WHAT BEN FRANKLIN SAID IN 1776.

The Socialist of the Twentieth Century May Quote the Ameri-

can Revolutionist of the Eighteenth.

old colony of Pennsylvania, becoming

the State of Pennsylvania, adopted a

In the memorable year of 1776 the | ferent proportions for building and

VOL. XIV.-NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY 10, 1904.

The Worker.

MARYLAND NOMINATES.

Socialists Meet at Hagerstown and Put Up Ticket.

Regular State Organization Formed, With Headquarters in Baltimore-Maryland Will Bo Its Share in Socialist Advance This Year.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 3.—The state convention of the Socialist Party of Maryland was held in this city to-

A temporary organization was ef-fected by the election of S. L. V. Young of Hagerstown as chairman and Jos Wood of Washington as secretary, and the appointment of William A. Toole and Charles B. Bachman of Baltimore and I. Isadore Bernstein of Washington as a committee on credentials and of William L. Dewart and Robert L. Tharin of Washington and Frank Mareck of Baltimore as a comu rules, after which a recess was taken

At 1:45 p. m. the convention re-as-sembled and the committee on creden-tials reported twenty-four delegates as entitled to seats. J. L. Fitts of Atlanta. Gg., who has fought hard there for the Socialist Party, being present, he was extended the courtesies of the convention and a seat and voice, without vote.

Permanent organization was then effected by the choice of Comrade Toole of Baltimore as chairman and J. H. Swerdfiger of Washington as secre-

There being no state election this year, the only nominations to be made were for Presidential Electors, and the choice fell to Martin Glass of Sharpsburg, B. W. Deffenbaugh of Cumber-land, Alexander Munros of Lonacon-ing, Patrick O'Connor of Mount Savage and Frank Mareck, Charles T. Sanders, Andrew Langhirt, and Moses Miller of Baltimore.

The convention then proceeded to

the formation of a regular state organization. Comrade Toole left the chair, Comrade Bernstein took his place. After full consideration, Charles B. Bachman of Baltimore was elected State Secretary, and S. L. V. Young, Joseph Wood, and H. Hender-son of Bethesda as members of the State Committee. The State Committee was also empowered to act as cam-paign committee for this electoral con-test and was instructed to meet in Baltimore during the present month on

call of the State Secretary.

A resolution was carried to adopt as
the platform of the Socialist Party of
Maryland the national platform adopted by the Chicago convention.

The State Committee was instructed to draw up and publish appropriate resolutions dealing with the political situation in Maryland and with the

capitalist outrages in Colorado. In the year 1900 the state of Mary-land gave 908 votes for Debs and Har-riman, the national candidates of the Socialist Party. In 1902, owing to the ord provisions of the new election w, we were able to nominate only one Congressional district (the in one Congressional district (the Third, in the city of Baltimore), but railed in the city of bathace, There is every reason to expect that the vote for Debs and Hanford this year will show a most inspiring gain.

HOW CAPITALISTS KEEP THEIR "SACRED CONTRACTS."

A typical illustration of the manner In which a wholesale transfer of wage chattels may be made nowadays was shown in the recent purchase of a por-tion of the Union Pacific Railway by the Oregon Short Line Company. The sale embraced the portion of the Ore-gon Short Line road extending as far eastward as Rawlins, Wyo., and thou-sands of employees were affected by

amount of wages received.

A few days after the transfer I asked a brakeman, who I knew had worked eighteen years for the Union Oregon Short Line would make good his contract.

"No," he replied, "the day the trans-fer was made we were what is termed by the companies sold from one company to the other as an asset of the railroad system. In an hour thou-sands of men were handed from one company to the other."

"And you were not consulted as to contracts and agreements made by the nion Pacific with you?
"No, we were not consulted at all.

We began work under the regulations and pay of the Oregon Short Line whether we liked it or not."

"Then the Union Pacific held you in and gave you nothing?"

"Yes: men who had worked over twenty-nine years and expected to re-tire on a pension in a few months were treated the same as young men just entering the service and were sold

pointment after so many years of pa tient working for your object?"
"It was," said he, looking the disap

pointment he felt.

This is an instance of the wholesale buying and selling of the industrial population in the mercless fluctuations and transfers of capital, and it makes instructive reading in view of the cry of "the sacredness of contracts" made by the capitalists when the unions de-clare a strike.—Salt Lake City Crisis.

Sell Socialist pamphlets at your street meetings. Try a hundred of Hanford's story of the Colorado strike. They will cost you \$2.50 and it's a poor local that can't dispose of at least one hundred. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT. BOSSES WANT

Pennsylvania Standard -Bearer's Letter of Acceptance.

George W. Bacon of York, Heading the State Ticket, Strikes the So-cialist Keynote of Resolution to Fight to the End in the Noblest Battle of the Ages.

George W. Bacon of York heads the Socialist state ticket in Pennsyl-vania as candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. In his letter to the

"While I have not sought and never will seek any nomination from the So-cialist Party, I consider a nomination of this kind at its hands as one of the highest honors that can come to any man, and it is one which I accept with

great pleasure.

"The accounts given in the public press of to-day of capitalistic lawlessness in Colorado should be an incentive to every truly moral and class-conscious Socialist to gain for himself and his party all the political power which he can obtain. It should further make him resolve that neither rope not gun nor any threat of death by other means at the hands of conscienceless might should cause him to desert his

post or surrender his power.

"It is our duty to consecrate all the power which we possess to the cause of truth and right which we advocate. We should make the name of Socialist the proudest name that man can bear A true Socialist, active and aggi-for his cause, is truly a knight, en gaged in the noblest warfare waged by man since the world began. The world crusade of Socialism is the greatest moral crusade of all times.

"There is no dignity in this world so great as the dignity of henest, manly laber. Let us make men yield to it the respect which it deserves. Let us strive to awaken them to a realiza-tion of the saving powers of Social-

and confidence which they have shown towards me. I trust that our united labors may be rewarded by extending the light of Socialism into many lives where the darkness of despair now reigns."

ONE NON-SOCIALIST PAPER SPEAKS BRAVELY AND TRULY.

The Springfield "Republican" is one of the very few daily papers in this country—we might almost say, the only one—that deserves the name of "independent" and that dares, from time to time, to speak the truth against capitalist interests. The "Republican' which for many years past has been Republican only in name, has spoken bravely and wisely on the Colorado We quote from a recent issue:

"Practically speaking the mining re-gions of Colorado, where military rule prevails, are in the possession and 'government' of a mob. 'The mob in this case is composed of the 'best citi-zens,' and is representative particu-larly of the property interests. Hence its extraordinary proceedings are viewed elsewhere with astonishment. composed this country would be in a panic. If it were a mob of the prop-ertyless classes which had thus gained the upper hand in the state of Colorado, and were - closing the courts, compelling judges to decamp, locking up crimeless citizens in bull-pens, driving others out of the state by husdreds, dumping them without food and shelter on the prairie of an adjoining state, and destroying their property and means of livelihood, this country would shake from end to end with

"But we shall do well to view the rise and progress of this mob- of the the is well known that the Union Pa-cilic is giving a system of pensions for twenty and thirty years of service in its cuploy, graded according to the amount of warms are reserved. any more than one in overalls, can thus outrage justice and humanity without deplorable consequences? It is impossible.

"One thing is clear. If the Colorado round-up were being directed solely against negroes simply as negroes, instead of against union labor men simply as union men and their sympathizers, there would be no ques-tion of the power of the President of the United States to interfere under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amend-ment, and in accordance with author-ity and procedure provided in those sections of the Revised Statutes fulling under the title, 'Civil Rights.' Even the majority of the United States Supreme Court which decided upon the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment in the great Louisiana slaughter-bouse cases would agree to this. But are colored citizens of the United States entitled to more consideration and protection from the United States Government than white citizens? It would be difficult to read into any part of the constitution any such mean-

THOSE DESPOTIC LABOR LEADERS. Some time ago the flint glass mapu-facturers climbed upon their high horse and notified the union men that they would not meet the officers in con they would not meet the officers in con-ference unless they had full power to make a final settlement. The "fiints" told the bosses to go to a warm spot, whereugen the latter reconsidered their previous action and decided the men should have something to say. Usually bosses charge the union offi-cials with preventing the cape and clais with preventing the rank and file from voting on wege scales, strikes, etc., and here these capitalists are try-ing to enforce that very undemocratic scheme—Cleveland Citizen.

It takes \$139 to buy as much meat products as \$81 would buy seven years ago.

CHEAP LABOR.

Source of Profit.

The Owning and Ruling Classes See Their Interest in Labor's Degradation - Human Rights and Foolings Count for Nathing in Their Eyes-The Coming Demand for Chinese Exclusion Ropeal.

The most work for the least wage the one standard by which our rul ing classes judge the virtues of work

A Panama canal is to be dug. It will require a great deal of very hard work under terrible climatic conditions. We know that in the attempts which have already been made there under the control of the Frenck Com-pany, just as in the digging of the Suez canal, the overtasked and under paid laborers died like files and the authorities cared nothing for it so long as the work went on. At Washington and in the columns of the capitalist press the question is now being dis-cussed whether the importation to Panama of negroes from Jamaica or of Chinese coolies would be the more profitablle investment. Someone hav government has magnanimously gifted with liberty and kept in poverty, the "Sun" opines that: "If 50,000 Porto Ricans will go there and dig as much dirt for the same price as Jamaicans. Chinese, or any others, there is every renson why they should be given a preference in the undertaking." The maximum of work and the minimum of pay is all that these capitalists con

Southern Sosses Want Coolies.

But it is not only for Panama that coolle labor or other degradedly cheap labor is being considered. The organs of the plantation-owning and mill-owning class in our own Southern states are already beginning to clamor for the repeal or relaxation of the Chinese Ex-clusion Act, in order that they may have an abundant supply of human machines who will work hard and steadily, long hours every day, and be satisfied with even a poorer living than the average American laborer, white or black, now gets, and can be counted upon not to join the unions and go on strike or to join the Socialists and who cannot vote for their class. And such capitalist papers in the North as oppose this scheme suggest that the same purpose of cheapening labor can be saved, without exciting

so much trouble, by promoting the im-migration of Italian laborers. The absolutely cold-blooded manner in which the capitalist organs discuss such questions, always thinking of the workers from a business point of view as a source of profit and with-out consideration of their human needs or feelings, is enough, by itself to justify a cordini hatred of the whole system in the breasts of werkingmen who respect themselves as human be

What Will Labor Do?

There can be little doubt that, is view of the increasing disconten among the workers, the capitalists ar planning to overcome their organizer resistance and reduce them to hopeless subjection by the paralyzing influence of the competition of still poorer and more docile laborers. The first favor-able opportunity will be seized to in-troduce Chinese and it remains for the workingmen at the ballot-box to say whether or not their masters shall be encouraged to try it at the next sestalists and their political agents will feel free to earry out with a high hand their plans for the degradation of labor.

THE PARTY IN BADEN.

At the recent congress of the Social ist Party of the Grand Buchy of Ba den, held in Offenbach, reports showed that the party counts 7,000 members, organized in 106 branches. The in-crease of the Speial Democratic vote from 50,000 in the Reichstag election of 1898 to 72,000 in that of 1908 we also in the local elections, having no 820 Socialists in 56 municipal councils, besides three mayors. Revisionism is strong among the Social Democrats of Baden, as elsewhere in South Ger-Baden, as elsewhere in South De-many, and the question came up at many, and the question of a ted in accordance with the deof the congress of the whole German party at Dresden—that is, contrary to Revisionist ideas. The resolution was carried by a vote of 26 to 24, many delegates not voting. The party ex-cutive and our representatives in the Badeh legislature were directed to press the agitation for direct suffrage— the election of the legislators now being by a complicated and undemo-cratic system of indirect voting, which gives advantage to the propertied class. Although the National Liberals as well as the Clericals oppose this political form, the Grand Ducal gov-ernment has already made some con-cessions to the demand.

—I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.—William Morris.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE CHILD-LABOR EVIL?

Workers Regarded Only as The Business Men Are Responsible for It, Says Homer Folks.

> They Stubbernly Fight Amellorative Laws and Disobey Them When Enacted Capitalists Neither Know Nor Care What Their Profits Cost Humanity -

> > cent, of their profit is endangered, they

will throw sentiment to The winds and

unite to oppose the enactment of re-strictive laws and to violate such laws

when enacted. Only when the work-ers, whose material interest agrees with justice and humanity, resolve on united action will such laws be enact-

From "The Woman Who Tolls."

From Marie Van Vorst's book, "The Woman Who Tolis," we take the fol-lowing extract, which fercibly flus-trates both the ignorance of the capi-

salists concerning the workers' suffer

ings and the callous cruelty which most of them show when the facts are brought before them: In the week before I left for the

South I dined with a very charming woman and her husband. Before a table exquisite in its appointments.

laden with the best the market could

offer and good taste display, sat the

mistress, a graceful, intelligent young woman, full of philanthropic, chari-

table interests, and one whom I know

to be devoted to the care and benefit

ing of little children in her city. -Dur

"Do you know that in your mills in

South Carolina to-night, as we sit here, little children are working at the looms and frames—little children, some

of them not more than six years old?"
She said, in astonishment, "I don't know it; and I can't believe it."

I told her I would soon soe just how

true the reports were, and when I re-turned to New York I would tell her the facts. She is not alone in her

ignorance. Not one person, man or woman, to whom I told the facts of the cases I observed "dreamed that

children worked in any mills in the

United States!" After my experience anrongst the working class, I am safe

in saying that I consider their griev-

ances to be the outcome of the ignor-ance and greed of the manufacturer abetted, aided and made possible by

the ignorance and poverty of the la-borer. * * * On my return to the north. I made an especial effort to see my New England friend. * * * I drew for my friend, as well as I

cherry from the dish in front of her,

ate it delicately and dipped her fingers in the finger bowl; then she said: "Beer friend, I am going to surprise

you'very much."
I waited, and felt that it would be

difficult to surprise me with a tale of a Southern mill.

"The Children Love the Mill".

"Those little children love the mill! They like to work. It's a great deal

better for them to be employed than

She smiled over her argument, and

I waited.
"Do you know," she continued, "that
I believe they are really very happy."
She had well presented her argument. She had sald she would sur-

"You will not feel it a breach of

affection and hospitality, if I print what you say?" I asked her. "It's only fair that the capitalists' view

should be given here and there first hand. You own one-half the mill in —Carolina?"

"What do you think of a model mill

with only nine hours a day's labor, holidays and all nights free, schools,

where education is enforced by the

churches-amusement halls, music, re-creation and pleasure, as well as edu-

"I think," she said keenly, "that

united, concentrated action on the part of the cotton mill owners might make

such a thing feasible; for us to try it alone would mean roin."

"Not ruin," I amended; "a reduction

"Ruin," she said, firing. "We couldn't compete. To compete," she said with the conviction of an intelli-

gent, well-informed manufacturer, "I must have my sixty-six hours a week.

A LEGAL OPINION.

The Republican Attorney-General of Kansas has handed down an opinion to the effect that those Colorado min-

ers should be forced to work in the Kansas harvest fields from sun up to

Kanas harvest fields from sun up to sun down for one seasen; that then they would be glad to be good and go back to their jobs in the mines. The Attorney-General of Kanasa is certain-ity a great man. This is one of the ablest legal opinions that he has ever delivered. It shows that he is a great lawyer among harvest hands and a sort of harvest hand among lawyers.— Pittsburg Kanaan.

VICTORY IN AMSTERDAM

The Social Democrats of Amsterdam, Holland, have scored another brilliant victory in the election of Comrade Tak, editor of the party organ, "Het Volk," to the City Council, by a vote of 2,747, to 1,241 for the Liberal and 1,401 for the Clerical.

—Republican Governor Peabody, of Colorado, Democratic Governor Dockerp, of Missouri, and Democratic Police Chief Kelley, of St. Louis, were all accord by votes of appreciation at the committee of Parry's Citizens' Alliance, and all for the same reasonable brutal outrages upon Labor,

for them to run the streets!"

prise me-and she did.

cation and religion?"

walted.

ing the meal I said to her casually;

ed and enforced.

