Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 21.

HOW WE LIVE AND HOW WE MIGHT LIVE.

By Leonard D. Abbott.

paradox of our twentieth-century civilization is bound up in the fact that, though we have learned many things we have not learned how to live. We know how to span the earth and sea with mechanism that would appear supernatural to men of an earlier generation; we have invented industrial machinery that makes it possible for machinery that makes it possible for five to do the work of five hundred; we have devised elaborate systems of science and philosophy, religion and sociology, but we have not learned how to LIVE.

Here we are in the United States, seventy millions of us. Our country is rich and fertile. It is capable of producing a thousandfold more than we can use. Our people are clever and resourceful. Their capacity for achievenent is boundless. Given such a coun-try and such a people, one would naturally suppose that our social life would be strong and beautiful. One would suppose that we would all of us have enough and more than enough of the naterial things of life, and that over and beyond this material basis cople would share a great intelsay that one would naturally suppose these things. For if society exists for any thing, it exists for this; to promote prentest good of the greatest num-

tions are almost exactly the opposite in might reasonably be expected.

The property of the property geration that present-day society progrea est number, but the greatest harm. The majority of the people in the world to-day, the majority of peo-'ple in the United States to-day, have people. ugh even of the material things. Their lives are lived amid a mean and sums up the whole situation. We say and we know that the majority of the people in the world to-day are POOR. Let us consider for a moment the

modern city, let us consider the city

There are three principal classes in New York, as in London, Paris or Ber-lin. There is first of all a very rich comparatively small in number. It is composed for the most part of capitalists and commercial magnates who live in palatial residences up an down Fifth avenue and in other aristocratic districts of the city. There is, secondly, a large middle-class popula-tion, housed behind brown-stone fronts and occupying many side-streets and cross-streets. This class is made up of business men and small proprie-tors of all kinds. Lastly, there is the greatest class of all, the wage-earning lass, the working class. The working then and women are mostly very poor they make up the bulk of the popula-tion on the great festering East Side they live in sordid tenements, crowded

To sum up, the modern city shows us a capitalist class, very rich; an enormous working class, very poor; and a middle class bridging over the gulf be-

tween the two.

On one side of our city the palaces of luxury, the Waldorf-Astorias, the Sherrys, the Delmonicos, where men spend in a night more than working ole earn in a week. And just across the city-almost within h stone's throw pitiful so horrible, that it makes one

ity? Can it be said that such a city has learned the first rulliments of strong or beautiful living? Quite ob-

length and breadth of the land, the same kind of a spectacle everywhere meets our eyes. On all sides the men who are doing the most useful work of the world-the men who are grow ing the food we eat, and weaving the clothes we wear, and building the houses we live in—are poor. On every hand the work of the world is being done in mean, dingy surroundings, and the men who are doing it are paid too little for doing it, and are compelled to little for doing it, and are compelled to work very long hours in doing it. The very children, the boys and girls, are ced to bear the burden of this in-strial tragedy. And out of all our il and toll we have created a world against which every fine spirit must be in rebellion, a world lacking in every essential of harmony, beauty, and

had been simply for this-that we should build up a social order of povhelpless passengers in a ship of state guided by J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. guided by J. Perpont sacran and Mr. Rockefeller—there would be cause for even the stoutest-hearted to despair. It would mean that the dream of democracy had been supplanted by an actuality of industrial feudalism, and that we had chosen to substitute oligarchy for majority rule. But it cannot be that the present stage of society is anything but transient. We are already beginning to pass out of it and the vistas are opening up beyond. A few of us at least are demanding genuine democracy, an industrial democracy, and will be satisfied with

It seems to me that the strangest cept by permission of the landlord; so paradox of our twentieth-century civilmachinery of production, except on the terms dictated by a capitalist or a class of capitalists—we are not free men. We can only be free men by our-selves controlling the machinery of life, instead of allowing it, like a Frankenstein, to control us. We be-come democrats and free men, in the real sense, only when as a people, we collectively own and control the re sources of life, ceasing to be employees of any man or class, and becoming em-ployers of ourselves in the work and

business of life. The whole impulse of world-evolu tion to-day is driving us on to this goal. To the realization of this ideal of Social Democracy the Socialist movement of the world is committed, and it is the one positive force in world-politics.

