all but three dropped are to be choses.

recentised as having the right to nominate emplifiates.

"12. Whenever any motion is submitted to the N. C. which affects the standing of an organization or member in the S. P., reasonable operaturity to make a statement shall be granted to such organization or member before the ballots are sent out to the members of the Committee, and such statement shall be sent out together with the ballots. All evidence must be sent but together with the ballots. All evidence must be sent but together with the sent out of the word of the sent out of the word of the sent out of the sent out of the sent out. Sent of the sent out any state shall be three months or more in arrears in its reports of these the committeemen from that state is all not be entitled to vote on such motion.

parties, which was adopted:

"While the Socialist Party stands for the fullest likerty of political action and for securing to every opinion the widest opportunity of appealing to the franchises of the people, and while the N. E. C. holds that signing of a nomination petition of a non-party randidate by a party member deen not necessarily come within the purview of the prohibitions against compresses and fusion. The N. E. C. also holds that where, by signing a nominating petition of a non-narty candidate, a party member disqualifies himself from signing the nominating petition of the party candidate of from participating in the primaries of minating conventions of the party or in a terror of the party or in the other way works harm to the local more hent, such practise is to be discounsed and condenneed.

and, such practise in to see and condenned.

For the facts in the Fargo case preit to us, the N. F. C. considers that

gettin or members and the factor of the spirit of the party policy to the spirit of the party policy.

olds affered report on work of Na Office, which, as slightly amended opted as follows:

Several weeks ago, under the instructions of the State Committee, and at the expense of Local Hudson County. I procured 100 Ferpetual Campaign coupen-books. They are "perpetually on hand", not one local outside of Hudson County having sent in an order, or even acknowledged the notification. Isn'it it time we heard from you? Your local needs money, the State Committee needs money; and yet you neglect this opportunity of replenishing the warchest. There are numbers of individuals in your immediate neighborhood, not party members, who would be glad to contribute if approached with one of these coupenhooks. Remember that a person who invests a small sum in our campaign fund becomes more interested in the success of our movement, talks in our favor and is more apt to become a good party member, thus making the burden lighter for the few faithful comrades. So "get busy"; and if yoy do not want any of these books, write and tell us the reason why, and posoubt the State Committee will devise some other method of raising funds. Address W. B. Killingbeck, 270 Main street, Orange.

The Passaic County and Paterson adopted as follows:

The office work is done in an orderly systematic manner under the direction lational Secretary J. Mahlon Bornes, the Hillh Inving charge of the books and I work in the other departments as ed. Charles R. Martin has raphered cos in the literature department and other "saceljaneous work and devis."

pense for May for sample was \$197.38, for Aug. 11, 8 p. m., at 100 Sheridan avee, Paterson. Comrade Wanhope will cak in Helvetia Hall, Aug. 14, 8 p. m.; admission, ten cents. Outdoor meetings will be held in Es

ex County as follows: Thursday, Aug. 10-Posto'llee, Lewark Ricomfield. L. D. Mayes. Relieville. E. Wind.

Friday, Aug. 11-Orange. H. Carlesa. Saturday, Aug. 12-Neck, Newark. J. B. Third Ward. R. Rosenfeld. ald and S Tenth I Pankin Springfield and S. Tenth. J. P. Monday, Aug. 14—Belmont and J. Killingieck.

B. Killingbeck.
Warren and Hudson. L. D. Mayes.
Tuesday, Aug. 15 - Courthouse. W.
Walker.
Thursday, Aug. 17-Postoffice. W. E.

Pennsylvania.

A tour for Walter Thomas Mills in October is planned. The cost will be \$45 for each meeting. Locals should communicate with State Secretary, R. B. Ringler, Reading, Pa. Comrades in all parts of the state

are urged not to neglect the task of getting signatures for the nomination papers The July financial report shows re

of \$105.85, expenditures \$98.73, and a balance of \$184.76, as gainst \$132.64 on June 30.

nominated a full ticket. An unusually good campaign is expected. The Monigomery County comrade also nominated last week.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings will be held a

Levitsky, Simon Knebel.

Monday, Aug. 14—Main and Cotton, Manyonk. E. H. Bugbee, Jos. Cohen.

Tuesday, Aug. 15—Sixty-third and Wood land, Geo. Cohen, I. Levitsky.
Seventh and Reed. M. Kooper, S.
Schwartz, M. Fox, Simon Libros.
Wednesday, Aug. 16.—Tweaty-third and
Columbia. D. Starkman, Jos. Cohen.