"I Must Have My Sixty-six Hours a Week." Homer Folks, formerly Commissioner of Public Charities in New York cent, of their profit is endangered, the City, recently addressed the con-tion of the General Federation Women's Clubs at St. Louis upon the

women's Chins at St. Louis upon the subject of child labor. Some of his remarks, were well worthy of consid-eration, We quote in part: "In addressing the representatives of the women's clubs of the United States it is happily unnecessary to dwell more the suffering and sorrows dwell upon the suffering and sorrows of the children whose lot we are seek-ing to improve. I suppose that were it destrable to do so and had I power to picture to you the conditions that actually exist this very night in the employment of children in many places in this country the facts would be so terrible when rightly understood that no one present would be able to-night to close his eyes in sleep.

"In endeavoring to formulate a na-tional program we should not seek for an ideal system which we know to be at present impracticable, but rather for the minimum of regulation that is consistent with protecting children against exploitation in their early years and guaranteeing to them im-munity from such labor as would in-terfere with their proper physical, mental and moral growth. I heartily indorse the report of your committee in favor of a general effort for the following minimum requirements: That no children under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to work at night-that is, between the hours of 7 p. m. and I a. m.; that no children under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to be regularly employed who cannot read and write simple sentences; and that in states in which these two provisions are already enforced we should secure the enactment of the standard child labor law as outlined by the National Consumers' League.

Law-Breaking Employers.

"But our task is only half began when we have secured legislation. Enforcement is possible only when adequate machinery is provided. Volun-tary compliance on the part of the industries affected is an idle dream. Enforcement by the assistance of vol-untary and casual inspection is a snare and à delusion.

 "And here again we must expect to meet and overcome the same opposi-tion which we will meet in securing legislation, with perhaps reinforce-ments, for the number of those who are in favor of righteous law but against its enforcement is simply as-tonishing. Even when we have se-cured our respective laws and a provision for inspectors and an appropri ation for their salaries our work is far from finished, for it is just at this point that the adroit employer is most likely to administer an optate to the ovement.

"Only those who there been close ob-ervers of public affairs understand to low large an extent, in the absence of constant effort on the part of right minded citizens to the centrary, these public officials who are appointed to oversee, supervise and regulate private interests for the public good become the very bulwark behind which such interests are embled the more effectively to push their exploitation.

"Brutal Strength of Capital."

is trebled or quadrupted this fall, it will make the ruling class heestate. If, on the other hand, the workers fall to protest at the polls and cling to the timid pollcy of petitioning for favors that the polls and cling to the timid pollcy of petitioning for favors the favor of demanding rights, the cultimated of demanding rights and clearly drawn, the favorable results of the cultimated of demanding rights. with nothing like an adequate argu-ment against their proposition, our friends have gone down in inglorious defeat before the plain, brutal strength of combined capital. It is to be no child's play. Human nature has not changed so much as we may think. The business interests that misfakenly, as I firmly believe, consider their ed will fight to th

"Hypocritical Philanthropy. "It may not be difficult to secure laws preventing child labor in facto-ries—in stajes which have no factories. It may he possible to secure a law pre-venting child labor in all factories exventing chind infor in all factories ex-cept glass factories—in states which have only glass factories. It may be possible to secure laws preventing child labor in factories during school sessions—in communities where the school sessions are exceedingly limited or altogether absent, but when it is a question of actually removing children. question of actually removing childre who are in factories, mines, store telegraph offices, and so on, we mu be prepared for a long and stubber fight, perchance for frequent defeat, but so long as God is in his heaven if we are faithful in our task we shall win in the end." We Must Depend Upon Ourselves

We Must Depend Upon Ourselves.

Mr. Folks'-opinion that the employers are mistaken in thinking that child labor serves their interests might be matter for debate. But it is sufficient to nots that the employers do think so and that they act accordingly. It is idle to appeal to their sense of justice or humanity. It is equally idle to try to convince them that their profits would not be reduced by the abolition of child labor. They probably know their betiness, and as a class they set on strict business principles. In theory, they will agree that child labor is wrong and will hypocritically supprove of the movement against it wherever that movement desi

THE CONCILIATOR.

Example of Capital's Corrupting Influence.

The Respectable Citizen Who Made a Trade of Inciting Strikes and Then "Settling" Thom - Business Men Stood for the Foul Game, Eut Labor Stopped It.

In "The World To-day" for July, Ernest Poole tells in a clear and in-teresting manner "How a Labor Mathe proposition to fix a property qualineation for voting for members of the upper house of the legislative body, on chine Held Up Chica, and How the Teamsters Union Smashed the Ma-chine." The machine consisted pri-marily of Al Young, leader of the the theory (afterward successfully championed by Hamilton in the framing of the national constitution), Teamsters' Union, and John C. Dristhat the lower house should represent coll, "professional conciliator of labor disputes" and secretary of various em-ployers' associations. The story begins men and the upper house property, Revolutionary Ben Franklin said: in 1900, when the general organization of teamsters started and comes down to the present day. We have hardly space even to summarize it, and it is "Why should the upper house, choo en by a minority, have equal power with the lower, chosen by a majority Is it supposed that wisdom is the cessary concomitant of riches and that one man worth a thousand pounds must have as much wisdom as twenty worth reading in full. Two facts stand out clear and distinct. The first is, that in the great hold-up game, which insted about three years, involving strike after strike, some of which rewho have each only nine hundred and ninety-nine? AND WHY IS PROPsuited in gains for the workingmen in-volved, but many of which were mys-teriously "settled" by surrender at the ERTY REPRESENTED AT ALL! "Suppose one of our Indian nations should now agree to form a civil so very height of the conflict, the real ciety; each individual would bring inguiding force was not the labor leader, but the eminently respectable strike-settler. He it was who held up the employers, intruding himself into bona to the stock of the society little morproperty than his gun and his blanket, for at present he has no other. We know that when one of them has attide strikes or instigating strikes for the purpose of settling them, receiving enormous fees from the employers for tempted to keep a few swine he has not been able to maintain a property in them, his neighbors thinking they his real or supposed services and have a right to kill and eat them using some portion thereof to do his work in the unions through a few cor-rupt agents. The second significant fact is that, when the Teamsters' Unwhenever they want provision, it be-ing one of their maxims that hunting is free for all; the accumulation, there fore, of property in such a society, and its security to individuals in every society, must be an effect of the proion, which was the machine's principal agency in making and breaking strikes, came to realize, after two or tection afforded to it by the joint strength of the society, in the executhree years' experience, how it had been used and abused-how, among other things, it had been led into be-traying the freight handlers and the FRINTE PROPERTY THERE FOR STATE OF SO-CLETY, AND IS SUBJECT TO THE CALLS OF THAT SOCIETY, express employees at critical moments -notwithstanding the fact that its own members had prospered under the machine rule, it revolted at the dis-WHENEVER ITS NECESSITIES SHALL REQUIRE IT, EVEN TO ITS LAST FARTHING; its conhouest system and overthrew its corrupt leaders and brought about the downfall of the conciliation machine; and what is more, it has not ceased to tributions to the public exigencies are be a fighting union. The inherent conesty of the working class, despite the lack of education and leisure which tend to make it an easy prey

effect that the 'disinterested public," of which the employers talk so much, is a myth; and he closes his article by quoting the words of an employer:

Keep your eyes on the Employers' Association. It is young yet. It is in that stage where it only attacks un-

ons while they are striking. Soon

Thus speaks the capitalist class, sow-ing the wind and hoping perhaps to es-cape reaping the whirlwind.

HEED THIS WARNING.

Workingmen and sympathizers who

wish to give financial aid to the Colorado miners in their fight against

despotism—and we hope there will be many of them—should heed the follow-

warning printed in the "Miners "We wish to put our friends in all

exiled miners in Colorado. It has not

parts of the country against the im-

poster Richardson, who was leaving the impression wherever he went that the proceeds from the sale of his child

abor song was to be a donation-

free-will offering—to the struggling miners in Colorado. None of the

money paid to Richardson ever got to the headquarters of the Western Fed-

"So we say again, be wary and watchful and don't allow every

schemer with a plausible story to blik

"All the solicitors for funds in behalf

of the deported and exiled Colorade

miners have credentials from the

proper officers of the Western Federa-tion of Miners. These credentials bear the seal of the organization, and none

others are genuine.

"More than this, the regularly necredited representatives of the Federation have explicit instructions to collect no money themselves but are admonished under all circumstances to
have the proper fiduciary officer of the
local unions or organizations which
they visit send all depations direct to
Succeeding Treasures W. D. Hawkend

Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Haywood 625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo., who will issue a numbered receipt for

625 Exchange Building, Denver, Colo., who will issue a numbered receipt for the same and acknowledge donation to the proper will

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

eration of Miners.

others are genuine.

not to be considered as conferring a benefit on the public, cutilling the con-tributors to the distinctions of honor and power, but as the return of an ob-ligation previously received or the pay-ment of a just debt. for tricksters, and the inherent dis for tricksters, and the inherent dis-honesty of capitalism under its fair exterior of polite manners and boasted "husiness principles," are clearly in evidence. In conclusion the writer points out that the fight is to con-tinue; he evidently agrees with a la-bor lender whom he quotes to the effect that the "distripressed nublic."

"The combinations of civil society profit. If that is terrible for are not like those of a set of merchants, who club their property in dif-did not forever end in 1776." FOR THE DAILY.

Acknowledgment of Moneys Received for the Fund to Establish the Daily Call

Financial Secretary Gerber of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts toward the fund for establishing the Daily Call: It will attack between strikes. And then? These are doubtful times. The future is further off than it ever was." Cash Contributions—Funch eard 472, 14th A. D., New York, \$2; Wm. E. Ehret, \$1; A. Francis, 50c.; George J. Alcott, subscription books, \$4.50; W. G. Hapgood, Skowhegan, Me., do., 45c.; Riumanian Educational Association, per Solomon, \$29; M. Grief, 25c.;

Charles Jensen, Glendale, L. I., 20c.; Schultz, Glendale, 25c.; Ed. Prause, Glendale, 50a; George Roewer, \$1; Jacob Hillouit, \$3; Frank M. Hill, \$5; parts of the country on their guard galast unscrupious individuals who may represent themselves to be working in the interest of the striking and \$3,648.15. S. A. Meimcker, \$4; F. W. James, \$1; Sam Eiges, \$3; Max Gruber, \$1; pre-

> date, \$15,936.06. Contributions should be sent and if not one of them had ever be

checks and money orders made pay-able to Julius Gerber, Financial Sec-retary, W. C. P. A., 64 E. Fourth-street, New York City.

UN HIST JUDGE MAKES WORKERS THINK

German cæsarism cannot quite match the arbitrary methods of the dispute the train of the statements of fact given in Kramer's pampliet, but based his decision on the "spirit" of the conclusions which he drew. It is reported that the case has caused great indignation among the miners and brought many adherents to the Socialist Party.

According to press reports, the wire used in firing the dynamite at Victor was traced to a building on the company's property. Only one who had a pass could get access to that build-ing. It looks suspicious for the mine owners.—Chicago Socialist.

freighting a ship, and may therefore have some right to vote in the disposi-tion of the voyage in a greater or less new constitution. In the assembly degree according to their respective which drew up that document, Benjacontributions; but the important ends of civil society, and the personal se-curities of life and the liberty there, remin Franklin took a leading part. In the course of the discussion, opposing main the same in every member of the society, and the poorest continue to have an equal claim with the most opulent, whatever difference time,

PRICE 2 CENTS.

their circumstances.
"On these considerations, I am sorry to see the signs of a disposition among some of our people to commence an aristocracy, by giving the rich a pre-dominancy in government."

chance, or industry may oceasion in

If Ben Franklin were alive to-day, there can be no doubt that he would be fighting in the ranks of the Socialst Party. He stood for human welfare as against "vested interests" according to the methods and needs of his time. The Socialist Party to-day carried on the same age-long fight and is bringing it near to the point of final victory.

We are proud of old Ben Franklin, He belongs to us. When the propertypatriots of the old parties assume to reproach us in the name of the flag. we quote Ben Franklin to them and say: You have made the Stars and Stripes stand for what Franklin denounced in 1776; we propose to redeem it from your polluted hands. When they raise the cry of "confiscation" against us, we refer again to Franklin and say with him: "'Private propers is a creature of society and is subject to the calls of that society, whenever its necessities shall require it. even to its last fasthing.' Your insti-"PRIVATE PROPERTY THERE. tutions of private property rest on our consent as the makers of wealth and the potential makers of law. Your institutions of private property have become a burden upon society, a hindrance to progress, a curse to humanity, and the workers will learn to use the power, as they have the right, so to change these institutions as to promote the happiness of the workers, not to keep them in poverty for the idlers' profit. If that is terrible for you, so much the worse for you. Revolution

"FRENZIED FINANCE."

Big Copper Capitalist Proposes to Tell Tales Out of School, Exposing Rascalities of His Class.

Rescalities of His Uses.

"Frienzied Finance" is the title of an article in the July "Everybody's" with which Thomas W. Lawson, copper king and sportsman, introduce "The 84ory of Amalgamated Copper." If we may judge from this preface his story will be more sensational yet than that of the Standard Oil Com-pany, which Ida M. Tarbell has been telling in "McClure's"—and as the Rockefeller group, the centre of all American capitalism, dominate the Wm. Meyer, 50c.; C. Hertle, 50c.; C. Amalgamated, it will deal with many Hohl, 50c.; Hugh Reilly, 25c.; previously acknowledged, \$3,490.47; total, \$3,520.02. Wm. Meyer, 50c.; C. Hertle, 50c.; C. Amalgamated, it will deal with many hohi, 50c.; Hugh Reilly, 25c.; preriously acknowledged, \$3,490.47; total,
\$3,529.92.

Paid on Pledges—S. Raines, \$1;

Charles Jensen, Glendale, L. I., 20c.;

Schultz, Glendale, 25c.; Ed. Prause,
Clendale, \$10c.; George Rewer, \$1;

Clendale, \$10c.; George Rewer, \$1 certain powerful men (as Rogers and William Bockefeller and Stillman), but to "the system," a juggernaut engine Sam Eiges, \$3; Max Gruber, \$1; pre-in which Rogers is the piston and viously acknowledged, \$3,626.20; toal, Rockefeller the fly-wheel. He says: Recapitulation—Cash. contributions the good they" [the score or two of since last report, \$30.45; paid on greatest capitalists "have done, the pledges since last report, \$19.95; previously reported, receipts from all ble imprints they have made on man-sources, \$15.88736; total collected to

and not of their individuality, and that exist. Others would have done what they did, and would have to answer for what has been done, as they must, for what has been done, as they must. So I say the men are simply individuals; the 'system' is the thing at fault, and it is the 'system' that must be rectified." Just what Mr. Lawson 'means by 'the system' we have to see, It is to be supposed that he uses the word in a much narrower and infre superficial sense than Socialists give to it—that he means the financial system by which big and shrewd capitalists fleece smaller and less wily ones, not the great industrial system, of which this is only a part, by which the capitalist class exploits the pro-

ducers of wealth. Even so, however, his exposure of its workings will be

very interesting, for he knows it "from the inside," he has a strong mo-

and revenge and perhaps also a motive

of sportsmanlike love of fair biny, be

has so definitely outlined what he pro-poses to tell that we may be fairly sure that he is going to "make good" and, after all, this financial "system,"

though only a part of capitalism, is now the dominant factor in it and is, no doubt, destined to play a most

important part in shaping the future

-A trust has been formed co e sugar factories and reneries of Italy. The capital is eighty million francs, and the American colbine is said to be in the deal.

