





THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

The two men watched each other narrowly. The advantage, if there could be advantage in the case of two faces under perfect control, was all with Foley. The contractor had caught no sign revealing whether his insinuating words were having effect. "But you perhaps have thought of some plan that is worth considering," he went on. Foley hesitated, for the first time. "Well—yes."

on Baxter's face. "See here, are youse talkin' business?" he demanded. "Suppose I say I am." The shadow could not hide a wolf-like gleam of Foley's yellow teeth. "Then I might say, 'I'll listen.'" "Suppose a man could fool the committee," Baxter reiterated. "What would you say?" "S'pose I was to say, 'how'?" Baxter felt sure of his catch. Throwing cautious speech aside, he outlined the plan of his business sense, Foley watching his while with unshifting gaze, elbows on knees, hands gripped. "Negotiations between your committee and ours might be resumed. You might be defiant for one or two meetings of the two committees. You might still be defiant in the meetings, but you might begin to drop a few words of doubt on the outside. They will spread, and have their effect. You can gradually grow a little weaker in your declarations at the meetings and a little stronger in your doubts expressed outside. Some things might happen, harmless in themselves, which would weaken the union's cause. Then you might begin to say that perhaps after all it would be better to go back to work on the old scale now, than to hold out with the possibility of having to go back at the old scale anyhow after having lost a summer's work. And so on. In three weeks, or even less, you would have the union in a mood to declare the strike off."

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

CHAPTER XXV.

IN WHICH FOLEY BOWS TO DEFEAT.

The minute Foley had gone Mr. Baxter was talking over the telephone to the secretary of the Conciliation Committee of the Civic Federation. "We have considered your offer to try to bring our committee and the committee of the ironworkers together," he said. "We are willing to reopen negotiations with them." A letter would have been the proper and more dignified method of communication. But this was quicker, and to Mr. Baxter a day was worth while. The secretary believed in the high mission of his committee, and was enthusiastic to make a record for it in the avoidance of strikes and assistance in their settlement. So he laid down the telephone receiver and called for a stenographer. Within twenty minutes a messenger left his office bearing a letter to Foley. When Foley got home, an hour after leaving Mr. Baxter's office, his wife handed him the letter. It read: My Dear Mr. Foley—Mr. Baxter, speaking for the Executive Committee of the Iron Employers' Association, has signified their willingness to meet your committee and again discuss possible measures for the ending of the strike. Notwithstanding the barrenness of previous meetings, I sincerely hope your committee will show the same willingness to resume negotiations. Permit me to urge upon your attention the extreme seriousness of the present situation: the union, the contractors, the owners, all losing money, the public discommoded by the delay in the completion of buildings; all these demand that your two committees get together and in a spirit of fairness reach some agreement whereby the present situation will be brought to an end. Our rooms are at the service of your two committees. As time is precious I have secured Mr. Baxter's consent, for his committee, to meet you here at half-past two to-morrow afternoon. I hope this will suit you. If not, a later date can be arranged. This is my appetite and dinner were both ready. Foley put on his hat and went to the home of Connelly. The secretary was just sitting down to his own dinner. "I just happened to be goin' by," said Foley, "an' I thought I'd run in an' show youse a letter I got to-day." He drew out the letter and handed it to Connelly. Foley chatted with Mrs. Connelly while the letter was being read, but all the time his eyes were watching its effect upon Connelly. When he saw the end had been reached, he remarked: "It don't amount to nothin'." I guess we might as well write 'em to go to hell. Connelly hesitated. It usually took more than a little courage to express a view contrary to Foley's. "I don't know," he said doubtfully. "Baxter knows how we stand. It strikes me if he offers to talk things over with us, that means he realizes he's licked an' is willin' to make concessions."

TO A RICH MAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

By Francis C. Lucas.

[Written upon seeing the first photograph of John D. Rockefeller taken in forty years.]