We are aiming gradually at the achievement of a Co-operative Com-monwealth. Every extension of the principle of public ownership, whether on a national scale or on a municipal scale, is preparing the way for a com-plete collectivism. The formation of every trust is laying the ground-work for a completely organized society, in which the irusts shall be owned by the people. The rational objection to the trusts is not that they are too big, but that they are not big enough. We want a trust that is big enough to take us all in, and in which every man should be a stockholder.

This, then, shall be the nature of the economic frame-work of the society of the future: It will be a society in which all the means of production and distribution—the land, the factories, the machinery of life—will be owned and administered collectively by the

sketched out for us the future society Edward Bellamy and William Morris were both great social idealists, as shown in their utoplas, "Looking Backward" and "News from Nowhere." I confess that I would much rather live in Morris' world than in Bellamy's, though others may diffe with me on this point. Edward Bellam is essentially a bourgeols type, and he is on the whole very well satisfied with the life of middle-class people as he sees it around him. Indeed, we may sum up his ideal in a very few words as simply the extension of present middle-class comfort and well-being to the whole nation. He sees nothing particularly wrong in modern cities if only the slums are removed. Luxury seem to him an excellent thing, if all are enabled to have a share of it. In short, he believes "civilization," in its accepted sense, to be an unalloyed blessing, as soon as poverty is eradi-cated. William Morris, on the other hand, declared that one of the strong est motives in his life was his hatred of present-day civilization. He is es-sentially an artist and a lover of nature. His whole being revolts against the artificiality of modern life. And so his utopia is a glimpse of Arcadia. He describes with a poet's

pepole and their stately buildings, and he emphasizes the spirit of craftsman-ship that runs through all their indussystem of rewards and grading is introduced in order to make people willing to work. Morris, on the other hand, makes us think of work as the hand, makes us think of work as the natural and inevitable expression of Can such a city be considered in any sense a united or prosperous communthe activity of every healthy man or man would wish to spend his life in idleness and lethargy. In his "News from Nowhere" the people are only fearful lest work should run out; and the man who is unwilling to work is

pen the dwelling houses of his ideal

regarded as a diseased person. I believe that this philosophy of work, though it may seem utopian doctrine, is entirely correct. If we are to have a world we can be proud to live in, we must win back this motive. We must become co-workers with evo lution. We must become artists, transfiguring the whole environment of man. We must become creators—gods in very truth—taking hold of the social fabric and shaping it to every just and

Thus we shall win the ideal society. Thus at last we shall enter the hav

DARING TO DO AND SAY

We will speak out, we will be heard Tho all earth's systems crack; We will not bate a single word, Nor take a letter back.

For hissing and for scorn, While soem faint gleamings we can see Of freedom's coming moru?

Let traitors turn away; Whatever we have dared to think That dare we also say.

—James Russell Lowell.

—All social problems are the out-growth of the labor problem. Settle that and all the others will be settled. Socialism will settle it right.—Iown So-

democracy, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

It is plain that we cannot have any real democracy so long as a few men own the things to which all men must bave access in order to live. So long as we cannot have access to land, ex-

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1903.

POLITICAL NOTICES. The attention of Social Democratic

KINGS COUNTY.

A convention of the Social Dem cratic Party of Kings County to nom nate candidates for county officers in Kings County to be voted for at the ensuing election and to elect delegates to the Second Judicial District conven-tion will be held on Saturday, August 22, 1903, at 7 p. m., in the Labor Ly-ceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County.

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS-

The Assembly District convention Assembly in Kings County will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m., in all the Assembly Districts of Kings

BROOKLYN BOROUGH. A borough convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of Brooklyn, to nominate a candidate for President of the Borough, and to attend to such other matters as may come before it, will be held on Satur-day, August 22, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave nue, Borough of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH ALDER MANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Aldermanic District convention to nominate candidates for Alderme will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 8 p. m., in all the Aldermanic Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. cratic Party to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of the State of New York will be held on Saturday, New York will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1903, at 8 p. m., in the La-bor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave-Borough of Brooklyn, City of

The basis of representation to the above convention is one delegate a large for each county and one add tional delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Delegates must be elected at county conventions, com-posed of delegates elected at primaries in accordance with the General

Election Law.
The Second Judicial District takes The Second Judicial District takes in the following counties: Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Nas-sau, Suffolk, Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, and Putnam.

Party organizations in the above counties will see that they are repre

NEW YORK COUNTY.