-"What shattered his faith in hus man nature?" "He bought an un-breakable comb, took a dose of taste-less cod liver oil, visited a painless den-tist, and voted the old party tickets.—

Colorado capitalists and their political agents, but over there too the courts, in their eagerness to serve the proper-tied class, are making propaganda for Socialism. At Sarebrück recently a miner named Kramer was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing and distributing a pamphlet exposing and condemning the intole able tyranny and exploitation carried on by the administration of the gov-ernment mines in the valley of the Saar. During the trial every effort was made by the court to prejudice the de fendant's case and all extenuating cir-Kramer, was obliged to protest against the partiality of the judge, but in vain.
In summing up the case and passing sentence, the judge did not venture to dispute the truth of the statements of the same and acknowledge donation to the proper union, organization or person. The field representatives are paid a regular salary and are in all respects honorable and reliable mea, worthy of every confidence. Their transactions are open and above board in every city and hamlet where the extgencies of the occasion have led them. They have aroused the wageworkers to a full realization of the importance of the duty of the boar. We

workers to a full resilization of the im-portance of the duty of the hour. We don't want their spiendid work spolled or curtailed by the appearance of any imposters. So be continually on the lookout and be sure that the seal of our organization appears on creden-tials."

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Associati

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

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

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and orafts payable to The Worker. Communications carering the editorial department of the paper should be communications for the Worker. Communications for the Workszeitung or the State Sepretary of the S. D. P. should always be separately

the k. D. It should always be separately addressed. Heceipts are never sent to individual subserblers. Acknowledgment, i.e., made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of mober.

All communications should be considered with ink and the abbreviated every letter should lear the writer's name and address; and marter should be put in as few words, as possible, consistently with changing the discontinuous commence. Communications with do mess. Communications with do nikely to be disregarded. Rejected maps are encounted to the company of the communications in the consistent of the communications in the communications in the communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. day, correspondents senting in time to reliable the mail their communications in time to reliable the office by Monday, whenever possible Complaints about the business or edite management of the paper should be dressed to the Hoard of Directors, Soci-Co-operative Publishing Association, William street, New York.

with the so-called Socialist Labor Farty The latter is a small, ring-ruled, morthun organization which bitterly opposes the trade unknos and carries on an abusive cam paign of siander against the real Socialis movement, which supports the trade unions THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

e Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York) has passed through its of general election. Its growing power dicated and its speedy victory for-oved by the great increase of its vote town in these figures:



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS. OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN HANFORD.

OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-THOS. PENDERGAST. OF WATERTOWN. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-CHARLES R. BACH,

OF ROCHESTER.

eretary of State -E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown. For State Treasurer-EMIL NEPPEL of New York. For Attorney-General-

LEON A. MALKIEL of New York. For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

ONE POINT GAINED IN THE

COLORADO FIGHT. As this issue of The Worker goes to

lorado capitalists have seen fit--or have been prevailed upon from above -to pause in their persecution of the miners. It is reported that President Moyer and others of the union officlals under arrest have been released on ball. Such action is inconsisten with the expressed and expected intention to put them on trial for alleged murder.

It seems likely that, spite of the fake "confession" which they have procured and caused to be published the ringlenders of the capitalist con spiracy have become convinced that it would be impossible to earry out successfully their intention of railroadin miners' leaders to the gallows, and that it would be unwise to proceed further on that line. Furthermore, i is extremely likely that pressure ha been brought to bear upon them by the capitalists and politicians of the East to induce them to postpone fur ther attacks unto after election.

That so much has been accomplished that we have frightened the capital 1st powers at Denver and at Washing ton enough to make them hesitate in their career of infamy-is most en couraging. But let us not deceive our selves. If the Colorado capitalists suspend hostilities, it is only a truce for their own purposes, not a lasting peace that we have so far won. If the present dispatches are true, we have wo a victory. But it is only a partial victory. We must follow it up. We mus renew our attacks. We must give th memy no chaffee to fortify his post We must unmask his batteries. even though they be allent for th time. We must advance and strength

n our lines. We have nothing to lose except by timidity or carelessness. We may be sure that, however amicable may be their conduct during the next three or four months, the capitalists have no intention of surrendering as yet. They are eager to have truce during campaign time, in the hope that the workers will forget past wrongs and will again put into their hands the power of state and national government. If they succeed in this ruse after election they will show us how powerful are those weapons for our destruction.

Let us rejoice that we have gained point. And let us make full use of it without delay.

A CAPITALIST VIEW OF BLIND PARTIZANSHIP.

"The World To-day" editorially gives away the whole secret of oldparty politics when, in discussing "partizanship," it says: "Destroy par tizanship as at now exists, and instead of being Democrats and Republicans we shall all be Socialists or anti-So cialists. Better the evils of partizan ship than the evils of conflict between classes." This is quite right. From the point of view of the profit-taking class anything is better than an align ment of the voters on the true living issue of Labor's outraged rights against Capital's vested wrongs. Corrupt leadership, blind docility in the rank and file, campaigns of brassbands and fireworks and beer and boodle, with the inefficiency in government that naturally result these ar admittedly evils; but the capitalist rightly considers them as necessary evils, which must be borne, lest the worse evil befal of a strong and selfreliant political movement of the working class to overthrow capitalist misrule.

A REGRETTABLE FACT. AND . SOME COMMENTS.

The "Socialist" of Seattle came out last week with a very frank statement to its readers in regard to its financial condition. Of course it is known that with the sole exception of the "Appeal to Reason," all the Socialist weeklies in America are running at a loss, the periodical deficits being made up by the proceeds of picnics and festivals and the donations of devoted comrades and organizations. The "Social ist," it appears, has had eyen a harde struggle than most of us, and the ques tion is now presented to its readers whether at shall promptly die an hon orable death or whether it shall be put in the position to continue a splendidly eseful life. We hope that the latter will be made possible. The "Socialist" has for nearly four years done a most valuable work, both in propaganda and in party activity, and the party needs it still. It is announced that if between now and August 7, the fourth anniversary of its establishment, the paper receives five thousand yearly subscriptions-doubling its circulation -the association of comrades who publish it will feel justified in continuing their work with assurance of ultimate success; otherwise, it will then abandon the field. Readers of The

Worker who agree in our estimate of

the value of the "Socialist" to the

cause and wish to help in sustaining

it will respond by sending their half-

dollars to 116 Virginia stree, Scattle,

This incident is worthy of further

consideration. In the course of its

Wash.

statement, the "Socialist" says that no 50-cent weekly can play expenses until it has at least twenty thousand subscribers. This statement is absolutely correct. (The "Socialist" proposes to continue the fight if it reaches the ten thousand mark, but that is because a number of Seattle comrades are willing to bear the deficit that will still exist.) Twenty thousand is the small est circulation on which a weekly pa per good enough to be worth keeping up and sold at 50 cents a year can be made to pay expenses-it being understood, of course, as it must be in th case of a Socialist paper, that it cannot depend on income from advertising. The cost of white paper, press-work, mailing, postage, and other "fixed charges" (which increase in proportion as circulation increases) cannot be kept much below 25 cents a year and will often run above that figure. Out of the other 25 cents an allowance must be made for discounts, exchange and sample copies, and failure of some credit subscribers to pay. From what is left, say 15 to 20 cents on each yearly subscription, must be paid the "operating expenses" (those items of cost which do not increase so fast as eleca lation increases), such as editorial salary and expenses, business officials salary and expenses, agitation, type setting and stereotyping, rent, light heat, and power. A circulation of twenty thousand would give from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year for these purposes, and it does not need much experlence for one to know that this is a very small allowance for meeting

these expenses as they should be met Every year, for some considerable time past, from twelve to fifteen new Socialist papers have been established in different parts of the country. Every year from ten to twelve have diedgenerally in their first or second year. Most of those that have died have left burden of debt on the shoulders of the devoted comrades who had tried their best to spatall them. Most of those that have fived have involved a constant drain on the resources of the local movement and many of then have performed their functions but in differently, for the simple reason tha one man had to try to be editor, man ager, and printer, all at once, and could not do any of his work satisfactorily. A calm consideration of cold figure in advance would have deterred the comrades in many localities from un dertaking impossible tasks and would have saved them many discourage ments.

If our Socialist press is not in qual ity what it ought to be-and we insist that neither The Worker nor any othe of our papers has yet fully come up to the mark-it is not because we lack able editors and writers, but because we have wasted much of our energy by diffusing instead of concentration it, so that we have a large number of struggling periodicals, deficient both editorially and mechanically simply on account of their individual poverty instead of having a few papers good enough to command respect every where, whose existence would be as sured so that, instead of always beg ging for a chance to live, they could constantly improve their quality and extend their propaganda into new fields and work them until they were fully prepared for the establishment of new papers of their own.

We do not know that anything is to be done to set right the mistake which -with the most admirable motiveshas been made in desiring quantity rather than quality in our press and introducing "cut-throat competition" among our papers. But we do feel that the comrades ought to know the facts and consider them, in relation both to the starting of new papers and to the needs of those already in the field.

THE TRADE-UNION RESOLU-

Our faithful comrade, William Glanz f Paterson, writes us in opposition to the resolution on the subject of trade unionism adopted by the national convention at Chicago and now before the membership for acceptance of rejection. The ground of his objection is worth considering, especially as we find that he is not alone in his opinion.

The resolution reads as follows: "The trade and labor union move ment is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necesto resist the encroachments of alism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalistic system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but it cannot abolish it. The exploitation of labor will only when the working class shall wn all the means of production and listribution. To achieve this end the working class must consciously be come the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the politi cal activity of the Socialist Party. The workers must fortify and permanently secure by their political power what they have wrung from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brus Sels, Zurich, and London, this convention reaffirms the declaration that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to join with this movement. "Neither political nor other differ-

ences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their mem-bers for the great work of the aboliwage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.'

It is to the first sentence of the las paragraph that exception is taken Comrade Glanz, agreeing with Comrade Work, whose letter on the subject we have already printed, holds that this declaration that "Neither po litical nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial field" amounts to a condemnation of the American Labor Union for not dishanding and joining the American Federation of Labor.

Certainly, argues Comrade Glanz there is a difference of opinion be-tween the leaders of the A. L. U. and those of the A. F. of L., just as there is a difference of opinion between the members of the Socialist Party and the little band of Socialists who call themselves the Socialist Labor Party. The labor movement is divided into two camps—the economic or trade-un-ion movement and the political or So-cialist movement. Differences of opinion among the members of the A. F. of L. finally led to a split, just as did the differences within the old S. L. P. From the split in the old S. L. P. emerged the Socialist Party of to-day. Shall the members of the Socialist Party condsmn the split that gave birth to this organization. Suppose that in a convention of the A. F. of L. that in a convention of the A. F. of L. a resolution were favorably reported declaring that "Neither tactical nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the Yorces of Socialism on the political field"—would we not understand that resolution as condemning the Socialist Party for not disbanding and going back into the Socialist Labor Party? Would we not resent such an utterance? Would we not rebuke the A. F. of L. for interfering in matters that do not concern it? And if we now adopt a resolution reflecting in a similar way upon the A. L. U., shall we not expect the members of that organization to resent it? In making such a declaration our convention has gone outside its province as a political body and made a mistake which should be set right by the general vote.

We repeat that this argument is worther of condension.

We repeat that this orgu

however, think that it is altogethe ound. Let us point out its wes or working In order to make the parallel corect, it would have to be supposed that

the old S. L. P. and split upon son other than a political question. But such was not the case. That split arouse out of a radical difference of opinion among members of a political party in regard to the tactics which it should pursue in its own work. Suc a division is justifiable, but it would not be justifiable for a political party to split on account of differences of religious opinion, for instance, nor on account of differences of opinion as to trade autonomy and industrial organization,-nor on any question but those affecting the action of the party as such. In the same way, according to the view set forth in our trade-union resolution, the only difference that can justify a split in the economic organization known as the trade union is radical difference of onlyion on ones tions of the policy which the trade unon, as such, should pursue. This view seems to us the right one

Surely no one will argue that it would be well to have Republican trade unions and Democratic trade unions, or Catholic unions, Protestant unions, Jewish unions, and Atheist unions, although it is reasonable for Republicans and Democrats to divide on the political field and for Catholies, Profest ants, Jews, and Atheists to divide on the religious field. So we hold that it is not desirable to have separate Socialist trade unions, fighting the unions composed of men who are not Social-

But it may still be argued that, even though this view be correct, set this was not a question for our party convention to pass upon. This would be true, were it not for the undesiable fact that as Socialists we have constantly to meet the false accusation of trying to disrupt the trade unions and that efforts are constantly being made, sometimes by friends and oftener by enemies, to entangle the party in such a policy of disruption. In view of facts it is, we believe, right and necessary for the party to declare that it has no desire to split the trade-union movement on political lines and that it deprecates such a division. .

The division between the A. F. of L. and the A. L. U. is not, in fact, wholly based-we may even doubt whether it is chiefly based -on political differences. There is a very large and increasing proportion of Socialists in the A. F. of L. and there is a large, though happily decreasing, proportion of men who are not Socialists in the A. L. U. To a great extent the division between them is on lines of trade-union policy and grows out of events long preceding the formal endorsement of Socialism by the A. L. U. Insofar as this is true the Socialist Party, as such, has nothing to do with the question. Insofar as the division is or appears to be a political division, the Socialist Party has a right to express its opinion thereon. If the sentence under discussion is a rebuke, it is a rebuke rather to the administration of the A. F. of L. than to the A. L. U. for it is the former that is actually most responsible for the existing division. But on the face of it and in its extent it is not a rebuke at all, but a definition of our idea that workingmen of all shades of political and other belief should be united as firmly as possible in the economic movement, just as men who agree on Socialist principles and tactics should be united on the political field, regardless of differences of occupation, religion, race, or nativity.

ANSWERS AND COMMENTS

A comrade asks: "Does not the Constitution of the United States give women the right to vote? The Fifteenth Amendment, Sec. 1, says: 'The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States or any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude' and the Fourteenth Amendment, Sec. 1. says: 'All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they live." The quotations are correct, but they

do not apply to the question. The or-iginal Constitution does not fix the qualifications of voters, but leaves it to the states to do so. If Colorado, Wyom-ing, Idaho and Utah, women yote for Congressmen and Presidential Elec-tors, because the state constitutions give them that right; in other states they do not, because the state constitutions limit the suffrage to males. Th Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments simply limit the option originally given to the states by forbidding them te-make "race, color, or previous condi-tion of servitude" a qualification or disqualification for the suffrage; sex is not mentioned. Even this prehibition is not effective, for the reason that Congress has failed "to enforce the provisions of these articles by appro-priate legislation." In several Southpriate registation. In several South-ern states negroes are now debarred from voting by provisions of the state constitutions, and Congress has taken no action.

By judicial interpretation, moreover, the provisions of the two last amendments have been held not to apply to Chinese nor (with some exceptions) to Indians—which suggests the further consideration that constitutions mean what they are made to mean. Congress, the President; and the Supreme Court adapt the national constitution as the legislative, executive, and judicial bodies of the states adapt state constitutions to the needs of the times. This is not to be regretted. It is quite as it should be. A really rigid constitution would be a great nulsance. The question for us is: Who shall do the adapting—capitalist representa-

tives in the interest of the capitalist class, or workingmen's representative in the interest of the working class?

We need not expect very much di-sect good from the so-called Labor misistry in Australia. It is true that, following on the great gains of the La bor party in the Commonwealth elec-tions, an administration has been leading part. But it is to be remem bered that this party is very far from heing what Socialists would consider a real labor party. It is a sami-radica party, with a curious mixture of co lectivist and small-capitalist tender cles, arising out of the peculiar economic conditions existing in Australia So far it has shown a remarkable de ing its heterogeneous nature; but this is counterbalanced by its extreme timidity and its adoption of log-rolling politics. Mr. Watson, the leader of the new ministry, in replying to a deputa-tion from the May Day demonstration at Sydney, took occasion to say that his government "had not the right to work for the interest of our class alone, but of all classes." That is not the spirit of a labor party that is de stined to do anything for Labor. The outcome will probably be a coalition with the Protectionist party in Parlia ment, in order to hold power, probably a dicker with the Chamberlajnite Imperialists in the mother country, and then gradual absorption or else speedy disruption, and a clear field for the ag gressive Socialist movement, which al-ready shows considerable strength.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

The Executive Council of the Ameri can Federation of Labor has at last, under date June 20, Issued a stateperience of persecution by capitalists and their agents and asking working men to give financial aid to the West-ern Federation. This ought to have been done three or four months earlier, at least, and we surmise that it took a great deal of pressure from the rank and file of the affiliated bodies to get the Executive Council to act. However, let us not be captious eration has at last spoken, and hope that the response will be prompt and

"Experientia docet." In Milwaukee where our comrades have made such large and steady gains through a series years, finally placing nine Socialists the City Council, they have depend ed chiefly on propaganda by literature and only secondarily on public meetings. Perhaps in New York or Bos ton or Philadelphia we may well take a leaf from our Milwaukee friends books. It is well to have meetings, as many as our speakers can stand. of much more lasting benefit, if we may judge from experience, is hous to-house canvassing with leaflets and the judicious placing of free threemonth subscriptions for The Workerwe speak especially to Eastern com-rades, of course—followed up by per-sonal visiting. This sort of work is the hardest; but it will bear the best fruits.