Head like that of Egyptian mummy, With its broken nose and tight drawn skin, Withered cheek of a staring dummy, Wrinkled face with its icy grin, Lipless mouth with its frozen sneer, Miser's ears 'neath a hairless head, Pinched starved eyes with their watery tear,— Are these of a living man or dead? Are these the semblance of man at all? Or rather that of a puppet and tool, Part of a plan and what you call A mere machine and God's own fool? Fooled of the fooled, not even a man, Merely the tool of destiny, this: He made his millions—for whom his plan? Does he think the stolen millions are his? Does he think he will keep the millions he stole— This pitiful puppet of progress? Why he Is merely mankind's servant and tool And God may have planned him for you and me. For you and me, yes, and the time will be We shall play with his coffers of gold and see His stocks and bonds into fragments, and tear The stolen bits are scattered in air. Poor pitiful puppet, not even a man, Dummy of progress, selfish and blind, God has but made him part of a plan, And, working for self, the tool of mankind.

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

Reports to the Stuttgart Congress Showing the Progress of Socialism and Trade Unionism All Over the World. [These reports, translated for The Worker by Algernon Lee, began in The Worker of Aug. 24, 1907. They will continue from week to week until completed. Those from Canada, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine and Australia, have already appeared. The report of the Socialist Party of the United States, written by Morris Hillquit, Secretary to the International Bureau, can be had from the National Headquarters, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., for 10 cents, post-paid.] FRANCE. It was a divided party that represented French Socialism in our last International Congress at Amsterdam. It is a united party which comes this year to take part in the assizes of the organized proletariat of the world. Socialist unity was definitely realized in France two years ago. And it may be said, not only that it was effected under the auspices of the International, but that it was the International itself which effected it. In finally voting the resolution which fixed the international rules of Socialist policy, the Congress of Amsterdam pointed out the common ground upon which the various factions of French Socialism could and ought to unite, the ground of the proletarian class struggle against all the factions of the bourgeoisie. At the same time the Amsterdam Congress imposed upon all the duty of working for unity as thus understood, by adopting the following resolution: "The Congress declares that in order to give the working class its full power in the struggle against capitalism, it is indispensable that in each country, opposed to the bourgeois parties, there should be but one Socialist Party, as there is but one proletariat. Consequently, it is the imperative duty of all Socialist party members to work with all their power for the realization of Socialist unity upon the basis of the principles established by the International Congresses and in the interest of the international proletariat, to which they are responsible for the lamentable consequences of continued disunion. "The International Socialist Bureau and the parties in all nations where unity exists put themselves at their disposal and offer their services for the accomplishment of this aim." This resolution was carried by a unanimous vote, and the two French sections there represented affirmed, the one by the mouth of Edouard Vaillant, the other by that of Pierre Renaudel, their firm intention of putting it into practice. The first step was taken on August 30, 1904, by the Executive Commission of the National Council of the Socialist Party of France (the faction which was commonly designated as "Guesdist" or "revolutionary"—Tr.), which declared itself "prepared to effect Socialist unity upon the basis of the principles laid down by the International Congress." On Oct. 4 the National Council reaffirmed this declaration, "resolved as rapidly as possible to form a Socialist bloc with all those, whosoever they may come, who are ready to respond to the appeal of the International"; and, in order to open negotiations, it named a delegation instructed to confer with a delegation of the other section which, along with the Socialist Party of France, had represented the French nationality at Amsterdam. The French Socialist Party (the faction commonly designated as "Jaurèsist" or "reformist"—Tr.), being informed of this action, in its turn announced that it was disposed to negotiate for unity and chose its delegation. [For considerations of space and because the matter was reported at the time, we here abridge the account of the work of these delegations.—Ed.] The delegations met in joint session on Nov. 27. They decided to create a Unity Committee composed of seven delegates from each of the three national organizations—the two already named and the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party—and one from each of the seven autonomous federations which existed in various regions. This committee considered the declarations submitted by the various bodies and proceeded to work out a common declaration, which was adopted on Dec. 30 and Jan. 13, 1905, endorsed by each of the bodies concerned. On Jan. 15 this declaration was received by the International Socialist Bureau in session at Brussels, which formally approved the unity, thus accomplished by the French comrades. [Henceforth we translate in full.—Ed.] The text of this document follows: "The delegates of the French Socialist organizations—Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Révolutionnaire, Parti Socialiste de France, Parti Socialiste Français, Fédération autonome des Bouches-du-Rhône, de Bretagne, de l'Hérault, de la Somme, et de l'Yonne—instructed by their respective parties and federations to effect unity on the basis indicated by the International Congress of Amsterdam, declare that the action of the unified party ought to be governed by the principles which have been established by the International Congresses, especially the more recent, those of Paris in 1900 and Amsterdam in 1904. "They hold that the divergence of views and the different interpretations of tactics which have existed heretofore are chiefly due to circumstances peculiar to France and to the lack of a general organization. "They affirm their common desire to