Thursday, Aug. 17-Germantown Price, J. J. McKelvey, Sam. Clark, Friday, Aug. 18—Front and Dauphin Ph. Hen-meter, Jos. Cohen.

Frankford and Clearfield. W. H. Hay American and Fairmount, H. Kelinsky A. Teltelman, M. Fox, L. Levitsky, Saturday, Aug. 19—Lehigh and Kensing

D. Starkman, W. H. Haywood Lehigh and Germantown. Th. Farrel, intown and Bristol. D. K. Young

ond and Laucaster. Geo. Coben, Passayunk and Moore, John Whitehead. speakers for this year end not later than Dec. 15, except where circumstances render such limitation inadysable."

Comrades Siobodin and Reynolds elected as committee to draw up a statement out-lining the functions of the N. E. C. and the N. C. and suggesting any constitutional

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be held at headquarters, 1701 Centre avenue, Pittsburg, Sunday, Aug. 12, 2:30 p. m Delegates must be prompt.

Locals can procure literature at eadquarters almost at cost price. Ben Hauford will speak in Pittsburg on Sept. 3. It is hoped that Jas. F.. Carey can be had for a meeting late

in September.
Local Hazelwood has engaged Bank Hall Hazelwood and Second avenue Pittsburg, for its business meetings which will be held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8

p. m. Local Braddock, our latest addition, is getting along well. ne at its meeting on Aug. 4 received ten applications for

membership.

Local Wilmerding has engaged Ben
Hanford for Saturday, Sept. 2.

Comrades Holmes, Wright, and Schwartz held a successful meeting at Tarentum on Aug. 5. Twelve signa tures were secured for an application for a charter for a local at that place the Class Struggle were sold.

Illinois.

Adolph Harrack is making a propa ganda tour of the state, without ex-pense to the locals. He began on Aug. 7 at Macomb and will continue till

Sept. 10. W. A. Jacobs, National Committee man for Iowa, is also to make a tour of Illinois, beginning at Joliet, He will be two months on the

road. A. A. Patterson is available as speaker in English and Swedish. Lo-cals desiring his services should ad-dress State Secretary Jas. S. Smith,

lows.

Locals have been formed at Cedar

Falls and North McGregor, Nina E. Wood reports big meetings part of the state. She manages to capture several applications for mem-bership at each meeting. She will speak as follows: Oelwein, Aug. 13 and 14; Fairbank, Aug. 15; Waterloo and Cedar Falls, Aug. 16 to 18; Marshalltown, Aug. 19 to 21; Des Moines. Aug. 22 to 24.

onal dates for Comrade Kirkpatrick have been made as follows: Ottumwa, Aug. 11; Sigourney, Aug. 12; Oskaloosa, Aug. 13-14; Pekay, Aug. 15; Hilton, Aug. 16; Avery, Aug. 17; Hiteman, Aug. 18; Hamilton, Aug. 19.

A small leaflet, containing an extract from Frances E. Willard on Socialism, an essential part of the national platform, a synopsis of Socialist methods, and an invitation to send for literature and catalogs on Socialism is being distribued all over Iowa by the speakers and organizers. The financial statement for July

The financial statement for July shows balance on hand June 30, \$14.44; receipts, \$53.67; expenditures, \$84.51 (of which \$30 was for dues); balance on hand, July 31, \$13.60.

Wisconsin.

The recent disclosures of graft made The recent disclosures or graft made by the Milwaukes grand jury have im-plicated the leading old-party politi-cians, and prospects for the Socialists in the next municipal election are con-sequently especially bright, writes State Secretary Thomas. The Socialists of Wisconsin are now beginning their preparatory work for the campaigns of next year. As an initial step, it is well to take stock of the character and the methods of the Wis-cansin movement. It should be noted first, that the So-cial Democratic Party of Wisconsin is

above all a workingman's party. It is composed almost exclusively of proletarians. We have a "rich poverty" of lawyers and other professional and business men. The men who are most active in the party are also most active in the labor unions. Many of the un-ions subscribe in a body to our party

papers. Our elected officials, thirtytwo in number, are almost to a man wage workers and members of unions. This is one cause for the fact that our one cause for the fact that our Social Democratic legislators, side men, and supervisors act invariably in the interest of the working class and follow the lines of the class struggle.