A convention of the Social Democrati randidates for public offices to be vote for at the ensuing election, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, 1903, at 7 p. m., in the clubhouse of the Workingmen's Educational Association, 206 E. Eightysixth street, Borough of Manhata

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

A convention of the Social Democrat Party of the Borough of Manhattan, to nominate candidates for public offices to be voted for at the ensuing election, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, at E. Eighty-sixth street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BRONX BOROUGH. A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of the Bronx to nominate candidates for public office to be voted for at the ens p. m., in the clubhouse of Brenx Bor-ough Workingmen's Educational Asso-ciation, 3309 Third avenue, Borough of

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The Assembly District conventions ocratic Party of Ne York County to nominate candidates for members of Assembly will be held on Saturday, Aug. 29, in all the assem bly districts of New York County.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS Aldermanic district conventions in Bronx will be held on Saturday, Aug. 29. in all aldermanic districts but of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Thirty fourth and Thirty-seventh in the Bor ough of Manhattan and the Fortieth Forty-first, and Forty-second Alder manic Districts in the Borough of the tions will be held on Friday, Sept. 4.

MUNICIPAL JUDICIAL DISTRICTS The Municipal Judicial District con vention for the Twelfth and Thirte Municipal Court Districts will be on Friday, Sept. 4.

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary. RICHMOND COUNTY CONVEN-

The convention of the Social Der eratic Party of Richmond County, N Y. ato nominate candidates for officers to be voted for at the ensuing election to be voted for at the en and to elect delegates to the Second Ju-dicial District Convention, will be held on Friday, August 21, at 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Stapleton, Staten Island.

RICHMOND BOROUGH CONVEN

convention of the Social Den cratic Party of the Borough of Rich-mond, city of New York, to nominate candidates for borough officers to be voted for at the ensuing election, will

be held on Friday, August 21, at 8 p. BROWN'S m., at the Labor Lyceum, Roff street, Stapleton, Staten Island.

RICHMOND ROBOTICH ALDER MANIC DISTRIC CONVENTIONS. The Aldermanic District conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held on Friday, August 28, in all the Aldermanic Districts of the Borough of Richmond.

IN DENVER.

Progress of the Socialists' Struggle for the Right of Free Speech and Peaceful Assemblage.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 13.-The police authorities of Denver are "artiu lodgers." On August 6, Mr. Caldwel surety for Comrade Osborn, took his to the jail at 9 o'clock to deliver him to the fall at 9 o'clock to deliver him into the hands of the officers so they could produce him in District Court on the writ of habeas corpus at 10. The failer refused to receive him. They then went to the court room, and the Chief of Police declared that Osbora was not in his custody, and when his attention was called to the fact of the prisoner's presence in court, said that "be did not want him." The court disssed the case.

The same evening Comrade Osbori again attempted to speak on the street, was again arrested, and the next meching fined \$25 and costs. We determined this time to leave him in fail untill we got our writ of habeas corpus heard. The second writ was issued and served on the officers late Friday after boon, August J., commanding them to bring him into District Court Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. We served subpoenes on Frank Adams, president of the Fire and Police Board and Haw ilton Armstrong, Chief of Police, both of whom made damaging statements on the witness stand. Our witnesse were all heard and our attorney was summing up the case when a repre-sentative of the District Attorney's office, who had been called by telephone rushed breathless into court and began o plend for time. On condition that he prisoner should be released without bail on his own recognizance and that his freedom should not again be pleaded as A bar to the hearing, we consented that the case should go over to Monday at 2 o'clock

over an hour on technical points, but did not make any impression on the court. On our side Mr. Hutton, who is retained in a similar case by the S. L. P., made a brief argument, followed by our attorney, Mr. J. Warner Millsfor the constitutional right of free speech. The Judge reserved decision until the next day at 2 o'clock, at which time he handed down an order finding "all the matters and things stated in the petitioner's petition to be true and the court doth find that said petitioner efore the police magistrate of said city and county for the alleged offense of obstructing the streets of the said city and county by lounging in and around the same, that he was placed upon trial and tried and convicted, not for the alleged offense, but for the pre-tended offense of speaking upon the public street of the said city and county upon the subject of Socialism; that there is no law or ordinance pertain-ing to the right of free speed or the right of free assemblage upon the streets of said city and county or the defining or the denouncing of any ofthe police magistrate of said city and county was without any jurisdiction over the subject matter of said trial and the said petitioner for the said pretended offense, and the said petitioner was not tried or convicted or judgmen entered against him in the pren accordance with due process of law, Wherefore, it is ordered, considered and adjudged that the petitioner, J. B. Osborn, be discharged from the impris-onment and custedy alleged and complained of in his petition and mention ed in the return of the respondent here in; that said return is insufficient in the said petitioner therein stated is without force or effect, and the sam petitioner shall not be arrested or de-tained again for the same cause as shown in the aforesaid return to the writ of habeas corpus herein. The costs of this action are hereby taxed without force or effect, and the said

costs of this action as to the respondent."