A Western correspondent, referring to the demand commonly made in So cialist platforms for "The free educa tion of all children up to the age of eighteen years," asks: "Would it be possible for parents to support children up to that age? Would Would it not have a tendency to make the children lazy? If everybody had a good edu-cation, would not everybody want an easy job and shirk the hard work that must be done?" Could we afford it? Let us consider

Capitalism in the United States keeps from one to two million men in un-willing idleness all the time—wastes their labor-power, keeps them in the position of helpless and miserable parasites on society. Socialism would put them to work. By the most moderate calculation, their yearly product would be four times as much as is nov pent annually on public education spont annually on public education in this whole country. Couldn't we afford education then? Again: Socialism would do away with the need for our army and navy and the greater part of our courts, police, and prisons. amount so saved would more than double the education fund, without putting any additional burden on the workers. Couldn't we afford, then, to give a good education to all the ehildren? We have mentioned only two items of the waste involved in capitaladvertising, in all its forms, is another, perhaps as big as either of these, with which Socialism would dispense and any one of these would much more than cover the cost of the education proposed. But all of these are small compared with the amount that now goes directly in the form of profits to support the luxury of the capitalist class and which Socialism capitalist class and which Socialism would keep in the hands of the work-ers. The question is, not Could we afford to give a good education to every-boy or girl? but, Can we afford let any boy or girl grow up un As to the second question, we may

reply, Yankee fashion, with another: What could be a surer way of produc-ing laziness in the adult than taking the child away from the home, the playground; and the school and setting him at dreary, disheariening, monot-cincus, nerve-straining, muscle-weary-ing toll, before his bones and muscles harden, before his brain, and nerves harden, before his brain and nerves are developed, and before he has acquired the knowledge and understanding of life which can make useful work a pleasure? The old cant phrase, "born thred," is liferally applicable to a great part of the working class-to-day, because their fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers have been driven like slaves, under the merciless lash of the fear of want from earliest childhood. In order to get rid of constitutional lasiness, the first thing to do its to get rid of child labor find substitute universal education in and substitute universal education in practise as well as in theory.

and substitute universal education in practise as well as in theory.

'The third question is only a repetition of the record. Healthy men and women, men and women who as children have had a chance to play in the open air and whose minds have been trained and stimulated to activity in the schoolroom, do not shirk hard work. If we should look through the world today for the people who work the hardest with the least compulsion, we should find them among these who have leaf the best deporturation for

WHEN YOU DECIDE TO HAVE IT DONE.

By Horace Traubel.

When you decide to have it done. When you put your resolution into un-mistakable form. When you show that it would be dangerous to cross your will. Then the old regime will pass away. Then the dreams will come true. Then injustice will apologize and abdicate. Then and not till then. As long as you are uncertain about your self. As long as you are not sure what you want done. Not sure when you want something done. Not quite sure whether it would not be safer to leave things as they are than to risk a change. Not quite sure whether injustice is as unjust as you imagined or whether justice is as just as con supposed. Just so long will Colorado he Colorado. Just so long will Rockefeller be Rockefeller, Just so long will every man continue to be against every man instead of every man for man. There is no alternative. This law is the law of life. The law of your will. To be changed only by a succession you yourself will have to prepare and induct. The whole universe of right waiting patiently upon your personal universe of wrong. Waiting. Listening for your word of command. Looking for orders nowhere else. Knowing that no other order

You, the workers. You, the mak-ers. The builders. You are expecting me one or some power outside of yourselves to provoke economic right-eousness. Looking for miracles. Looking for benefactors. Looking for the good man. The good party. Stop right where you are. Waste no more eyesight. All that you look for is within yourselves. All the righteous pess. All miracles. All benefaction. You will be your own good men. will make your own good party. you want eight hours you will get cight hours. They will not be given to you by somebody. You will give them to yourselves. When you want co-operation bad enough to co-operate co-operation will appear. No one will bring it to you on a platter. It will not be left to you in the codicil of a last testament. It will not require the mediation of a Carnegie library. will issue from your own heart. F your own insight. From your own backbone. The world is yours, you who are the workers of the world, you who make the world's good and ba for better or for worse. When will you assert your right to your own? The eastes will not assert your right for you. You must do it for yourselves. When your will at last is will your will will be done. Not you, a few of you. But you, the whole of you. The whole of you who work. The whole of you who build. The whole of you who do the dirty and clean work of the world. Who take the ex-tra risks of the world. Who live for the world. Who die for the world. The field is spread out before you. Will you harvest it? Or will you al-

physical and mental development in childhood and youth. The Socialist movement proposes to give that op-portunity to all, not, as now, to a few at the expense of the many. And it will be done.

If any members of the Socialist Party are in doubt as to the wisdom of its policy, as compared with that of the S. L. P., we commend to their thoughtful consideration the report which the National Executive Committee of that amusing and amazing or-ganization has presented to its nation-al convention in New York this week. Through twenty-three columns it drags its weary length—one long story of fall-ure, secession, disruption, "treason," "conspiracy," suspension, expulsion, reorganization, and again "treason and conspiracy" and again failure and failure. The climax comes with this: "In point of organization, we have to face the fact that we have fewer, as has been sufficiently indicated" [Yes, indeed! More than sufficiently, though no figures are given] "throughout this report. What is of importance on this score is not the losses sustained by reason of internal disturbances, for these can be made up rapidly under otherwise favorable conditions, but the steady, almost imperceptible falling off of membership everywhere, as is evidenced by the decline in the sale of dues stamps since the year 1900." A party, an alleged labor party, an alleged revolutionary party of the proletariat, that steadily declines in membership through four years of such herce industrial strife as these have been, years so full of object-lessons to point and confirm Socialist argument -well, farther comment on such a

party is unnece Whether it is that the delegates have begun to realize that a fundamental mistake he been made, or whether there be some other reason, the conven-tion has surprised us—we freeely admit it-by adopting a resolution of approval for the American Labor Union At least, then, they have do thing on which we cannot quar is inconsistent; but the inconsistency is encouraging. We heartly congrat ulate the S. L. P. on even so tardy a broadening of its view. We learned to admire the A. L. U. long ago and had no hesitation in saving so.

A VALUABLE CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET

Ben Hanford's "What Working nen's Votes Can Do" is a little pamphlet that has already done good service in New York campaigns, and the National Secretary has shown his wisdom by having it issued as the first document of our national campaign of 1904. It has a cirectness and a cer-tain ring of good faith that is thoroughly characteristic of Hanford, and It will be most useful in making me think—which is, for us, to make them vôte right. This pamphiet should be widely circulated. Eight copies will wheely circulated. Eight copies will be sent, postpaid, for a quarter; twenty for 50 cents; fifty for a dollar. In larger quantities, express paid by purchaser, the prices are; one hun-dred for \$1.50; two hundred for \$2.50; five hundred for \$5; a thousand for \$8.75. Order from National Secretary William Mailly, 260 Dearborn street,

It takes \$113 to buy as much fur-ture as \$80 would buy soven years

it gathered by alten hands? The broad acres are yours. The choke prospect contains the plenty for which you have made the first and last sac-rifices of loyal service. I do not say Take it with violent hands. I say: Do

not let it be taken with violent hands

I do not claim that you have any right to take it for a few. You have only one right. The right to take it for all.

ways look on without protest and se

It is not up to the law of gravita-tion to act. It is not up to the sur-vival of the fiftest to act. It is not up to the benefactors to act. churches. Or the colleges. Or boards of charities. Or any agents. Or any custodians. It is up to you to act You are gravitation. You are the fit You will think on and stumble on and despair on and curse on and on and on until you are ready. Then you will hold a last council of war. The inst council of war which will also be the first council of peace. Then your or-ders will go out. Orders imperial in emphasis and purport. No man, no power, will think of disobeving then Disobedience will be death. They will be orders of love. Orders of the commune. To-day there is mine and yours. And there is war. To-morrow there will be no more mine and yours. And there will be peace. The world will no longer discuss ownership. It will destroy ownership. The castes have been able to remain castes be-cause you have been unable to become a class. You, workers, the master ervants, the servant-masters, of th ed and troubled, wondering what it was your right and your will to do, the castes have busily strengthened the power of repent was always in your hands. You could at any time have stopped the alienations of your inher-itance. But you were irresolute. You only half knew. You only half dared. The eternal laws are ready to aid you They will throw all their might on your side. All you have to do is to ask. All you have to do is to resolve. Nothing can stand out against yo when once you stand in for yourself. Everything is ready for you. Nothing remains to be contributed by the stranger. Your task is with Your struggle is with Inside your own skepticism. Your own nerve. There is no opposing power anywhere whose genius can shadow even the edge of your affirmation. When you, the workers, decide to have It done. To have social instice. To have communities instead of caste

LOSSES AND GAINS FOR SOCIALISM IN BELGIUM.

to ask for the privilege of using every-

thing. To take the lands home. And

the stores. And all the properties, whatever their form. Take them all

home after the long estrangement

Home to yourselves. When you, the master-servants, the servant-masters, decide to have it done.

"La Revue Socialiste" gives us a more definite account of the results of the parliamentary elections held in Belgium last month. It is clear that the result was a victory for the Liberals and a check for both Socialists and Clericals. The members of the Cham-ber of Representatives are elected for term of four years, half of them going out in every even-numbered year During the last term we had 34 mem-bers, out of a total of 100. The terms of 25 of our representatives expired this year. Of these 25 constitu we again carried 18, losing two Liege, two at Charlerof, and one er at Soignles, Tournay, and Huy Waremme. On the other hand, we Tournay, and Huycarried one new district, at Verviers. Thus we have but 28 members in the new Chamber.

Our representation would be considerably larger were it not for the plural voting (wealth and education entitling their possessors to two or even three votes each, while a poor man without a college diploma has but one and the tricts. Thus the 22 Liberals, elected had an aggregate of 278,000 votes, or an average of 12,700 each, while 208,-000 Socialist votes elected only 19 representatives, with an average of 15,700 each." And as the Liberal party includes many of the wealthy and pro-fessional classes with couble or treble votes, while nearly all of the Socialwith but a single vote, the disparity in the number of voters is even greater.

These conditions, however, were in

force also at the last election, so that they do not account for the change in the relative strength of the two parties. This change is chiefly due to two facts: First, the Socialists of Releium have adopted a thoroughly uncom-promising policy, breaking away from their earlier alliances with advanced Liberals or Democrats, even in weak districts; on the other hand, the Lib-eral party has taken a much more radcal and popular position than ever be fore, putting itself in opposition to Clerical reaction and adopting plank out of the Socialist program. The number of Socialists in the Chamber is the same now as in 1894; but in 1894 the majority of our deputies were elected by Socialist-Liberal coalitions while now they are elected by Social ist votes alone, in opposition to both old parties. The number of Liberals is considerably greater than it then is considerably greater than was and they represent a party much more advanced than the Liberals of 1894. Taking quality as well as quantity into consideration, then, our progress is very considerable.

A POLICE COURT INCIDENT.

"Where do you live?" inquired the police judge of the small boy who was charged with stealing fruit. The little tad looked vacant and shook his head. "Where is your home?" his honor in-sisted. "Got none," was the reply. "Mom's in de hospital, dad's up in Marin County lookin' fer work, me brudder's in jall for sassin a scab, an de furniture folks has nabbed all ou stuff." And some folks are afraid that Socialism will destroy the family!—Los Angeles Socialist.

The largest woman's labor organ-ion in the dominion of Canada is the Garment Workers' Union, of Mon-treal, Que. This union is progressing

ONE UPRIGHT JUDGE.

Justice Steele of Colorado Supremi Court Files Dissenting Opinion Against Usurpations of Capitalist Despot Peabody.

The opinion of Justice Robert Steele of the Supreme Court of Colorado, dis majority of the court refused a writ of habeas corpus to President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation f Miners and acknowledged the espotic powers assumed by Governor Penbody, has just been filed Justice Steele is not a Socialist, the ind it is safe to say that by writing it the judge has forfeited all chance of advancement through the old parties. Justice Steele says in part:

"No person who has the slightest claim to respectability should hestate to approve the action of the Governor in enforcing the law, and I am will ing to uphold him and to applied him so long as he keeps within the lines of the Constitution. But I am not willing to uphold him when, in my opin-ion, he breaks down the barriers erected by the people for their protection, nor am I willing to accord to the Constitution elastic properties for the pur-pose of sustaining him, nor to join in the estimation of a precedent which will not apply to other classes or other conditions when another Governor un-dertakes to exercise the same arbitrary power.

"I am not willing to concede the power claimed by the Governor, and exercised by him, because, in my opin-iou, such power is not vested in him by the Constitution. It follows, of course, that if the present Executive is the sole judge of the condition which can call into action the military power of the government, and can ex ercise all means necessary to effectu ally abate the conditions, and the judi cial department cannot inquire into the legality of his acts, that the next Governor may, by his ukase, exercise the same arbitrary power. If the military authority may deport the miners this year it can deport the farmers next year.

"If a strike, which is not a rebellion must be so regarded because the Gov ernor says it is, then any condition must be regarded as a rebellion which the Governor declares to be such, and if any condition must be regarded as rebellion because the Governor says so, then any county in the state may be declared to be in a state of rebellion whether a rebellion exists or not, and every citizen subjected to arbitrary ar-rest and detention at the will and pleasure of the head of the executive department.

"We may then, with each succeed ing change in the executive branch of the government, have class arrayed against class, and interest against in terest and we shall depend for our lib erty, not upon the Constitution, but upon the grace and favor of the Gov-ernor and his military subordinates.

-"In no other case presented to this ourt have principles so important and so far-reaching been involved. It was elaborately and ably argued, and the position of counsel was clearly defined, yet the court has evaded the fundamental questions presented, and has based its decision upon theories long ago determined by jurists and states-men to be illogical and false.

"The authority is overwhelming that position of the Governor cannot be sustained; that the power of suspending the privilege of the writ of habens corpus is legislative and not execu-tive; that martial law can only prevail in places where the civil law is overthrown by force, and that it ex ists only so long as it is necessary to reinstate the courts; that martial law cannot prevail where the courts are open and exercising their function that the Judicial Department will take otice whether the courts are open o have been overthrown by superior

force. "It is entirely probable," says Justice Steele in the course of his co ments on the opinion of his colleagues.

Justices Gabbert and Campbell, "that
the act of the Governor in calling to his aid the military arm of the go ernment cannot be questioned, but when it comes to superseding the civi power and exercising military law, to disobeying the writ of habeas corpus or other process of the court, to de-taining citizens upon suspicion, then the question of whether an insurrection exists is not to be determined by

"The court has not construed the Constitution; it has ignored it, and the result is that it has made greater in-roads on the constitution than it in-tended, and that not one of the guarantees of personal liberty can now be enforced.

"Moyer may be guilty of the most heinous offenses. It may be that he deserves to linger in prison the remainder of his natural life, but he is entitled to his liberty unless some one in proper form and before a proper tribunal charges him with violation of

"If one may be restrained of his liberty without charge being preferred against him every other guarantee of the Constitution may be denied him."