The "reform" Republicans in the legislature last winter were very auxlous to form a working alliance with our five Social Democratic members. In their fight with the stalwart Re publicans, the "reform" or LaFollette wing stood in need of votes. But our men resolutely refused to have any kind of understanding or deal with them or any other capitalist party or faction. Our men fearlessly opp the "reform" element and exposed the fact that these "reformers" were themselves breaking the child-labor laws by employing pages in the assem bly under the legal age. For this and for their consistently uncompromising attitude the Social Democratic mem bers, as well as all our Secialist offi-cials, are cordially hated by all factions of the old-party politicians.

At the same time the Social Demo

ratic members of the legislature and city and county boards do not hesitate to support a good measure, no matter by whom it is introduced. In so doing they vote as a unit. It has comto be, a saying, as was recently re-marked in the Milwaukee Board of Supervisors, that "when the Social Democrats vote for a measure, that is sign that it is an honest measure and for the good of the people". On the other hand, when our nine Milwaukee aldermen, our four supervistors, or our five members of legislature solidly oppose a measure, this gives it a hard nock in the public mind. The nine Democrats in the Milwaukee Common Council have blocked a great nany tricky schemes and corporation this they have the hatred of the capitalists and politicians, but

the respect of the public.

The Wisconsin movement has been built up on these uncompromising lines from the time when Comrade Berger and his early associates allowed their German daily paper to go rather than save it by selling a large number of copies to the Republicans who wanted to distribute them as a knocker to the Bryanites. The Milwau kee comrades refused to take Republi-can money even as a matter of sale. In consequence, the daily edition of the paper died, but the party lived and grew. Here is a pointer for all Social-ists who may be tempted to accept money from doubtful sources.

The party has continued these straightforward tactics in all its campaigns. It has almed at making Se callets rather than voters. For this perpose it has distributed tons of literature in its campaigns, relying on this sort of propaganda even more than upon speakers, although not neglected the propaganda of public

North Dakota has been doing but lit-ile agitation work since last election. but fortunately James L. Fitts decided it his own expense.

Comrade Fitts began his work on July 18 at Ellendale, and has since been in Edgeley, La Moure, James town, Valley City, Harvey, Minot Rugby, Cando, Devils Lake, Lakota Larimore, and Grand Forks. He wil be in Grafton and Pemblua and per haps one or two other towns, go to Winnipeg for a few days, returning east by way of Fargo. Comrade Fitts finds the capitalist tactics to be much the same here as

they were in Atlanta two years ago when he was sentenced to the chaingang for speaking on the street.

In La Moure the office-holders an

petty capitalists tried to make a coun-Fitts held the crowd. The next move of the disturbers was to turn the fire hose on the speaker and the crowd. which caused them to run for cover, but as soon the "fire department" has gone the meeting was resumed with better success than it would have had without the disturbance, as Comrade

of the opposition to Socialism. In Valley City a good meeting was seld on July 23 and another was begun the next evening, when the police interfered and said that Concrade Fitts should not speak any more. He imme-diately saw the Mayor, who gruffly told him that it had been decided that no Socialist street meeting could be held there in the future, and this altho

the streets. the streets.

Comrade Fitts was unable to get any satisfaction from the Mayor, so he went back to the crowd and held a "conversation" with some of them on the importance of controlling the of-

The enthusiastic welcome he receives at all points where advance notices are sent of his coming shows that the state is much in need of an organizer and the support he receives shows that he is able to make good wherever he

goes.

Those who wish to see the state or-ganization really doing something should communicate with State Secretary C. E. Payne, Fargo, N. D.

Colorado.

The July report shows receipts of \$05.98 (of which \$41 was for dues), ex-penditures of \$83.50 (of which \$20 was for dues), and a balance of \$12.48, as against \$2.28 on June 30. At the State Quorum meeting of July

At the state quorum meeting of July 28, notice being received that Julius Fanken had been suspended by Local Franken had been suspended by Local and a call issued for the election of his Locals are urged to get busy in the

distribution of literature. Address State Secretary Geo. T. Cramton, 1735 Lawrence street, Denver.

Here and There

A referendum in the state of Washington for the removal from the State Executive Committee of G. W. Scott and M. Parsons resulted in 115 votes for removal and 114 against.