TO A RICH MAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

national Congress, but is the very thought of the party? The Socialist Party comprises 70 departmental or regional federations. It has groups in 80 [of the 82] departments of France. The Socialist group in Parliament organized in opposition to all the bourgeois parties, consists of 53 members. They are: One Senator, Chantagrel, of the Haute Loire [he has died since the writing of this report.—Ed.]; Fifty-two Deputies—Albert Poulain, machinist, of Ardennes; Ajdy, lawyer, Aube; Alex. Blanc, teacher, Vaucluse; Allard, publicist, Var; Alleman, printer, Seine; Basly, miner, Pas de Calais; Bedouze, clerk, Haute Garonne; Bédouze, printer, Hérault; Betoulle, accountant, Haute Vienne; Bouvier, miner, Saône-et-Loire; J. L. Broton, chemist, Cher; Cadenat, former worker, Bouches-du-Rhône; Chauvière, proofreader, Seine; Carlier, clerk, Bouches-du-Rhône; Paul Constans, machinist, Seine; Coustant, machinist, Seine; Dejeants, hatter, Seine; Delory, spinner, Nord; Devaux, professor, Gard; Dubois, cooper, Seine; Jacques Dyonour, merchant, Indre; Durre, clerk, Nord; Ferrero, arsenal employe, Var; Flévet, textile worker, Nord; François Fourrier, blacksmith, Gard; Françoise, farmer, Guyane; Ghesquière, newsdealer, Nord; Goulaux, miner, Nord; Grousier, pattern maker, Seine; Jules Guesde, publicist, Nord; Jaurès, professor, Tarn; Lamendin, miner, Pas-de-Calais; Mella, metal worker, Nord; Meurier, doctor, Seine; Lassalle, machinist, Ardennes; Marletton, lawyer, Rhône; Paul Grousse, doctor, Seine; Léandre Nicolas, farmer, Aube; Pastra, professor, Gard; F. de Pressensac, publicist, Rhône; Robin, lawyer, Nièvre; Bouanet, publicist, Seine; Rosier, clerk, Seine; Sella, druggist, Nord; Marcel Sembat, publicist, Seine; Thivrier, doctor, Alier; E. Vaillant, engineer, Seine; Varenne, publicist, Pay-de-Dôme; Vaher, lawyer, Seine; Vigue, lawyer, Var; Walter, machinist, Seine; Wilhm, lawyer, Seine. The party is represented in the Cantonal Councils by 60 General Councilors and 51 Arrondissement Councilors. In the municipalities it counts 149 Mayors, 219 Adjuncts, and 2,160 Municipal Councilors. Its central organ is "Le Socialiste", published weekly. The regional press comprises: Two daily papers—"Le Populaire du Centre" at Limoges and "Le Droit du Peuple" at Grenoble; four semi-weeklies; 37 weeklies; two monthlies. The daily paper "L'Humanité", founded in Paris by a group of Socialists, tho it is not yet the property of the party, is destined to become such when it has been put on a fairly firm foundation. Meanwhile, the party is represented in its board of management and can there exercise its influence. The campaigns undertaken by the party for the eight-hour day at the time of the First of May, for a weekly rest-day (partly enacted but now threatened by the majority in Parliament), and for the right of public employees to organize have both proved and increased its strength. Alone, it has upheld the cause of the Russian Revolution, and has not only continually protested against the alliance of the French Republic with the Autocracy, but has helped to open the eyes of a part of the population by opposing the floating of any new loans, under whatever form, by the Tsar's government. Calling the whole mass of the workers to the class struggle for the political and economic expropriation of the capitalist bourgeoisie, it does not for a moment forget that the cause of the French proletariat is closely bound up with that of the proletariat of all other countries; and in ceaselessly increasing its forces, it adds new troops to the great international army. LOUIS DUBREUILH, BRACKE, P. RENAUEDEL, Secretariat. —The capitalist class support their press because it supports their rule. Boost the Worker Sustaining Fund if you would have the working rule.