This ought to have ended the persecution, but if did not. The same evening, August 11, Comrade Osborn was again arested and spent the night in jail. In the morning our attorney demanded his discharge. The District

spent the fight.

Thursday, August 13, we were in the police court at the usual hour. President Adams and Chief of Police Armstrong had each been served with subpoenas to appear as witnesses, our attorney was on hand with a stenographer to take down the testiment the case was called and the

ographer to take down the testimony, the case was called and the
judge announced that the District Attorney refused to prosecute and dismissed the case.

The advantage is decidedly with Local Denver in the fight so far, and it
seems that if the mandaic of a court is
worth anything we ought to be permitted to go on with our agitation unmolested.

J. W. M.

The receipt of a sample copy of

ACCEPTANCE.

Letter of Our Candidate for Controller.

ocial Democratic Workingman and Trade Unionist Points Out the Path of Emancipation to his Fellow-Work ers—The Campaign Fund.

Comrades of Greater New York:-With the same feeling with which the nomination for Controller is offered to

me, I accept it.

The aim of the candidates of the Sothe entire emancipation of the working people from the voke of our capitalist system, and forever make impossi-ble the continuation of a system in which those who build the houses are compelled to lay in the streets home-less and those who bake the bread are

ownership of all tools of production and distribution. Those who still imag-Ine that they can gain some reforms through the old political parties must be shown that the only thing that they can expect from them is some prom-ises and here and there a law which is absolutely useless or can be used to advantage against the labor organiza-tions, instead of in favor of them. The action of our city officials on

the united demands of organized labor last year in the matter of the Penn-sylvania Tunuel-that only organized labor be employed, and that all dis-putes be placed in the hands of an arputes be placed in the hands of an ar-bitration committee—showed what we can expect from them, for they voted to give the franchise to the Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company without giv-ing any consideration to the working people, although their demands were but very modest.

Again, let me call the attention of

the workers to the fact that only yes-terday when a strike took place on the Long Island Rapid Transit system for the re-instatement of a few men, and no disturbances of any kind had taken drive away any of the strikers who might dare to approach men who were ready to take their places and per-suade them, in a peaceful manner, not to work for that company. So we have found the action of our officials in all strikes that have taken place, showing to the working people the absolute ne cessity of taking control of all branch es of our political institutions and using them to the advantage of thos those who desire to perpetuate the rob

ber system we are now living under.

I cannot understand how men tollto vote for candidates of the old politi eal parties when it can so easily be shown that they are the mere tools of the Baer, Morgan, Rockefeller class, and that these very men exercise the power to dictate the policy of such party as may be in power; and that such policy certainly cannot be in the interest of the working people, even the most conservative of our union

the Social Democratic Party to such an extent as to inspire the working

The Campaign Fund.

Fellow Workingmen of the City of New York:-Once more the Social Democratic Party enters the field in a municipal campaign, uncompromis-ingly advocating the interests of the to recognize that it has done no more for our class than did the Tamman administration that preceded it. Wherever the interests of Capital and Labor are in conflict the Republicans and the Democrats and the "Reformers" alike consistently serve the interests of Capital. The organization of the capitalists in Trusts and Combines, in Landlords' Associations tinued to the maxt day. Our attorney warned the police judge and the District Attorney that they were both in contempt of Judge Mullin's court unless they at once discharged the prisoner. The judge, however, continued the case, but relased Osborn on his ownerengalsance.

Wednesday evening he was again aspected and thrown in jail, where he spent the flight.

Thursday, August 13 we were to see the case, but related the case of the expectation of the law itself to their service. Here, as in itself to their service. Here, as in every other part of the world, the wage-workers stand face to face with a combination of the most powerful interests for our enslavement, and only

Morris Brown, Secretary of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, who was nominated for Controller at the city con vention of the Social Democratic Party of New York on July Fourth, has writ ten the following letter of acceptance:

less and those who bake the bread are compelled to go hungry.

There cannot under any circumstances be any compromise between the parties that represent capital and our present system of society, and the Social Democratic Party, the only party which truly represents the right and just demands of the working people: namely, the aboiltion of wage slavery, and in its place the common ownership of all tools of production

men will have to admit Let us therefore make every effort power to swell the vote of Fraternally yours, MORRIS BROWN.

interests for our ensiavement, and only by prompt and united political action can our liberty be established.