Subscriptions to "Avanti", the new Italian Socialist paper that is being published in Cleveland, are coming in at a lively rate. Socialists who read this item should mention "Avanti" to any Italian workingmen whose name is missing from the sub list. The ad-dress is 198 Champlain street. The

cation: Public Health; Attitude of a Socialist Government in Industrial Disputes; The Two Kinds of Municipal Ownership: Emblem, Names of Candi-dates, and information about joining the political organization of the working class. This booklet will prove good seller and comrades ought to set to it that the 50,000 copies so far printed are soid as soon as possible. No other campaign document so far issued by the local deals with municipal issues so thoroly as this. The re-sults obtained from its circulation will prove more satisfactory than anything yet issued by the local. The local is selling these booklets at a loss, just because it wants to accustom the com-rades to dispose of a better class of propaganda material than they have used heretofore. The committees in charge of open-air meetings and the open-air sugalors must make it their open-air speakers must make it their busienss during the coming few weeks to dispose of thousands of these cam-

paign booklets. At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D., Conrade Simon presiding the delegates to the Second Agitation Committee asked authority to call a meeting to elect district organizers; th matter was left in their hands. The platform committee was discharged for failure to attend to its duties and for failure to attend to its duties and Comrade Diefenbach and Goldi were elected in their place. The July financial report showed receipts of \$24.81 and expenditures of \$12. The delegates to the General Committee were instructed to enter a protest against agitation or assembly district committees circulating outside papers as campaign literature to the exclusion of The Worker and the "Volkszeitung".

Worker and the "Volkszeitung". The 12th A. D. has opened headquar-ters at 51 Sheriff street. The reading Prost.

26th A. D.-S. W. corner Eighty-second
St. and First Av. Mark Pelser, Ben. Han foom is open every evening.

The 16th A. D. will meet Friday evening, Aug. 11, at 265 E. Fourth

dress is 198 Champlain street. The price is \$1 a year.

Comrade Feigenbaum's three Jewish meetings in Chicage were productive the Harlem Agitation Committee, at

of so much good that it was decided to the Harlem Socialist Club. 250 W. One et him to visit the city again on Aug. Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Aug. 13, at 8 p. m. The club will

open its lecture season on Sunday night, Sept. 3. Jos. Wanhope will be In the "Montana News" J. H. Walsh reports his agitation trip thru the state a great success. He says there is a the first speaker and on the succeed great and growing interest in Social-ism and that when David Burgess and Ida Crouch-Hazlett follow him they ing Sundays in September will be followed by John Collins, John C. Chase and Dan A. White.

F. Wilton James has an excellent letter in the "Times" of Aug. 8 in reply to Ernest Crosby, taking issue with his ideological theory of "natural rights" and "uatural conditions" and pointing to class character and class interest as the key to past history and charles Redding, one of the most ac

tive workers in the 31st A. D. and the Harlem Socialist Club, has been select-ed by his union of Electrical Workers as one of the two delegates to repre sent it at the national convention to held at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 17. Th honor was entirely unsought and he was elected by a good majority, not-withstanding he had declared himself openly as a Socialist and had been in-strumental in getting Socialist speak-ers to address his union and distributing Socialist literature to the members He is also contributing articles to the journal of his craft.

BROOKLYN.

The 13th and 14th A. D. met at Eck ford Hall on Aug. 3, John Mullen presiding. Twenty members were pres ent. One application for membership was accepted. S. Norwood was re-elected Librarian and A. Pauly, W. Harting, and J. B. Clayton were chosen as a committee solicit subscrip-tions for The Worker and see to getting renewals. Hereafter the meetings will be held on the second and fourth

At the last meeting of the 15th A. D. Comrade Weiss presiding, it was de-cided to get 2,000 leaflets from the County Committee for distribution at meetings and also to get 8,000 envel-opes in which leaflets are to be mailed to voters. Comrade Hannemann, Weber, Imhoff, Pudson, Schoeller, and Nienann undertook the task of addressing the envelopes. Invitation to the Brooklyn Federation of Labor picnic was acthirty tickets from the W. S. & D. B. F. bought.

plied for Mother Jones: Fort Edward, Salamanca, and Corning. The Westchester County Committee The 16th A. D. and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D. will meet at 1898 Fulton street, Sunday, Aug. 13, at 2:30 p. m.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the hights derignated below. The assembly district expandrations are requested to take notice of their meetings and sec to it that they have the platform out on time and that suf-ficient distrature is distributed. FRIDAY, AUG. 11.

Comrade Turner of Amsterd m writes: "A meeting was held at C. L. U. Hall Sunday evening. We 14th A. D.-S. E. corner Tenth St. an ecend Av. John C. Chase, Ben Hauford, 15th A. D .- N. W. corner Fiftieth St. and Fighth Av. Sol. Fleidman. 26th A. P. S. E. corner Seventy-fourth St. and First Av. Sam Edelstein, L. D.