DUTCH DIAMOND WORKERS WIN Following the settlement of the dia-

ond workers' strike at Antwerp, a settlement has been made at Amsterdam on similar terms. On the ques-tion of the number of apprentices, a compromise is made between the number demanded by the employing fewel ers and the number that the un ers and the number that the union was willing to concede; the ten-hour day is reduced to nine and a half hours at once and to nine hours after next New Year's; the polishers get an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. This successful outcome of the eighteen weeks' struggle will mean a great deal to the Sc cialist movement in Holland, as the diamond workers are among its most steadfast supporters.

LEARNING TO THINK

The laborer, uneducated, unia formed, untaught to think for himself, has hitherto listened sheepishly. Of latesome glimmering of his own rights. of his own power to enforce them, has come to him-much to the indignation and disgust of those whose interests, viewed from a narrow standpoint, are diametrically opposed to his.—Jeromo

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

law, impregnated with the prejudices of a small class of the people, however powerful, should let the passions of the hour prove the frenzy which shuts from the view the horizon of the centuries is not altogether inconceiv-able, however deplorable it may be; but that there should be in our midst an educational institution which not only countenances such overthrow of from the view the horizon of the

in Colorado for the past months, but

actually seeks to terrorize the student

into a docile approval of its The expulsion of Joseph Reed, a graduate stident seekin; an advanced degree and a historical, student of independent reputation, I scause be had expressed his disapproval of official utterances from the university com history of American. That members of college faculties are held under a facit conscribin is generally understood. The self-respect of scolarly men, holding traditions of academic freedom as truthseckers. leads them to deny this; but the coincidences are too marked. Men pos-sessed of inconvenient views views hostile to wealthy benefactors or trus tees of the popular opinion—somehow always land outside the university paid soon or late. Reasons "quite apart from their opinions" always crop up and the places that once knew them

and it never looks for men of unpopu lar or pronounced views on any sub-ject in academic chairs, or if it discov-ers such a one it watches the weeks ers such a one it watches the week less and foolhardy a hend.

But in the student ranks-here at least—it was supposed that freedom still reigned! But in Colorado even

this is no longer the case.

What will be the effect upon the students of American colleges, whose years of tutelage have given them the knowledge that for twelve centuries the Anglo-Saxon people have ever been ready to fight to the death for the principles ruthlessly overthrown in this state, when they hear that a man has been expelled for uttering a pro-test against the indorsement of such test against the indorsement of snarchy? Let the public sentime this state call a halt. Insanity has run its length when the passithe mining camps have entered the citadel of the scholars.

The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.

The final word has been spoken. An alleged labor paper published in Penn-sylvania, and dependent largely upon the Republican campaign fund for its support, has proved to its own satisfac-tion that Socialists and the Socialist Party are opposed to the trades unions, As proof of its contention it says

"Socialists are proving every day that they are enemies of trades unions. It may be that a small portion of them are not, but as a body they are. Some of them are open and bold enemies while others are more cowardly and dastardly foes. Socialistic parties must be looked at by trades unionists from this standpoint.

this standpoint."

That surely settles the question, party that stands for the interests the working class and the working class alone, is certainly dangerous to liable to open the eyes of the workers to the fact that they are being used by such men as the editor of this paper in the interests of the Quays, Baers, Pea-bodys and Steunenbergs of the Repub-lican and Democratic parties. There not favor trade unions, but they do so because they believe that the efforts of the industrial organizations are futile, and not because they favor the exploit-Democrats and Republicans that are rowed and deadly enemies of labor He belongs to the same party of D. M. Parry, of the Manufacturers' Association: Governor Peabody, who is waging war of destruction on the unions in thracite coal baron, and hundreds of thousands of other exploiters of labor.

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES

YORK AND VICINITY. For the use of committees in New York and the vicinity in getting lecturers and speakers we print the following list, which makes no proteindon, of course, to com-Barker, Mrs. Elsa-26 W. Ninety-ninth Boudin, L. R.-329 Breadway, New York Burrowes, Feter E.-622 Chestant street, Arlington, N. J. Clark, Dr. G. Fish-515 Decatur street,

Brooklyn. Mics. Johanna—453 E. Hundred Dahme, Mics. Johanna—453 E. Hundred Markette and Markette and Markette Labels. Charles—ele "Wilshire's Maga-tine," 125 E. Twenty-third street, New 210-21. gine," 125 F. 1987. York. Edin, William-3 Rutgers street, New Edin, William-3 Rutgers street, New Edin, Williams avenue. York. Felgenbaum, B.—122 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn. Fraser. Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Union street. Brooklyn. Bertha M.—803 Union Frost. J. C.—160 Bleecker street, New York. Purman, Dr. Charles Y. York.
Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer-horn street, Brooklyn.
Hanford, B-n—181 Marcy avenue, Brook. rron, George D. 39 W. Forty-fifth York.
Kearns, Henry R.—622 Chestnut street.
Arlington, N. J.
Kraft, Prederick—29 Reservoir avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Lee, Algernon—184 William street, New
York.
Lemon, Continue ris Ell a Gleoaffway, New Courtenay-184 William street, oy. Her. Owen R.-24 N. Ninth Mt. Vernon N. Y. cl. Leon A.-1801 Lexington avenue,

New York. Neben, R. T. -52 Westcott street, East Orange, N. J. Phillips, I -216 E. Soventy-sixth street, Philips, 1.—210 r. New York. Relity, Jas. M.—285 Barrow street, Jer-ney City, N. J. Sockin, I.—300 E. Eighty-nin/h street, New York. Schlueter, F.-801 Flatbush avenue Slobedin, Henry L. 60 Second avenue

New York John-23 Relmont Terrace, Yon-kerson-Hudson, N. Y. Stone, N. I.-1570 Washington avenus, New York Ntone, N. I.
Now York, Charles, 290 Clinton awinue, West
Hoboken, N. J.
Wilshire, H. Gaylord - 125 E. Twentythird street, New York,

As chairman of the Republicar national committee, Mr. George B. Cortelyou will not be as easy upon the trusts as was Mr. George B. Cortelyou, the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.—Atlanta Jour-

CAPITALISM IN IRISH VILLAGES.

By Alberta Montgomery.

There is something wild and pic-turesque in the sound of the phrase "an Irish village," and if the suffer-ings of the poor, the workers, have here, as everywhere, to be recorded, we take it for granted at once that in this case the sufferings are due to the

But, strange to say, it is of another vampire that I speak to-day. In Ul-ster (the nominally prosperous) in little ster (the nominally prosperous) in little rustic, remote villages, far from the rallway, in lovely surroundings of sea, of lough, of mountains, the wömen and girls are ground down by our old ene

Where the country is so levely, blown through by sea and mountain winds, where health and beauty lie all round, will it not surprise even Social-ists that a blood-sucking, capitalistic sweating system destroys even here the health of aged women, of young mothers, and of growing girls? It is almost incredible but absolutely true. In County Down vilinges, close to the open sea or to the sea-lough, and with-in sight of the Mourne Mountains the women (whose mankind are chiefly ag-ricultural laborers) set all day, bowed and bent, over embroidery, or "flower-ing" as they call it. With the health and beauty of Nature so close to them, they do not go out at all, but in their poor cottages with bent backs and straining eyes, they work at embroi-dery from early morning to late at night, twelve, fourteen, sixteen hours a day. Well, does it pay? Good God, no! It is the old story. It is the big capitalist firms of Belfast who send the work by agents into the villages

and who pay a sweating wage for all this labor. I know as a matter of fact. ings (a dollar and a holf) a week is considered a very good wage, that is, one shilling for a day of at least twelve hours' work. There is no better pay than that to be had from these rich Belfast firms, where the employers amass large fortunes. One could fair-ly say that in almost every cottage the women work at it. You see very old women with falling eyes and cheap spectacles still trying to do the coarse work which is paid yet lower; you see wives and mothers hurrying through their housework of washing, scrubbing and baking to sit down as soon as pos-sible to it; you seel grown up girls becoming wax white with amemia or consumption from what they call "the close sitting" all day; all suffering from utter lack of fresh air and good onrishment, living on strong tea and bread, straining their eyes till they injure them over this finest embroider

of ladies' pocket handkerchiefs. Sad-dest of all, you see little girls, torn away from school by their parents before fourteen if possible, and, instead of playing in the air, sitting with round backs and little grave faces, flowering away all day long. Alas! the pity of it all. I have spoken to so many

of the girls, to grown-up ones and to girls in their teens, and have urged them to go out. "It is so beautiful in the country just now; the seashore is so near." No, they cannot spare time to go out. They must work all day, with hasty cups of black tea. if they are to make six shillings a week. If they go out at all, it is at night, when the wild girls lark about with young men, and the human craving for recre-ation and pleasure is hastily satisfied by wild excitement and consequen "immorality," so called, while the quiet ones "keep to themselves" and remain mewed up in their hovel homes as they have done all day. And so it will go on for the present. The capitalist firms well know that

there is a boundless supply of chear female labor, that the cept any wage, that the supply of la bor is even greater than the demand And so, by the irony of fate, that san blood-sucking monster who harms thousands of factory workers in big American cities, that same old capital ist enemy with which the Socialst readers of The Worker are only bo familiar, is found again in the life rustic villages of Ireland, and by open sea, beauteous mountains and gree fields, maintains his relentless sway. Grey Abbey, Ireland.

THE TORTURED MILLIONS.

Like the cry of a glacial river in its gorge. And the smoke of their suffering surges upward to me
Like the mighty clouds of the twilight valley lands.
I shut my lids in the dark and I see them tolling. The burdened backs and the glazing eyes and the fettered hands.

They are dying that I may live, the tor-tured millions, By the Ohio River, the Euphrates, the By the Rho Rhone. River, the Euphrates, the They wring from the rocks my gold, the fortured millions: Sleepless all night they mix my daily becad; With heavy feet they are With heavy feet they are trampling out They go to a hungry grave that I may be fed.

They do not know my face from a million faces.

Nor have I ever beheld those poor oppressed.

I only hear the sound of their greans in the ralley, the ralley, the face of their torture wheels.

Engine and oven and murderous flying losin. Pulson of dust and faces sheet white in the

I do not demand their service, no, not I. They are my slaves whom I wish to be free and happy.

But I may not free them or thank them or mercy cry.

Hunger and thirst and cold and aching This is the priceless price that buys my health.

Empliness, hopelessness, plitful wicked. Emptiness, hopelessness, pitiful wicked-ness, this, This is the stuff I sew for the purse of my wealth.

What shall I do for my slaves who work without hire. What shall I do. I who have asked them not?
Shall I fold my hands on my mountainpeak in silence?
This is the natural order, this is the common lot.
I will call to them, I who am one but they To cease their toll; but, no, they obey me

a dying mother's breasts I sink my Last night my feet were faint from idlethed my feet in blood her children Oh, thou eternal Law, I wish this not to be. Nay, raise them from the dust and punish ce Witkinson in McClure's Maga-

PARTY NEWS.

Sational. The National Committee is voting a motion by Lowry of Arkansas to overrule that part of the action of the National Quorum by which it was de-cided not to send Comrade Debs into any state south of Kentucky and Mis-souri during the campaign. The vote closes July 14.

M. J. Hynes of Dayton, O., and Carl D. Thompson of Minneapolts, Minn. have been recommended and endorsed by their respective state committees for the reserve list of national lectur ers and organizers. Unless objections are made and a direct vote called for the names will be placed upon the reserve list on July 20.

The Colorado State Committee, by a vote of 6 to 2, has declined to recom mend J. R. Osborne for a place on the organizers.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is dated in West Virginia until July 12 after which he will enter Maryland. National Organizer Geo E Bigelow is dated until July 13 in South Da

National Organizer Harry M. McKee will begin his Southern tour after fili-ing a number of dates in Illinois in July. McKee will first work through Kentucky and Tennessee

CAMPAIGN FUND.

The National Secretary reports re-celpts for the Campaign Fund as fol-lows; Half-day's pay donations— Iowa, Lists 696 and 710, each 25c.; 713. 714, 718, and 3147, each 50c.; 668, 75c 3144 and 3146, each \$1; 695, \$2; 3141, \$4.25; Missouri, 1313, \$1.50; 1324, 75c; 1365 and 1309, \$9; Maine, 915, \$2.17; Wyoming, 3082, \$4.15; Teimessee, 2993, \$2.25; C. V. Harbottle, Syracuse, N. Y., J. E. Collins, New Glarus, Wis., R. H. Lane, Aurora, Ill., and C. P. Hawley. Columbus O. each \$1: T H Colum Chicago, \$2; previously acknowledged, \$165.40; total, \$205.72; other donations —A. L., N. Y., 50c.; Victor, W. Sterling, Socialist, Renova, Pa., Will. Brandle Cuba, Mo., each \$1; C. H. R. M., 30c. Alex Coutner, Freeland, Wash. \$2.25 Isaac Bernstein and C. F. Nesbit, each 25c.; W. D. Altman, Rosensteel, Pa. \$4; W. A. Fisch, Gresco, Ia., \$2.25; Frees and Mucho, Indianapolis, \$3; J. H. B. St. Louis, and Comrade, Deveyville, Tex., each \$2; previously ac-knowledged, \$24.15; total, \$43.95; grand

The \$12.75 acknowledged by the Na. tional Secretary last week as received through The Worker and "Volkszeltung" was donated as follows: F. L. E., New York City, \$1.50; Robinson, Patchogue, T. L. N. Y., 50c; H. Ricth, Patchogue, L. I., N. Y., \$1.50; Anton Melssner, Neffs, O., collection, \$3.25; A. Scholze, Lebanon, N. H., 50c.; John Conway, N. Y. City, \$5; John Noetzel, St. Mary's, Pn., 50c.

JUNE REPORT. The National Secretary's financial report for June shows receipts of \$1,286.08, of which \$947.91 was re dues; expenditures, \$1,319.79; balance, June 1, \$144.19; balance, July 1. \$111.08. The states paid dues respectively as follows: Organized states—Arizona, \$20; Arkansas, \$12; California, \$86.90; Colorado, \$25; Connecticut, \$30; Florida, \$10; Illinois, \$65; Indiana \$36.50; Iowa, \$20; Kansas, \$15; Ker tucky, \$10; Maine, \$10; Massachusetti \$75; Michigan, \$30; Minnesota, \$50; Missouri, \$50; Nebraska, \$25; New York, \$35; Ohio, \$40; Oregon, \$27.50; Pennsylvania, \$100; Texas, \$31.50; Washington, \$74.31; West Virginia, \$10; locals in unorganized states— Georgia, \$1.70; Indian Territory, \$3.20; Maryland, \$3.00; Mississippl, \$2.40; New Mexico, \$5; Tennessee, \$12.10; Utah, \$7.40; Virginia, \$5; Wyoming,

\$7.20:

\$7.20; members-at-large, \$1.60. The principal items of expense were: Sal-aries, \$323.33; agitation and organizastate organizations. tion, \$296.01; Quorum meeting, \$70.56; printing and supplies, \$173.60; freight and express, \$79.92; office help, \$91.50. LABOR DAY SPEAKERS. The National Secretary is arrang

ing again this year to pince Socialist speakers on Labor, Day. Engage-ments will be made at the speaker's own terms and without charge either to the speakers or those engaging them. The National Secretary makes the engagements for the convenience of both parties. So far the following comrades have reported themselves disengaged for Labor Day: John W. Bennett, Sioux City, Iar, John W. Brown, Worcester, Mass.; W. G. Critchlow, Dayton, O.; W. L. Dewart, Washington, D. C.; Freeman Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.; Algernon Lee, New York; Courtenay Lemon, New York; E. W. Perrin, Little Rock, Ark.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick H. Strickland, Pardeeville, Wis.;

Ernest Untermann, Chicago, Ill.; J. Wanhopè, Erie, Pa.; Dan A. White, Brockton, Mass. Aplications and enquiries for information regarding terms, etc., should be addressed to William Mailly, National Secretary, 209 Dearborn St., Chicago, III. . Massachusetts. For the first time in the history of

Somerville the Board of Aldermen has permitted the Socialists to hold an open-air meeting on a public square About ten years ago the Somerville Socialists commenced banging at the aldermen for permission. The excuse always was, the business men will object. This year even the business men signed a statement that they had no objections. And the board had to back water. Our first meeting was opened in Union Square. Squire E. Putney was the principal speaker assisted by was the principal speaker, assisted by Comrade Thorne of Cambridge. About four or five kundred were present. Close attention and enthusiasm were the features of the meeting. Somerville is a strong Republican stronghold, about three Republicans to one Demo-crat; the only city which cast a major-ity for constitution crat; the only city which cast a majority for constitutional prohibition in the state. Also the banner A. P. A. city of the commonwealth. "A sleeping suburb (in more senses than one) of Boston's middle capitalist class, with a fringe of the proletariat near the Cambridge line, where are located the slaughtering houses of John P. Squire, Armour & Swift and Chas. P. North. It made Comrade Putney feel good to address the throng and see the dyed-in-the-wool Sometville conservatives stare at such an innovation for the quiet city. Next Teesday Comrade

Gallagher of Hyde Park will speak and Comrade Bills of Boston will speak on July 12 Something may drop in Somerville on Election Day.