The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls.

unite the working class at the polls. It needs your help in that work. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will contribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupting and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to contribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowless of the paper may be sent to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowless of the paper may be sent to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowless of the paper may be sent to the campaign fund of the Social Democratic Party, that the light of knowless of the paper may be sent to the

edge and reason may be carried into every workshop and every tenement n the city. "The City for the Workers!" is ou

watchword. Down with the Lockout Conspirators! Up with the Arm and Send all monies to the Financial

Secretary of the Campaign Committee, C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street, Borough of Manhattan. The following contributions have

been received: Branch 24, Harlem, W. S. & D.

comrades and friends to send in their contributions at once. The Campaign too late in the campaign. Preparations must be made for an active campaign, and for this the committee must have money at once. Therefore, rush in your dimes, quarters, halfs and dollars and remember that the Secretary shades-even orange colored. All mon ies will be acknowledged in The Worker and "Volkereitung" One-half of the amount received by the Campaign Committee goes to the local in Greater New York, from which the money

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK. Open air agitation meetings will be

held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as THURSDAY, AUGUST 20. N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speaker;

N. E. corner Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Josephson and Rosen.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21. Houston and Ridge streets, 16th A. D. Speakers: Adler, Korn, Weinstein, and Wallach.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24. Stanton and Willett streets, 16th A. Spenkers: Bernstein, Adler, Korn, Harris, and Adelstein.

S. W. corner Twentieth street and Tenth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Abrahams. TUESDAY, AUGUST 25. N. W. corner Clarkson and Hudson streets, 2d A. D. Speakers; Paulitsch

and Finger. N. E. corner Fortleth street and Eighth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Abrahams.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26. N. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street

and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers Phillips and Cassidy. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20. S. W. corner Fiftieth street and

nue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Dobsevage.

Brooklyn. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. Central avenue and Stanhope street. Speakers: Peiser, Droste, and Dooley. Lafayette avenue and Broadway. Speakers: Kearns and others. Twentieth street and Fourth avenu-

Speakers: Well and De Luca. TUESDAY, AUGUST 25. Hamburg avenue and Nimrod street. Speakers: Peiser, Droste, and Well. Irving avenue and Harmon street Speakers: Well, Peiser, and Droste.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26. Albany avenue and Fulton street Speakers: Lackemacher and others. FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

Bath avenue and Bay Eighteenth street. Speakers: Peiser, Weil, and Dawson. Dykeman and Van Brunt stree Speakers: Droste and Dooley.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. Redford avenue and Hancock street Speakers: Kearns and others.

Richmond.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22. Bay and Canal streets. Speakers: Krafft and Ward.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29 Bay and Canal streets. Speakers Krafft and Ward.

A LITTLE BIT DIFFERENT

He stole a tart
From the baker's cart—
"Oh, what a thief!" they cried, They sent him to jail Without any bail
And published it far and wide. He stole some gold

(A million cold)—
They said, "What a financier;"
They set him on high With worshipful eye, And hustled his past to the rear The reformer never by any chance tackles the job of putting the capitalist system out of business. He prefers to get after cigarettes and slot

That is about his anchines instead. That is size, anyhow.—Lrie People. -Send 2 cents to the Socialist Lit-—Send 2 cents to the Socialist Lit-erature Company for a copy of "The Socialist Army." Better still, have the literature agent of your local send 75 cents for a hundred copies to supply all members and prospective members.

MAN'S LAST STRUGGLE WITH MAN.

by the Socialists of that city.]

Over all the civilized world the last struggle of man with man is now being waged in political arenas.

In earlier times there were clashe of tribes; race fought with race; and, as the nations grew, they had wars for religious freedom and wars for political freedom. Now all those race wrangles and national strifes have given place to a world-wide struggle

between classes. Capitalist and wage-slave stand fac-

"My product!" cries the wage-slave. "My profit!" roars the capitalist.

And the contest is now for the crea dons of labor and class government, as it was once for dogma and power, and race and national supremacy. The spear of the savage, the sword

of the barbarian, the firearm of the later man-are well discarded. This without true law there will never be battle is with ballots. On one side is the Socialist Party, on the other is the Capitalist Party.

In this struggle the working class

will win. Industrial freedom will be gained. Classes will disappear. All will become workers. Finally the human family will be blessed with lasting peace.