> 28th A. D .-- S. W. corner Eightleth St. and First Av. M. W. Wilkins. 30th A. D .- S. W. corner Eighty-seventh

Phillips. 32d A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred and

Sixth St. and Madison Av. J. Fox. J. C. 34th A. D. (Manhattan)-S. W. corner

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh St. and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, John Mulien. SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

18th A. D .- S. E. corner Fourteenth St. and Irving Pl. Sol. Fieldman, 25th A. D. -S. E. corner Twenty-fourth

St, and Madison Av. (Madison Square). M W. Wilkins. illst A. D .- N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Fred'k Krafit, Ben Hanford, 54th A. D. (Bronx)—N. E. corner One

Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willia Av. John Spargo, Algernon Lee, 35th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Boad (Me Kinley Square). J. C. Frost, L. D. Mayos, 15th A. D. -N. W. corner Forty-third St.

and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, I. Phillip MONDAY, ANG. 14.

fith A. D.—S. E. cornes Thirteenth St. and Seventh Av. Sol. Fieldman.

6th A. D.—N. E. corner Fifth St. and Second Av. M. W. Wilkins.

15th A. D.—S. W. corner Forty-first st. and Eighth Av. Mark Pelser. I. Phillips.

16th A. D.—N. E. corner Fourth St. and Avenue C. O. Cromwell. Ben Hanford.

22d A. D.—S. W. corner Forty-fourth St. and Third Av. John Mullin, Peter E. Burrows. TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

4th A. D. -S. E. corner Jeffe E. Broadway, Sol. Fieldman, 17th A. D. S. W. corner Pif 17th A. D.—S. W. corner Fifty-second St. and Eighth Av. M. W. Wilkins. 29th A. D.—S. W. corner Thirty-second St. and Third Av. Edw. Cassidy, Fred. Paullisch. 21d A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Fifth Av. Jacob Pankin, Ben Hanford.

31st A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and Fifth Av. J. C. Frost, Jos. Wanhope.

Frest, Jos. Wanhope.
35th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Fifty-skxth St. and Courtland Av. L.
D. Mayes and Thos. J. Lewis. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16. 8th A. D.-N. E. corner Orchard Grand Sts. M. W. Wilkins.

9th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. J. Fox, Ben Hanford. St. and Eighth Av. J. Fox, Ben Hanford.
10th A. D.—S. W. corner Sixth St. and
Av. A. John C. Chase, I. Phillips.
21st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred
and First St. and Amsterdam Av. Warren
Atkinson, Jos. Wanhope.
24th A. D.—S. W. corner Sixtleth St. and
First Av. L. D. Mayes, J. C. Frost.
25th A. D.—Corner Twenty-fourth St.
and Madison Sq. Sol. Fieldman.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

THURSDAY, AUG. 17.

7th A. D.—S. W. corner Seventeenth St. and Eighth Av. Peter E. Burrowes, Ben Hanford.

11th A. D.-S. W. corner Thirty-eighth
St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, Jos.

St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, Jos. Wanhope.

12th A. D.—N. E. corner Attorney and Grand Sta. Sol. Fieldman.

18th A. D. N. E. corner Fifth St. and Av. 2D. Sam. Edelstein, Thos. J. Lewis.

27th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-seventh St. and Seventh Av. Edw. Cassidy, J. C. Vecest. Frost.

Sist A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. M. W. Wilkins.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18. 16th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Jacob Pankin, Jos. Wanhope. 20th A. D.—S. E. corner Seventy-third St. and First Av. Alb. Abrahams, J. C.

4th, at 237 East Broadway, clubrooms. 8th, at 126 Waverly place, tailor shop. 6th, at 64 East Fourth street, hall, 7th, at 204 West Fifteenth street, plumb ford.

80th A. D.-S. W. corner Eighty-sixth

1. and East End Av. M. W. Wilkins. g shop. 8th, at BS Forsyth street, ball. 23d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Birth St. and Madison Av. Sol. Fieldman. SATUEDAY, AUG. 19. 4th A. D.—N. E. corner Cliston st. and 9th, at 258 West Twenty-seventh street,

East Broadway, William Babits, Ben. Hau-

Brooklyn.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.
16th and 17th A. D.—Manhattan and Norman Aves. J. A. Well, C. Vanderporten.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

5th A. D.-Bartlett and Throop Sts. Fred

Schnefer, M. Pelser.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.
8th A. D.—Douglass and Smith Sts. Geo.
M. Marr, J. C. Lipes.
9th A. D.—Hamilton Av. and Court St.

Sixth and Flatbush Aves. J. A. Weil, Mark

10th A. D .- Atlantic and Nevens Sts.

20th A. D.-Ralph St. and Wyckoff Av.