. How Jersey.

After transacting a great deal of rou-tine business at its meeting last Sun-day, the New Jersey State Committee sent the following telegram to the state convention of the Socialist Party of Colorado: "We congratulate you ou this unique opportunity for putting forward some of our comrades who are victims of capitalist oppression in Colorado as stancerd-bearers and cap-Colorado as standard-bearers and can-didates of the party. You know your men and your chance. Remember the cases of Enrico Ferri and Wilhelm Liebknecht." Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser and Algernor

Lee are to speak in Ridgefield Park on Priday evening, July 8. Local Camden County will hold its convention on Sunday, July 10, at So-cialist headquarters, S. E. corner Third and Arch streets, Camden, A full county and city ticket will be nominated. The comrades have secured a East Camden weekly, which will be edited under the auspices of Local-Camden. The first issue made some of the politicians in this section gasp for breath. All new members of Central Branch will hereafter be supplied with a six month's subscription for The first open-air meet ing was held in Woodbury, Gloucester County, on sune 25, under the direc-tion of the Camden County Committee. The audience, averaging from 150 to 200 people, listened attentively throughout. The literature was readily accepted and no doubt great good

Minnesota. Carl D. Thompson has been elected State Organizer for Minnesota by referendum vote and will hereafter have a permanent residence in the state. He has been busy since June 1 "stirring up the natives" and is meet ing with great success. A large crowd greeted him at Minneapolis, June 12, where he spoke on "Munici-pal Socialism," From Minneapolis he went to Markville, Hutchinson, Granite Falls, Graceville, Wheaton, and he is now in Otter Tail County, where he will remain for about two weeks organizing the county. Fergus Falls a county convention will be held and a great celebration has been planued at that place for July 4. After speaking at Wadena on July 6 and at Clarissa on July 7, Comrade Thompson will come back to Minneapolis and St. Paul for about two weeks and work with the local comrades to get both cities theroughly organized ward branches for the campaign. Goo. R. Kirkpatrick has been in Minnesota since April 15, and will remain for an indefinite period. He also is meeting with great success, and has spoken recently at Wilton, Bemidji, Akeley, Hubbard, Aitken, Brainerd, Fargo (N. D.), Moorhead, Barnesville, Tansem, Rollog, Park, Hawley, Glynden and Felton.

den and Feston.

A large meeting was held at Minneapolis on June 19, to protest against
capitalist anarchy in Colorado. Short speeches were made by prominent trade unionists and members of the party. A collection was taken, which was sent to the Western Federation of have many other speakers in the state between now and election and vigorous campaign is being planned, for which, of course, funds are negded, for which, of course, funds are needed, and it is requested that every member and sympathizer put his name on the subscription lists issued by the national office calling every Socialist to subscribe half of one day's pay to the campaign fund. The money raised on these lists will go to the national. state and local organizations, one third to each. Where there are no local organizations it will be equally divided between the national and

Carl D. Thompson will speak as fol-lows: At Bertha, on July 5; Wadena. July 6; Clarissa, July 7; Meirose; July 8: Alexandria, July 9 and 10; Brooten, July 11; Markville, July 12; Minneapo-iis, July 13 to 18; St. Paul, July 19

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak at Rolling on July 6; Hawley, July 7; Glyndon, July 8; Felton, July 9; Ada. July 10; Twin Valley, July 11; Beaulieu, July 12; Valley, July 13; Crock-ston, July 14; Angus, July 15 and 16; Stevens, July 17; Badger, July 18 and 19; Haug, July 20; Rosseau, July 21; Malung, July 22; Casperson, July 23;

State Secretary Nash writes: "We find unusual interest being manifest all over the state, and many new fields are being opened up that have been closed and barred against us until the Colorado situation opened the eyes of hundreds. We believe Minnesota will show as large a percentage of gain as almost any other state, unless all indications prove false."

State Organize Carl D. Thompson has been in Otter Tail County for the past week forming a county organiza-tion. He has organized three new locals in the county; at Friberg, Dent, and Underwood. After his tour through the county a convention was held at Fergus Falls, with forty delegates in attendance. A county ticket was nominated, and twelve candidates was nominated, and twelve candidates for various county offices will be put in the field. Otter Tail County is an old Populist district, but the people there are now inclined to accept the Socialist philosophy. Great enthusiasm was manifested at all the Sections, and good results are expected. ings, and good results are expected from that county at the next election. Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick rep large and enthusiastic meetings at Bemidji, Akeley, Brainerd and other points.

points.

The State Committee is doing everything in its power to advertise the new party name, which we were obliged to adopt in this state on account of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, which ruled that we were not entitled to the use of the name Socialist. The adoption of a new name was left to a referendum of the party, which resulted in favor of "Public Owasrahip Party," Comrades of Minnesota abould use every means possible to get the new name before the people.

The Socialists of Arizona held their first convention in Prescott on June 6

A fine premium to every reader wh sends us a new yearly or two eix month subscribers. We will send FREE OF CHARGE an album of Coney Island, containing 65 beautifu of America's most popular are resort. This offer is only for

A DELEGATE REPLIES.

short time.

To the Editor of The Worker:--Con cerning Editor Wanbope's attack on the platform in the Eric "People" by reference to "hints and rumors" from the convention, permit me to say

I was a member of the convention at Chicago, kept alert, awake and or the move for about eighteen hours ou of every twenty-four, in the sessions and circulating among my comrades and fellow delegates. Of the seven days thus spent I have to say that I heard absolutely no suggestions, hints or rumors or complaints that the platform committee was up to any kind of a game of trickery, political job bery, or what-not. Hence I was com-pletely surprised when I read that the Erie "People" had discovered at a late day what I neither saw or heard of when on the ground.

While the platform was not nor is now entirely satisfactory to me, yet I voted for its adoption (with a yell) because I felt it would be impossible to get one that is satisfactory to all.

I came home with a determination to work for and to get votes for So cialism and its revolutionary princi-ples of which our platform is a suffi-cient exposition for the present. The platform is a revolutionary document l am a revolution'st_and I propose to focus my energies in the coming cam-paign on that principle, and I think the comrades of the party can find sufficient incentive to do the same: for I think they are poor Socialists who need the crutches of a mere text of words to support them.
A. L. BYRON-CURTISS.

Rome, N. Y., July 2.

WHY . OBSERVE THE FOURTH?

Why should we celebrate the Fourth of July? Why should we celebrate the Declaration of Independence? For this: Because, since that glorious docu-9,000,000 homes have a mortgage float

ing over them.

Because 180,000 little children are forced into mine, factory and shops to sweat profits for a privileged class, be ing driven to it by want. Because more than a half million of women have been forced by want and

temptation to prostitution. Because wages have been reduced until the European and Chinese levels have been reached. Because foreigners own and control

land enough to make 2,000,000 farms of 100 acres each.

Because a few men, by use of bribed

legislation and courts, have the power to deny men the right to work for a Because they have the power to raise the price of every article of daily

Because they have the power to eject Americans from their homes. Because they have the power to force

Americans to wear rags. Because they can deny American citizens the right to meet in social or trade organizations.

Because they have the power to use

nn army against the people.

Because poor people have no rights
the rich need respect.

Because—well, there are about ten thousand just such good solid reasons why the Fourth of July should be cele-brathed in the same spirit and in the same number it was in George never dreamed of such oppressame number it was in 1776. King sion as the American people are suf-fering under to-day. Yes, celebrate the day. Get out the Declaration of Independence; read it and act on it, espe-cially that glorious period which tells you that whenever a government become oppressive it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish it and build another and a better one. God knows the present farce called government is oppressive enough to be abolished—a thousand times more op-pressive than was King George's rule with its six cents a pound fax on tea. There is a private tax of thirty cents a pound on tea to-day. Get out the Declaration and read it, and appeal to the love of liberty in men to act.—Machinists' Journal.

The last of the cases of party dis-cipline arising out of the Dresden Con-gress of the German Social Democratic Party has been disposed of. Dr. Hein-rich Braun, one of the Revisionist leaders was accused of conduct un worthy of a Socialist, both at and be fore the congress and his expulsion was demanded. The committee chosen to examine into the case, consisting of two comrades named by the accusers, two by the defendant, and one by the Executive Committee, reports its opin-ion that the charges have not been proven to its satisfaction.

It takes \$113 to buy as many pairs of shoes as \$98 would buy seven years

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE UNITED BRANCHES OF

THE WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF BROOKLYN ON SUNDAY, JULY 17.

At Deckelmann's Ridgewood Park, Myrtle avenue, Ridgewood, L. I. Grand acrobatic performance in the after poon, dog circus, Punch and Judy show. Grand chorus of the United Workingmen's Singlag Societies, dancing, moving pictures. At night: Grand aerial display of fireworks by the Pain Fireworks Co. of Manhattan Beach Tickets, 10 cents each. Music by Prof. August Schneider. To commence at

UNION STEAM LAUNDRY. SEEGERT & WINECKE, Prop. 126 E 120th St., New York. Tel. 2201 W. Harlem. dry called for and delivered

WATCH!

for the full list of speakers and at-tractions at the Summer Festival given by the Socialist Educational Club at Frere's Park, 3527 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ili., Saturday, July 30, from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Pickets, 25 cents. For sale at 76 LaSalle street,

WANTED-Comrades who own sta tionery, cigar or dry goods store to take agency for the UNION STEAM LAUNDRY. High commission. Address, Manager, U. S. L., 126E. 120th street. Telephone, 2291 W Harlem.

ENGINEERS,

FIREMEN, ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering, Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

New Engineers' Handy Book for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Nearly 900 pages, 225 illustrations, 222 tables, 645 examination ques-lilustrated. Leather, 18mo. Pocket

book style\$2.50 Roper's Hand-book of Land and Marine Engines. Leather. 18mo. steam boilers, engineers, firem etc. \$2.00 Roper's Use and Abuse of the Steam

Holler, Leather, 18mo, Illustrated, Full of reliable instructions , \$2.00 toper's Instructions and Suggestions for Firemen. Leather. 18mo. Written in plain, practical language.\$2.00 Roper's New Questions and Answers for Steam Engineers and Electri-cians. This is the best book you want before undergoing an examina-

subject. Everything about hydraugineers and Electricians. Twentyfirst edition. Full leather, gilt edge

pocketbook style and fully illus-Pocketbook style. With 106 illustrations. 363 pages. Leather, 18mo. A particularly good book for the private instruction of youths who show

an inclination for steam engineer SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

184 William Str., New York.

DR MATHILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 108 E. 86th St. NEW YORK.

Con rades, let us improve on religion us well as government. Send for this book, "Esseave of Reason," by J. A. Campbell: it opens the prison door and gets you free; proves the Bible is manufactured by many removes the Bible is manufactured by many removes the black stain of superstillon and hell from the minds of people and puts the old money-marking hible in the fence concert lend it to four orthodox friends. Price, near lend it to four orthodox friends. Price, near lend it to four orthodox friends, Price, and the send money order or stamps. Address, Send money order or stamps. Address, Canada, Canada,

SOCIALIST STICKERS.

Compel people to think. No Socialist should be without a supply of them. Every Socialist is invited to send name and address for samples. Address FRANK OHNEMUS, 196 Park Place Loug Island City, N. Y.

AGENTS AND CANYASSERS—LET US start you in a nice little tea and coffee business of your own; you can become independent and be a successful merchant; with you? If you are tributers, why not with you? If you are tributers, you can business for yourself this is your of indifferent with the second of the second

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

OUR UNION LABEL THE ONE TO BE RECOGNIZED ON

SHIRTS WAISTS COLLARS & CUFFS LEARN TO ASK FOR IT and also See that your Laundryman has it

God-and My Neighbor, BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD. AUTHOR OF

"Merrie England," "Britain for the British." 200 PAGES. PAPER, 50c., CLOTH, St. . CONTENTS

The Sin of Unbelief, One Reason, What I Can and Cannot Belleve, The Old Testament—Is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible, The Universe, Jehovah, Bible Heroes, The Book of Books, Our Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evidences, The Christian Religion—What Is Christianity? Determinism—Can Men Sin Against God? Christian Apologies—Christianity and Civilization. ogies—Christianity and Civilization, Christianity and Ethics, The Success of Christianity, The Prophecies, The Universality of Religious Belief, Is Christianity the Only Hope? Spiritual Discerament, Some Other Apologies, Counsels of Despair. Conclusion—The Parting of the Ways.

Mr. Blatchford is one of the very

strongest writers in England to-day and American Freethinkers have a rare treat in this book. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

A Socialist Review of Reviews

THAT'S WHAT The Companies Is NOW I Contains a monthly digrat of the whole socialist priess. Reduced To American and Foreign.—Quotes the UTTHRANCHS OF SEVERAL MUNDRED PAPERS on all questions that interest Bocialists.—The IDRAL PAPER for the BUSY BOCIALIST.—The BERT MAGAZINE send a for the Socialist WHO DORS'NY LIKE TO MISS ANYTHING OF IMPORTANCE.—CARTOONS—FORTRAITS—ILLUSTRATIONS The Companies of THAT'S WHAT The Comrade IS NOW!!

PUBLICATIONS. IF THEBE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborhood, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 184 William street, New York. "Vorwarts" is the leading Ger man Socialist weekly. It is the week-iy edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung." TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

THREE MONTHS. - - -Address:

VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, N. Y. JUST OUT!

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, BY KARL MARX.

N. I. Stona, A. M. 313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50

Translated from the German Edition by

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism

in 'ewish Language, Published by the Zukunft Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Annum St.00 6 Months 60:
Single Copie 10: Sample Copies Free!

ZUKUNFT 26 Canal St., New York.

FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN.

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

"Che Cosa e il Socialismo? (What Is Socialism?)

By SILVIO ORIGO. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 or more, at the rate of 21/4 cents a copy. Socialist Literature Co.,

184 William St., New York. The Socialist Seattle Wash Cuntons Hark Market Reports All socialists call for it.

Special offer 10 weeks 10 cents USEFUL WORKS...

History." By Antonio Labriola.....\$1.00
"The American Farmer." By A. M. Si-"Socialism and Anarchism" By George Flechanof 65c.
Socialism and Modern Science." By Enrico Ferri 81.30
"Collectivism and Industrial Evolution."
By Emile Vandervelde 50c.
The Social Revolution." By Kari Kautaky 50c. **Social Revolution and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century." By Werner Sombart ... \$1.00 **Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Fancy." By Peter E. Burrowea, \$1.23 **Our Benevolent Feudalism." By W. J. Ghent ... \$1.23 **Organized 1872. Membership 15,000.