List 1708, \$2: Fred Blanke, Cash Donation, 50 cents; Typographia No. 7, Monthly Do-nation, \$10; John Murphy, Cash Donation,

nowledged, \$253.99; total, \$250.30.

Third avenue. The delegates

at the following places:

ganize

efive proper notification from the Or

ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

per office.

3d A. D., at 126 Varick street, shoe store.

4th A. D., at 237 East Broadway, club-

ooms.

5th A. D., at 126 Waverly place, tallor

shop,

6th A. D., at 64 East Fourth street, hall.

7th A. D., at 204 West Fifteenth street,

electrical shop.

Sth A. D., at 98 Forsyth street, Odd Fel-

9th A. D., at 255 West Twenty-seventh

9th A. D., at 200 treet, plumbing shop.
10th A. D., at 170 East Fourth street, esidence of Comrade Fritz Riegel.
11th A. D., at 494 Ninth avenue, residence

treet, hall. 14th A. D., at 429 East Ninth street, resi-

Jence of Frank Brummer.

15th A. D., at 231 West Forty-fourth
street, residence of Boda Braune.

16th A. D., at 255 East Fourth street,

17th A. D., at 437 West Fiftleth street,

hoe store. 18th A. D., st 614 East Seventeenth

treet, shoe store. 19th A. D., at 311 Amsterdam avenue, ex-

20th A. D., at 315 East Thirty-fourth

street, cigar store. 21st A. D., at 852 Columbus avenue, print-

ing office.
22d A. D., at 241 East Forty-second

23d A. D., at 267 West One Hundred and

Forty-sixth street, residence of Richard

Wienecke.

24th A. D., at 975 First avenue, hall.

25th A. D., at 110 West Twenty seventh

25th A. D., at 110 West Twenty-seventh street, Paint Supply Store. 26th A. D., at 434 East Seventy-fifth street, residence of A. Bodonsky. 27th A. D., at 260 West Porty-first street,

residence of Gustave Haertdner.

28th A. D., at 1428 Second avenue, hall.

20th A. D., at 126 East Eighty-sixth
street, residence of Ad. Jablinowsky.

30th A. D., at 206 East Eighty-sixth
street, clubrooms.

Sist A. D., at 25) West One Hundred and

31st A. D., at 257 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. 32d A. D., at 57 East Ninety-ninth street, residence of Maurice Michel. 33d A. D., at 121 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, residence of Dr. S. Inger-

nan. 34th A. D., at 2669 Third avenue, ball. 35th A. D., at 3309 Third avenue, club-

ooms.
Annexed A. D., at 485 Jefferson street,

ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Aldermanic Conventions of the So

cial Democratic Party of New York County, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen to be voted

upon at the ensuing election and trans-act such other business as may prop-erly come before them, will be held

as follows:
On Thursday, Aug. 17, at 8:30 p. m. at the following places:

lat Aldermanic District, at 150 Spring street, resiaurant. 2d, at 184 William street, newspaper of-

e. 34. at 126 Varick street, shoe store.

as follows:

of Gustave Haertdner.

street, clubrooms

CONVENTIONS IN

week, \$45.40; previously ac

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Aves. J. A. Well, F. L. Lackemacher,

LOCAL NEW YORK

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

D. St. Martin's Sq., between

Br. 2.-Stone and Pitkins

C. Vauderporten, F. L. Lackemacher

ord.

9th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirtleth St. and Eighth Av. M. W. Wilkins. 12th, at 51 Sheriff street, clubre 9th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirtleth St. and Eighth Av. M. W. Wilkins. 15th A. D.—S. W. corner Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. Algernon Lee, Thos. J. Lewis. 19th A. D.—S. E. corner Sixty-seventh 13th, at 342 West Forty-second street, 14th, at 420 East Ninth street, residen

of F. Brummer. 15th, af 331 West Forty-fourth street, residence of B. Braune. 16th, at 255 East Fourth street, club-St. and Amsterdam Av. J. Fox, J. C. Frost.
31st-A. D.-N. W. corner One Hundred

17th, at 437 West Fiftieth street, sho and Twenty-6fth St. and Seventh Av. Meyer London, Jos. Wanhope. 84th A. D. (Manbattan).—One Hundred

11th, at 404 Ninth avenue, residence e

tore.
18th, at 614 East Seventeenth street, sho 34th A. D. (Manhattan).—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., between Lexington and Third Aves. Sol. Fieldman.

34th A. D. (Bronx).—S. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-righth St. and Willis Av. John C. Chase, John Spargo.

35th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-first St. and Third Av. John Mullin, I. Phillips.

store, 19th, at 311 Amsterdam avenue, express office.
20th, at 315 East Thirty-fourth street

23d, at 241 East Forty second street, clu rooms. 26th, at 975 First avenue, hall. 27th, at 110 West Twenty seventh

27th, at 110 West I wenty-fifth street, paint store.
28th, at 434 East Seventy-fifth street, residence of B. Bodossky.
29th, at 220 West Porty-first street, residence of G. Haerdtner.
30th, at 1428 Second avenue, hall.
31st, at 1428 Fast Eighty-sixth street, residence of A. Jabilnowsky.

ence of A. Jablinowsky. 32d, at 206 East Eighty-dxth street, club-

35th, at 57 East Ninety-ninth street, residence of M. Michel.
26th, at 121 East One Hundred and Twelfth street, Dr. S. Ingern

On Friday, Aug. 18, at the following places: 21st, at 134 West Ninety-first street, resi-

once of Fred Rapp. 22d, at 146 West One Hundred and Third reet, residence of Edward Cassidy 24th, at 412 St. Nicholas avenue, residence at 267 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, residence of R.

35d, at 1810 Madison avenue, resider CAMPAIGN FUND. of H. L. Slobos 84th at 250 West One Hundred and Contributions for the Social Demogratic

campaign of Local New York (Manhattan and the Bronx) should be sent to U. Solo-Twenty-fifth street, clubrooms, 37th, at 2367 Second avenue, residenmon, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street, at 2660 Third avenue, hall. New York. All receipts will be acknowl-edged in The Worker. asth, at 2609 Faird avenue, hall.

28th, at 009 East One Hundred and Sixtleth street, residence of G. B. Staring,
40th, at 10:8 East One Hundred and
Sixty-fourth street, residence of A. A.
Heller. The following contributions have been re-

The following contributions have been received up to Aug. 8:
M. Moll. List 17, \$1; B. Jonwanovitsch. List 88, \$1,25; Peter Weldner, List 102, \$1; Paul Weber, List 115, 70 cents; Rudolph Walter, List 173, 50 cents; S. Mishmun, List 129, \$4; S. Havanich, List 623, \$6,90; Miss B. Freedman, List 637, \$2; C. Steiner List 647, \$3,25; Florence Lee, List 781, \$3; Wm. Lehnoff, List 921, \$1,25; Huge W. Chaussen, List 1021, \$1,25; Huge W. Chaussen, List 1029, \$1,60; Pfelfer's clust store, per M. Brown, List 1310, \$1,25, List 1312, \$1,20, List 1313, \$2; Mark E. Swan, List 1798, \$2; Fred Blanke, Cash Donation. Heller. 41st, at 817 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, residence of Ernst orty-ninth street, residence of Ernst ipranger. 42d, at 1005 Oakland place, residence of V. C. Brugwald. 43d, at 425 Jefferson street, residence of I. Froehlich. 44th, at 12 Ten. h, at 12 Two Hundred and Eighteenth t. Williamsbridge, residence of Charles By order of the New York Count

ommittee, S. D. P. U. SOLOMON, Secretary.

BOSSES' CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

While steadfastly refusing to do anything in the way of providing work-and decent pay-for the unemployed or providing meals for the hungry schoolchildren, the British House of Commons is showing great zeal for the The County Convention as well as the conventions of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will be held bill to restrict immigration, which, the old-party leaders pretend, is a measure in the interest of the working people. on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 8 p. m.; the County Convention and the Manbattan

The hollowness of this pretens exposed when J. Kier Hardie, Labor member, moved to include in the Clabhouse, 206 W. Eighty-sixth street, the Bronx Borough Convention at 3300 definitions of "undesirable immigrant" in the Aliens Bill, any person who was brought into this country under contract to take the place of workmen during a trade dispute". The amend Assembly Conventions of the Social ment was rejected by 23 to 163. Democratic Party of New York Counis to say, Conservatives and Liberali ty, for the purpose of nominating can-didates for the Assembly to be voted united in either voting against or ab upon at the ensuing election and to to prevent British capitalists from im ransact such other business as may porting workingmen from the contiproperly come before them, will take under false pretenses place on Thursday, Aug. 17, at 8 p. m., to scab on British strikers. There is class consciousness for you. 1st A. D., at 150 Spring s'reet, restaurant,

THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS

The old brotherhoods are playing cat's-paw for the railway corporations again. "Please don't ask our master o reduce freight rates, or they will cut our wages"-that is substantially the cry in Illinois at present, where it is proposed to establish maximum freight charges by law. They have made the same holler in Ohio, New York, and many other states, and always "voluntarily", according to the fat magnates, One would think that the plutes are clipping coupons solely in the interest of the dear workingman, and that all the people in the country ought to be bled without a protest. The railway brotherhoods are simply corporation annexes.-Cleveland Citizen.