Ghent ... \$1.25 Economic Foundations of Society." By "Ethics of Socialism." By Beifort
Bax 51.00
"Economics of Socialism." By H. M. Hyndman 51.20
"Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome." By
E. Beifort Bax and William Merris..\$1.00
"The Evolution of Property." By Paul
Lafargue 51.00
"An Examination of Society." By Louis
Wallis 51.75
"German Socialism and F. Lassalle." By
W. H. Dawson. 51.00

"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By F. Engols. "\$1.00" Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State." By Frederick Engels.50c. "Ancient Society." By Lewis Morgan.34.0) A large stock of Labor Literature in Eng-lish and German always on hand. Cata-logues free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

LABRIOLA'S ESSAYS on the Materialistic Conception of History The greatest socialist book that has appeared sinc Mar's Capital. Written by a scalable professor in the Disversity of Bona, published in the leading countrie of continental Europe and translated by Choice II Ever from the latest Parts edition. Extra clots, gold classified E. KERR & COMPANY, 16 Pitth Ave., CHICAGO

WHAT to READ on SOCIALISM he'f thirty-sit large pages, desortting the survival on collision in such a wy that the studen sadily judge what is to be learned from sach. A luckery same by Charles II. Kert on "Fach. A luckery same by Charles II. Kert on "Fach. A luckery same by Charles III. Kert on "Fach. A luckery same by Charles III. Kert on "Fach. A luckery same by Charles on the lucker same by Charles on the book page with portraits of Hardson de on fine hook pages with portraits of Hardson III. Blackblack, Lancas and other writers. Main Lancas and other writers.

I PAY \$5.00 to \$50.00 for name and address of your friend (on business done), that wants life insurance. Ad-dress L. E., 150. Care The Worker, 184 William St., New York. LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT.-Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 0 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth tors' meeting every second Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320

CIGARMARTIES PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90 Office and Em-ployment Burgau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Sat-urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)-331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) -85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III— Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI-1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., S p. m.

CARL, SAHM CLUR (MUSICIANS UNION), meeta first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lycenne, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Mudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 575 Central avenue, July 9 Ct 7, N. J.

LOCAL 476, MACHINB WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Meeta every Tuesday at Bobenian Hall, 223 E. 73d atrect, New York. Financial Scor-lary, Win. E. P. Schwartz, S. Mill street, Astoria, L. I., Recording Secretary, No. Nociter, 774 E. 150th atreet. THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL

DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW

YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 n. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary. G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn. UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION meets every second and fourth Monday in Links' Assembly

Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth Arbiter - Kranken - und Sterbe - Kisse foer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. WORNING The Stek and Death Benefit Furi of Vorth 1804 by working was founded in 1904 year label by working man imbused with the spirit of solidarity man founded in 1904 year label by working man imbused with the spirit of solidarity man imbused with the spirit of solidarity man in the solidarity posed of 494 local branches with 25,700 male posed of 494 local branches with 25,700 male principles of the modern labor movement of the solidarity man in the solidarity may be solidarity of the modern labor movement of an initiation fee of \$4.0) for the area class and 190 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick solidarity of the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick solidarity of the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick solidarity of weeks, whether of \$4.00 for another 40 weeks, whether of \$4.00 for the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$5.00 representation of the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of the \$6.00 and \$5.00 for the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of the \$6.00 and \$5.00 for the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of the \$6.00 and \$1.00 for the second class receive under the same circumstances and the second class and the second class and the second class and the second class of the second class and the second class and

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secre-tary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bi-ble House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. -

Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Violnity OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and nolidays, from 1 to 9 c close p. m.

BHANCHISS: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albuny, Omeids, Tonawanda, N. Y.; Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Pensalc, Trenton and Raiway, N. A. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springnesi, OFFICE: 64 Eas

Addams, Boston, Holyoke, Springhed, New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Coan.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scrantva, Pa.
Chicago, Hit.
Cleveland, Scrantva, Pa.
Chicago, H.
Batimore, Md.
Bat Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the Branch bookkeepics, see "Votwagris,"

Where to Lunch and Dine Comrader patronize those who advertise

ABBOTTBROS. Lunch Room, No 110 Bleecker St. near Greene St. NEW YORK.

No line drawn on smaller animals

MORRIS HILLQUIT. Attorney-at-Law. 920 Breadung. Telephone 2576 Franklin

L.D. MAYES, LAWYER. 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Man haltan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation Iras

H. B. SALISBURY.

COUNSELLOR-AT_LAW 200 Breadway, Room 202. 50 Union Sq.

LAWYERS:

"THE LABOR WAR IN COLORADO"

will be the most valuable campaign document of the year. It should be circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies. THE PEOPLE MUST BE INFORMED OF THE FACTS AND THEIR LESSON. The price is put at the lowest possible figure to cover cost of publication—5 cents a copy, or \$2.50 A HUNDRED. NOW READY. ORDER AT ONCE.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY.

184 William Street, New York City.

BERTILLON SYSTEM FOR WORKMEN.

The thigs, vagrants, hoboes, footpads, sandbaggers and ex-convicts who carry Krag-Jorgensens in the southern coal fields of Colorado, to awe and intimidate the strikers of the United Mine Workers of America, are obeying implicitly the instructions of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., whose great industrial captain is John D. Rockefeiler, the most lauded university promoter and church builder. The military braves who were hired by Peabody to the coal barons, are not satisfied with placing strikers within readout to the coal parons, are not sapsaged with pacing strasses within the confines of bull pens, not satisfied with deporting men beyond state lines, but the dollar-a-day voluntary man-killer has become useful in filling out a card that gives a complete description and biographical sketch of the rebel who refuses to be a slave of the coal mine owners on the terms dictated by John D, and his aggregation of pirates. The card arranged by the coal corporations congains the following:

| Name No Birthplace Present Address Present Address |
|--|
| Mother's Name W. Je Autor. Present Address Occupation 137. Comme to U.S. A citizen of U.S. Where were drat papers taken? Second At what port did you arrise? Where have you worked? (Give Complete History from Date of Arrival in U.S.) |
| *************************************** |
| |
| DESCRIPTION. |
| Name No Age Color of Hair Beard Fres Height Height Noticeable Marks |
| |
| Taken by Camp Date |
| |

corporations in order that the blacklist may be enforced with a vengeance It is even hinted strongly that the cards are to be used in the state and national elections in November and it is freely asserted that the men whose names are registered upon the corporation cards with their description, are to be disfranchised, in order that the reign of Peabody in Colorado may be perpetuated.—Miners' Magazine.

pathizers with the Socialist movemen

C. S. Coffield has been elected secre-

tary of Local Jamestown in place of Comrade Koller, resigned.

Haw York City.

The first meeting of the new Gen-

eral Committee of Local New York will take place on Saturday, July 9, promptly at 8 p. in., at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth

street. This being the first meeting

the delegates are urged to bring their credentials and their membership

cards with them, also to see to it that

the financial secretary of their assem-bly district has sent to the Organizer the semi-annual membership report. No delegate will be seated unless all

the above requirements have been complied with. There are very im-

ortant matters to be transacted at

his meeting, lackeding pominations

for officers, committees and delegates, and it is to be hoped that all the dele-gates will attend the meeting and

Willoughby avenue, on Saturday even-

An excursion to Greenwood Lake has

for the benefit of the Daily Call Fund

and other organizations should be careful not to arrange affairs for the same date. The start will be made at 8:30 a.m., from Erle Ferry, foot of

Chambers or Twenty-third street, North River, and the jeturning train will leave Greenwood Lake at 7 p. m.

Tickets will be \$1, including refresh ments; for children under twelve

prents; for children under twelve years, 50 cents.

A regular meeting of the New York Call Confevence was held ou Thurs-day evening June 23, at 64 E. Fourth street. E. Wolf presided. John John-son, from 35th A. D., Branch 2, was sented as delocate. The First Read-

Brown, Fr. Meyer, Geo. Brown, and Comrade Schafer were elected mem-bers of the July 4 Picnic Committee

sider the action of the association The New York Call Booth Committee reported that the income of the booth at the Industrial Exposition was \$451.67; expenses, \$195.41; leaving a

banace, net income, of \$256.26. The following nominations were made for officers for the ensuing term: For

and W. Kohn; for vice-president, Emil Brown, C. Rauch, W. Ehret, S. Bennin, Behringer, Saches and Peter; for secretary, William J. F.

Hannemann; for members of Advisory Board, Emil Brown, Aug. Lange, S. Benaim, E. Wolf, W. Ehret,

and Fr. Meyer; for sergeant at arms

At the last meeting of the 7th, 9th and 25th A. D. the following officers were elected: Organizer, Ed. M. Martin

Recording Secretary, Chas. Lubowsky: Financial Secretary, Chas G. Teche; Treasurer, S. Solonion; Delegates to General Committee: Jos. A. Dunn, S.

Solomon, and Chas Lubowsky.

Arrangements have been made by
the 14th A. D. to hold a woods party in

conjunction with the German Free School and Branch 3 of the So-cial Democratic Women's Society. The committee has secured the place in Yonkers known as Daly's Woods

again this year, and those who attended the outing last year can surely remember the fine time they had. The day set for the outing is Sunday, July

Tickets have been issued to

W. Adler.

E. Wolf, W. Edwards

ing, July 9.

are cordially invited.

PARTY NEWS

(Continued from page 3.)

and the comradeship exhibited there will always prove a green spot in this desert of competition, in which memory will often linger, writes J. D. Mar. tin. Eugene H. Godat of McCabe was onsclous Socialist, and knows from experience the needs of his class. While we will not probably elect or man we will have the satisfaction of keeping the two old party boodlers on the anxious sent until the votes are counted, and one thing is certain, neither of them will know which will bit the ground the hardest until the last act is played.

Socialism is having a good healthy growth in Arizona and the capitalistic anarchists of Colorado are doing more for us than they are aware of.

Here and There.

The Socialists of the Second Con gressional District of Maine have held their convention at Bath and chosen Charles E. Waterman of Mechanic Falls as their candidate.

The San Francisco comrades are re-picing. Herbert V. Ready, the leader of the Cittzens' Alliance in 'Frisco, and a bitter and unscrupulous autagonist of the labor movement in all its forms, has accepted a challenge to debate with Arthur Morrow Lewis, Organizer of Local San Francisco. It is safe to predict that Ready won't be so ready

for the preservation of their union, and their first move was to distribute broadcast a stirring proclamation declaring for a Socialist program.

The Delaware Socialists will hold their state convention at Wilmington on Sunday, July 10. The convention will meet in the Labor Lyceum, 112 Journeymen Pie Bakers. E. Wolf, W. Jackson Street, at 3 p. m. It is ex- Edwards, A. Lange, J. Johnson, E. will meet in the Labor Lyceum, 112 Jackson street, at 3 p. m. It is ex-pected that a full state and electoral ticket will be put in the field. Occasion will also be taken for agitation in filmington, as good speakers will be attendance.

will ampton, as good speakers will be in attendance.

Robert Rives La Monte is making an agitation tour of Missouri, also reaching some points in Himois and Kansas. His dates for the near future are as follows: July 9, Tipton; July 10, Callfornia; July 11, Jefferson City; July Brooklyn Conferences be called to con-Fulton; July 13, Mexico; July 14, Vandalia: July 15, Bowling Green; July 16, Hannibal

New York State.

Local Rochester held a public meet ing to protest against the Colorado out rages last week. The speaker was August Klenke of Eric, who filled the Yew Castle on account of some labo troubles in that burg. Klenke filled the place well and made a deep im-pression upon the large audience pres-

Local Youkers will hold a picnic or Sunday afternoon, July 17, at Grace Farm, rear of the Hellywood Inn grounds, for the benefit of the cam-paign fund. The place is a very pleas-ant one for a sungget day and the Yonkers comrades will welcome New Yorkers or other neighbors who may choose to spend the day with them. Admission is free, but there will be some opportunities for visitors to get rid of small change. Small prizes are solicited. The Mount Vernou trolley fore stop at the entrance to the grounds. Local Yonkers has so far collected about \$30 for the half-day's pay fund.--Comrade De Luca has bee king to the Italian workingmen of

Comrades or organizations who have not yet settled for tickets for the Fourth of July picule held for the Fourth of July pienic held for the benefit of the Daily Call fund are requested to do so at ence, as the arrangements committee desires to make a complete statement at the earliest possible date.

The annual pienic of Local Rochester will be held Sunday, July 10, at Rine Range, ten minutes' walk north.

The annual picnic of Local Rochester will be held Sunday, July 10, at Rifie Range, ten minutes' walk north of Seneca Park. The ceramittee, in charge has arranged for all kinds of aports—bowling, dancing, singing, etc. The feature of the day will be an address by Joz. Wanhope, editor of the Technology. All comrades and aymittee in Pecple." All comrades and aymittee the property of the 14th A. D. campaign this year

THE "OPEN SHOP" AND THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE.

Thirty-five thousand garment workers are on strike in Greater New York. Thousands more are on strike in Chicago and other cities.

What are they out for? Is it that they have just taken it into their heads to have a vacation and enjoy themselves for a little while? No, garment workers can seldom afford to take a vacation. They have to work very hard whenever there is a chance to work, in order—the great majority of them-to make a bare living. They have forced vacations from time to time, when the bosses see no profit in employing them. Hard as they work they do not welcome those periods of idleness. Unemployment means want for them. They alternate between overwork and privation. They have not gone out for fun. They are not enjoying the strike. The strike is a terrible thing for them. But they decided on it, after long deliberation, as the less of two evils.

They are on strike against the "open shop" system, which the employers proposed to introduce.

The phrase "open shop" sounds at tractive. It sounds as if it might mean freedom, peace, "a fair field and no favor." The bosses and the capttalist newspapers would have us believe that this is what it means. But it is not true.

Under existing conditions, the open shop means inequality and war and tyranny. It means insecurity of employment. It means discrimination against the manly and self-respecting workman. It means the blacklist. It means disorganization for the workers and arrogant power on the employers'

What is the shop? It is an oppor tunity for employment, a chance to work-materials, machinery, and all that is necessary for human laborpower to produce things to satisfy human needs.

But one set of men provide the labornower and another set of men own the shop. One large class of men do the work and another small class of men control the opportunity to work-which means the opportunity to live.

On the one side is need-these me (and women, too, alas!) must work from day to day in order to live. If they are dealed the opportunity to work, they become paupers, tramps, and are driven to beggary or theft or

On the other side is power-the capitalists do not have to work, for they live by profits; they have leisure: they come as early as possible.

The Kings County Committee meets at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949. are not in danger of starvation; they have reserve funds to fall back on; they can choose whether their shops shall be run full-force or half-force or not at all.

ing the means of employment, control the workers' means of livelihood and so are masters of the workers' lives.

Even though the employers were no organized, the individual worker would be helpiess against the individual employer, and would have to accept his terms. Capitalism among the workers, driven on by want and the fear of want, tends always to reduce them all to the level of the poorest among most servilely obedient, who are willing or are compelled to do the most work for the least wages.

But the employers are organized very strongly organized; and this makes the disparity of power still greater.

The only hope of the workers is in combination, in united action, in restricting competition among then selves, in establishing a certain standard of hours and wages and conditions

of labor and saying that no one, ing or unwilling, shall be allowed to work below that standard.

That is the union shop or shop." It does not give the worker freedom; it does not give them the Tull product of their labor; but it does mitigate their slavery and give them a somewhat larger proportion of their product-a little better living, a little more leisure, a little greater security

When the boss demands what he calls the fopen shop," he means a shop open to any wage-workers individually ON THE EMPLOYER'S TERMS.

He means that he will not be held by agreements made with the workers as a body.

He means that the workers mus compete—that he shall be free to play them off against each other, to discharge the worker who thinks and makes bis fellows think, to lay off those who Peruse to be driven like slaves, to blacklist those who oppose his will.

The open shop means freedow-the naster's freedom to exploit his servants to the limit of human endurance THE EXPLOITER'S FREEDOM MEANS THE PRODUCER'S SLA-VERY.

That is why, so long as capitalism prevails, so long as a part of the people own the things with which the rest of the people work, it is necessary that the workers should organize and resist the open shop.

That is why the garment workers are right in this confilet. In fighting their own battle, they are fighting the battle of the whole working class. That is why they should be supported by workers of every trade and by all who wish to see an end of industrious poverty and idle luxury.

But let it be remembered, too, that this is only a part of the fight. If the garment workers win this strike against the open shop, and do nothing more they will have to fight out the same question again next year or the year after. And so will the workers of every other trade.

It is necessary to do more than resist the open-shop rule. It is necessary, if the workers are not forever to be or the defensive, forever fighting for their lives, that they put on end to the system which gives power and wealth to non-producers and dooms producers to poverty and subjection. IT IS NECESSARY TO OVER-THROW CAPITALISM

The strike is a costly means of ameliorating some of the evils of capitatism

The ballot is an easy means to abol-

THE TERMS OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

Socialism will give every man the right and the opportunity to work. It will require every able-bodied man to work. And it will give the workers the full value of the wealth they cre-

Strike against the open shop to-day, indeed. But vote against capitalism on Election Day.-

When you win a strike against the open shop, you have only warded off your antagonist's fist. After you parry, you must HIT. The Social Democratic ballot will give a knockout blow to your inveterate enemy.

and surely everybody should patronize is, and besides beloing in this the com rades will be able to spend a few pleasant hours among themselves. Daly's Woods, Yonkers, can be reached by taking Second or Third avenue ele-vated road to end station, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street, then transfer to Mt. Vernon (Harlem sta-tion) car and then car to Yonkers to the Empire City Race Track-fare hand . .

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been ar-ranged by Local New York to be held at the places named on the nights desig-nated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take no-tice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

30th A. D.-N. W. corner of Eighty-fourth street and East End avenue. Speaker's, I. Sackin and A. Abrahams. Fith A. D.—S. W. corner of Tenth street and Seesaid avenue. Speakers, Edw. Meyer, I. Philips and L. D.

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Serond avenue. Speakers. Fred. Paulitsch, A. Rosen and Jacob

9th A. D.-N. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Thos. J. Lewis, 31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hun-dred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, J. C. Climse and L. Sackin.

MONDAY, JULY 11.

2th A. P.-N. W. corner of Twenty-cond affect and Eighth avenue.

Speakers, L. A. Harris and Edw. Searing and L. D. Mayes. 19th A. D.-N. W. corner of Sixtythird street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips and Thos. J. Lewis. 20th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-

ers, Wm. H. Leffingwell, A. Abraham and Alex. Rosen. TUEDAY, JULY 12: 35th A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hun dred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, L. A. Harris, A. Abrahams and Fred. Paulitsch.

sixth street and Third avenue, Speak

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13. 11th A. D.-S. W. corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Thos, J. Lewis and Fred. Paulitsch . 13th A. D.-N. W. corner of Forty first street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Chas. Franz, J. Pankin and L. D.

THURSDAY, JULY 14. 5th A. D.—Abingdon Square, N. W. corner Bethune and Hudson streets. Speakers, I. Phillips and Fred. Paul-

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips, Alex. Rosen and L. D.

Mayes.

14th A. D.—S. W. corner of Tenth
street and Second avenue, Speakers,
S. Edeistein, Fred. Paulitsch and Ed.

Meyer,
30th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eightyfourth street and East End avenue.
Spenkers, J. C. Chase, A. Abrahams,
and Edw. Cassidy.

SATURDAY: JULY 16.

3ith A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hun-dred and Thirty-eighth street and Wil-ils avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR IN JAPAN.

Modern Capitalism in its Rapid Dovel opment There Has Produced Its Usual Horrors.

The immensely rapid development of Japan from a feudal state with its natural production to a capitalistic modern state is well known. Hardly any other country in the world has passed through a similar evolution in such a short period of time; no other country has shown such extraordinary adaptability to this process of de-velopment as Japan has, It is self-evident to begin with, that such a rapid evolution brings with it also its bleak shadows. We do not think here in the first place of the formation of an industrial proletariat, which proces is inseparable from the evolution to Socialism, as we Socialists rec wards socialism, as we socialist rec-ognize in this process or progress be-cause the enpitalistic order of society is just creating the conditions which make possible to establish an order of society with freedom, equality and prosperity for all. We think rather of the antagonism resulting between the standard of life of this proletariat and

the general economic development.

We see this antagonism in the fact
that the wages rose only slowly above the level of those paid under the feudal system, whilst the prices for all goods, the food stuffs included, were rising at a rapid rate as a consequence of the rapid growth of capitalism. In consequence thereof, the industrial prole tariat of Japan lives under condition which are far worse than those of the lowest paid European laborer. Labor legislation being still in its infancy, has not been able to create considerable betterment. On the other side the organization of the workingmen is still very weak, so that there can hardly be a question of any accountable in fluence of this upon the conditions of labor and wages, whilst it is for the last short period that the political Socialist as well as the trade union propaganda have started in lively and have obtained fair successes. It will be interesting to notice in the near future what will be the results of the wat upon the development of organized labor in Japan.

One of the darkest chapters in the industrial life of Japan is the chapter of women and children. In this field the existing conditions are simply nable and horrible. But in pass ing judgment upon them we must nevertheless not forget one thing, that is, that the first beginnings of the cap-italistic development in Europe cre-ated quite similar conditions. We have only to remember the miscrable prevailing there even up to the middle of the past century according to the classical descriptions of Engels in "The Condition of the Working Class of England," and of Marx in the first

volume of "Capital." From a letter of the Japanese cor respondent of the "Frankfurter Zeit-ung" we quote the following passage dealing with women and child labor:

"Eight years ago Japanese papers published articles dealing with the hor rible conditions in the modern cotton factories, giving a very sombre picture of the great inisery. A cry of indigna-tion arose from the people and the goe-ernment saw itself forced to promise labor protective legislation. Eight Under Socialism there will be no need to fight for or against the open shop. Socialism will open the shop to ALL the workers—not at an idle master's terms and for his profit—but ON THE TERMS OF SOCIAL MISSION AND ALL TREAMS OF THE MISSION AND ALL TREAMS O at 6 p. m. and stay there till noon of the day after. Then they have five hours for meals, sleep, rest. It is needless to say, that no normal, average, physical constitution can stand such an overburdening strain for any length of time, and it is not surprising when the girls suffer from weak eves and headaches and look upon life as an insupportable burden. And be-sides, only five holidays all the year round! No other free time except for a few minutes when day and night shifts are changing, and even then the prachines have to be cleaned. Often ugh the free time is spent in the factory.

"There are provisions made to give to the girls meagre meals and special apartments for rest. Thus the pool VOTE UNDER THE ARM AND of time. Always they feel pressed somehow, never free from some kind of drudgery. When one half of the workers rest, the other half is at work. The majority of workers in the great factories and mills consist of girls procured from the country by agents. A contract is running three years. The agents' fee is in the average one yen per each working woman procured. If he is endowed with a glib tongue he earns a splendid living. It is easily to be understood that these agents are aterly anscrupulous. They promise to the girls moun tains of gold, only to deposit them in hells of torture. When the deceived victoms come to recognize their real positions, it is too late already. Even strong bodies can not resist for a long time against uninterrupted exections. They become weaker and weaker till the white angel of death, consumption gets a merciless hold of them. Ofter enough an act of despair ends prema turely a life with no hope. Many of the great factories have hospitals, but they are in a pittable shape. It is bet-ter to suffer outside than to be "cared" for inside. In one factory a girl lay for fifty days in a sickbed. During all this time she had not been washed once. Her nails had grown one inch

ing women lay rolled in their blankets tightly packed in two long rows, their feet towards the wall like herrings. Between the two rows there was a Between the two rows there was a passage of hardly two feet. One of the women died at sundown. The corpse was left amongst the patients and not removed before the following day. In a third hospital the two nurses' went to take a walk because there were so few patients to be taken care of .' When they came back ken care of . When they came back two of the patients had died. The di-rectors of their employees fully. They are also well informed about the de-fects in the hospitals. They are ashamed of them, and try to induce charitable ladies to pay visits to the sick women. And yet this would be

PREMIUM OFFER.

Every reader can get these pre-miums. Just try it. You gertainly have some friends or neighbors who are not readers of The Worker. TRY TO GET THEM TO SUBSCRIBE. For every two NEW yearly subscrip-tions at 50 cents each or four new sixtions at 50 cents each or four new six-month subscriptions at 25 cents each, accompanied by cash, we will send free of charge, any of the following

22. A photographic album of Greater lew York. Over one hundred beautiful views of the great metropolis. 1. Pocket knife, Best steel; two or

blades. Pictures: Social Democratic members of the German Parliament Genuine briar wood pipe.
 Pair best steel scissors, nickel

and gold plated.
4. Lady or gentleman's pocketbook. 16. Beautiful picture, "The Nest."11. Beautiful picture, "The Forest."

THE WORKER. 184 William Street, New York

the only help, for the government does not do anything even to-day for these poorest among the poor.

"Another black spot in Japan's industrial life is child labor. There are tions are about acceptable and the supervisors and directors are human. But also in these mills there are night shifts and child labor. The children live sometimes several thousands to-gether with board and lodging in the factories. From the earliest age up, having been used to open air and play out doors, they see themselves pressed into the low, dark rooms of the factories and mills, cut off from everything that was dear to them before. Some try to escape; many of them die before the contract is fulfilled, for also the children have to work at nights.

So much for the report of the so much for the report of the cor-respondent. Should Japan be victori-ous in its war with Russia, Japan's capitalism will create, doubtless, new and immense markets; the capi-talistic development will fall into still more rapid steps. On the other side this development will also create more and more the conditions which will make possible the evolution of a lapor movement in the modern sense. And the labor movement will also in Japan force capitalism to offer its hand for an improvement of the situa-tion of the laborer, especially by neans of legislation.-From the Zurich "Volksrecht." translated for the Los Angeles "Socialist" by Alfred G.

PRECIOUS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

A resident of Santa Barbara, who not take out his papers so he could vote in the United States. "Why," said he, "I am a union man and feel safer not to do so." "How does that help you?" he was asked. "Why, this way: Suppose the Citizens' Alliance of Santa Barbara decides to shoot us down or deport us. I can apply to my country for protection and re-ceive attention. But in this country I see union men apply to the President for protection when men are killing them, knocking down their wives and beating their children, and no attention is paid to their request,"—People's Paper, Santa Barbara, Cal.

HUNTING FOR SCARS

The Santa Fê Railway is moving heaven and earth to find en to take the places of striking machin-ists. Their chief recruiting stations are the private employment offices of the large cities. These places are ac-quiring an odorous reputation, A Kan-sas City concern has shipped several hundred mea to far Western points getting them to pay full fare with a getting them to pay full fare with a promise of a rebate and a job. They got neither. The employment office had a rebate arrangement with the railroads. It was thus they made their profits,-A. L. U. Journal

HAVE YOUR WAGES RISEN IN LIKE PROPORTION?

According to Bulletin No. 51 of the United States Department of Labor, it takes \$149 to buy as much coal as \$92 would buy ten years ago.
It takes \$118 to buy as many vege-

tables as \$78 would buy eight years ago. It takes \$121 to buy as much lumber and other building material as \$90

would buy seven years ago. It takes \$112 to buy as much in a drug store as \$87 would buy nine In men's clothing it takes \$109 to

buy as much as \$88 would buy sever years ago.

In women's dress goods it takes \$106 to buy as much as \$88 would buy

seven years ago. And, on an average, \$113 in your pocket to-day will not buy as much as \$89 would buy seven years ago.

PARTY PRINTING OFFICE IN ROME.

The Socialists of Rome have recently put in operation a co-operative print-ing establishment. The office employ-nearly eighty men and is equipped with linotype machines and a plant for engraving and color-printing. From this office now appears six Socialist periodicals: "Asino," a comic weekly, edited by Galantara and Podrecca, and having a circulation of 50,000 copies. "Il Socialismo," a bi-monthly review. edited by Ferri; the Sunday supplement of the daily "Avanti," the "Preblemi del Lavoro," a monthly, edited by Zanui; the "Seinpre Avanti," a propaganda weekly, edited by Morgari; the "Revitia Municipale," organ of the federation of communes, edited by Lerda; and "Il Sema," an illustrated having a circulation of 50,000 copies weekly devoted to propaganda among the peasants. The opening of the es-tablishment was made the occasion for a great festival.

-Debs is a railroad man and Har —Debs is a railroad man and Han-ford a printer and Pendergast a shoe-maker. Remembering that the great-est President the United States ever-had was a rail-splitter, don't you think it might be well to put such men as these three in office, in place of trust agents and corporation lawyers?

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party, in convent sembled, makes its appeal to the can people as the defender and p of the idea of liberty and self-gove in which the nation was born; as

sembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the antien was born; as the only political movement standing for the program of the idea of id

ment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the secure in that private property in the ling, thought and action desend. It can be secured in the secure in the secure in the property in the ling, thought and action desend. It can be secured in the secure in the security in the secure in the security in the secur

the control of the yel unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no condicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of an end too and the workers of an end too and the workers of all markets or the full freedom of all unmanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to the manufer of world-process were consume development of world-process were consume development of world-process were consume development ating a working or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoy ments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has indeed and intellectual uncertainty, and physical uncertainty, and physical uncertainty, and intel

to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory impaged upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner of inter, inevigable. Capitalism is strendy struggling the its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize the control of the world of t

massing underethe power of inhering forces that will some the power of inhering forces that will some the power of inhering forces. Into the midst of the first and crisis of civilization, the Seclist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition of the same that the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition of the same that the social service of the same that the social service of the same that the first time that the mind of man has etyphene directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common depend shall be proposed in the producers; that the tools of employment shall the means that the tools of employment shall be more than the constitution of society. The making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers to getter, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

The same that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men may attempt the powers of government, and thereby the sounce establish the Co-operative Common-wealth, the Socialist Party pledges lised to

STATE PLATFORM

Social Democratic Party of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, realty and the convention assembled, realty in the state of New York in convention assembled, realty in the convention of the international Socialist move of the Noclalist Party the national platform of the Socialist Party the consistency of the Socialist Party the national platform of the Socialist Party the configuration of the Socialist Party the national platform of the Socialist Party the configuration of the Socialist Party the collective of the Socialist Party the socialist platform of the Socialist Party the Socialist Party the Collective International Party of the Socialist Party the

press and our schools, and all other oranns and powers of our public life, while the working class has been reduced to a state of unprecedented misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vanisted liberty is, at most, the liberty of the slave, to thoose and change his master, and their more right to vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Between the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The maters and siaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gignatic proportions of in this, our own Empley state. In no structure, legislative and fuller is the misery of the working population so intense; in few other states are the powers of government, executive, legislative and judicial, so openly and definantly arrayed for the capitalists and against the workers can expect no relief the working class can expect no relief they of the old political parties are had been called the capitalist class for the preservation of its mastery over the working class of the capitalist class for the preservation of its mastery over the workers and for the perpetuation of wage slavers.

the workers and for the perpetuation of wage shavery.

The callous indifference of our legislature to the needs of labor, the hostill decisions of our highest courts on the few and lindequate laws that have been passed, and the use of the militia, police and courts to break strikes, have always chart.

covers all-measures contrary to their in-creasis. As immediate measures for the present ellef of the workers, sperating to weaken he hold of capitalism upon them and there-your bringing nearer that sitimath triomph, you have been appeared on conditions of the state of the for the state of the state of

CHALLENGE.

Oh then deentlous world of crafty burghers
That but for bill of fare and money cares,
World of connectes and cambling pressure. Of well-fed tal!Bonaires,

Of girls that go to church to eye the'r Of column caters, world of wicked schrarer World of adultery and of corruption, Of shattered hopes and dreams."

He, is it then, deceiving world, that wouldhhut out from vision my ideals' light.
That wouldest clip my opinions, wretched cowntd. To stop, us upward flight?-

Then crawicat and I sour; while thes art yawning.
I sing: Of costany the mugic fire.
Diracs in any soul. Oh, I despite then, shiring Deep, desper in the mire.

Toon the stars on high,

He thus always siming at the over-

Thirsting for Band, unarmed above I'm re sorthed not seep that thou art. Is bereting from my beart!

Go in pursuit of convenience and money, Go to perdition and at replet faces Lo, with the issue of my indiginal verses I strike there in the face. — Ada Negal.

- If you choose railwelt kines like Depew, express magnates like Plait, and mine barons like Claik to make the laws you must obey, is it any won-der that the huss favor the corpora-