THE GLORY OF LIFE.

There is a nobler glory which survived I ntil our being fades, and, solating All human care, accompanies its change All human care, accompanies its change The consciousness of good, which neither

gold, Nor sordid fame, nor hope of heavenly bliss Can purchase; but a life of resolute good, Unalterable will, quenchiess desire Of universal happiness, the heart That beats with it in unison, the brain Whose ever wakeful wisdom toils to change Reason's rich stores for its eternal weal.

THE MASTERS' PRIVILEGE.

Employer (to presumptuous elerk)—Ard you the boss here, I'd like to know? Clerk—No, sir, but— Employer—Well, don't talk like a fool then.—Boston Coumercial Bulletin,

SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

The official stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention, May 1-6, 1904, makes a book of 317 pages, which every Secialist should possess. Be-sides the full report of speeches and debetes the book contains an appendix full of information for every student and live Socialist, among which may be mentioned: List of Socialist papers and periodicals in the United States, both in English and foreign languages: list of all delegates, with nail addesses; report of Committee on State and Municipal Program: National Platform and Constitution: Socialist vote, etc., with complete index so that ready reference can be made to remarks of any speaker or subject. In Red-cloth Binding, the price is \$1; is

Paper Cover, 50 cents. Carefully packed and postage paid. Ore ler from National Secretary, 269 Dearborn treet, Chicago, Ill.

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plumbing shop."—
10th, at 170 East Fourth street, residence
of F. Riegel.

some apparent, but not res

Charles R. Martin, assistant in National

isolatming responsibility for forms for

enthly reports.

Mailly was granted privilege of recording

the following statement:

"With reference to the Gilbert article in
the June 'Official Bulletin' respecting the
administration of the National Office last
year, I desire to say that as I consider the
article one which invites a contr's versy, and
therefore out of place in the 'Bulletin'
itself, I shall not ask for space in the 'Bulicitin' to give a reply. I would only point
out here that my annual report itself, if
out here that my annual report itself, if
out here that my annual report itself, if
and the product of the product of the place
and the product of the product of the place of the pla

sis.

venture to say, also, that in proportion

s amount of work done by the national to the mount of work done by the national office, the literature handled and distributed free, as will as sold, the number of speakers routed in every state of the Union, the territory covered, the correspondence contential routine work as

changes that may be for the good of the organization to be considered by the

James F. Carey has been with us for

a few days, writes Comrade Saunders of North Lubec, and his speeches have

electrified the eastern portion of Wash-

ington County. We also invaded the

speak at Campobello, a populous island

within His Majesty's domain. Carey

spoke there but once; he was eagerly

urged to speak again, but circum

air in Eastport and the square was s

crowded that passing teams moved thru it with difficulty. Yet there was not a murmur of disapproval, and not

single incident disturbed the speak-

during the two hours that he spent in expounding the truths of Socialism. It

was something new and profound to them and commanded attention and

respect. He had a general handshake

held three meetings here and every on

weather. The comrades here are in

high spirits and are determined to

n this town is started on the true road

Death has again visited us. It is

ur painful duty to report the loss of

a faithful and beloved friend and com

rade John W Carroll of Bristol, who

rade Carroll was one of our best workers in Connecticut, writes State Organ

unpretentious but very effective work

er in the cause, spreading the propa-ganda of Socialism and living a life

consistent with the principles he pro-fessed. He has left a clean, upright,

and honorable record and the memory of his life will be a monument more enduring than a tablet of graven

stone. The world is poorer thru his loss, the richer and better for his hav-

C. Frank Gardner of Meriden has a

column letter in the "Evening Times", under the heading "Real Security in

Socialism", showing how even the middle class of small business

lutely at the mercy of the great capi-talists and can find no way out except by joining the workingmen in the So-cialist movement.

New Jersey.

State Secretary Killingbeck address as the comrades of New Jersey as fol

Orange.
The Passaic County and Paterson City conventions will be held Friday,

ing lived.

lows:

that leads to the Co-operative Com-

of them was a thoro success, large diences attending each despite the

when he got thru. The Socialists of

the crowd that surrounded him

ominion of Canada by having