The end is coming fast. The lines of the old antagonisms are gone; those of the new clearly marked.

Capitalists know no race or country. They grasp hands across oceans. They intermarry. They are become one race, one nation, one powerful class, whose ruling passion is to confiscate the creations of labor. All existing governments are subject to them. They violate all commandments, even their own laws, and they mock at all religions; yet they endeavor to use all religions to awe the minds of their vicims, and make them believe that submission to tyranny is obedience to

There is solidarity among capitalists There must be solidarity among

vorkers. The workers must become one race one nation, one loyal, united class, that will submerge all others and make the

workers the rulers of the world. For the working class must become the dominant class, because it is th producing class, the constructive class, the progressive class, the only indis pensable class, supporting, sheltering and uplifting all; and, in the evolution of mankind, its immediate mission to

to unify the human family. Political parties are armies. Ballots are weapons. Election day is the day of conflict. The Workman who votes the Capitalist ticket goes over to the enemy. He surrenders into slavery. He is false to himself, disloyal to his family, and a traitor to his class. And he who betrays the working class betrays his country and betrays the

Capitalists know that Socialism wil

mancipate their slaves. Therefore they teach that Socialism

is bad. Because-they say-It will abolish the home.

It will overthrow religion. It is against law and order It will divide up everything.

That's what the capitalists say. Now, workingmen, what individual ity have you now? Are you not forced to beg for work? To accept insults, fearing to lose your job? Are you not considered inferior, subjected, made the victims of overwork, low pay, lockouts, blacklists, injunctions, mere

producers for others' enjoyment?

What individuality have wage-slaves, servants and soldiers? Will Socialism injure the home? What is the main-stay of the home? Why, what the man earns. If you get low wages, your home is a hovel. If you get no wages-if you have no work

-you have no home at all. Capitalism destroys the home, because it denies the worker the means to make a proper home.

What is religion? It consists in finding out what is right, and then in doing it. Robberry, murder, and immorality are rightly condemned by all religions.

But does not the capitalistic system rob you of the surplus you create? Does it not murder men and women and children? Does it not drill armies for national and international slaughter, and urge the working people of different countries, under the pretense of patriotism, to kill each other that capitalists may get trade, revenue, interest, spoils, luxury, glory? Capitalism is grossly immeral, and it condemns millions to such a low, dwarfed. animal-like existence that the knowledge of the true religion is impossible to them.

O, workingmen, when once you are moved by true religious fervor, you

The following is a leaflet by governments into Socialist Republics—William R. Fox of Cincinnati, issued into Co-operative Commonwealths—in into Co-operative Commonwealths-in which mankind, being truly free, can be truly religious.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Is Socialism against law and order? True law defines justice. It seeks to establish right relations between man and man, mainly by forbidding wrongdoing. True law, so expressed, would run as follows:

You must not wrong another. You must not permit another to be wronged.

You must not submit to be wronged. But you submit to be wronged when you agree to the capitalistic systemyou permit others to be wronged by it and you wrong the billion workers of the world when you uphold it. You consent to the defilement of all religious, to the destruction of homes, and to the dwarfing of all individualities. You break true law as long as you allow the capitalists to break it. And

What order has the capitalistic sys-

Overwork, no work, lockouts, tramps, armies, fraud, extortion, robbery, destitution, adultery, insanity, suicide, arson, assaults, murder, panies, riots, wars—an endless series all the result of capitalistic violation

of fundamental law. Do Socialists mean to divide up? Well, some things.

They propose to divide up the work. They propose that everybody who expects his share in the product shall do useful work. And when the work is done they propose to give to everyone who worked the full amount he has earned.

Nothing to drones. Workers get all. But Socialists do not propose to divide up the land, manufacturies, railroads, etc. How absurd! Capitalists do that now. They divide up the instruments of production and distribution among themselves. Then they divide up the product of the workers among themselves, only leaving totheir slaves what they must leave-a bare living. So you see the capitalists

are doing the dividing up. The Socialists say that the instruments of production and distribution shall not be divided up. These shall become the collective property of the people, the same as custom houses are owned by the nation now. And when the people own all the places to work in, they will divide up the jobs. Everyone will have the right to work, and

having worked, he will get all he No capitalist will have the right to put him out of the shop or claim any

part of his product. Then the workingman will be as good as the best. He won't need to crawl for a job. He will be free. Hewill have individuality.

Then the workingman can have a

home. Capitalists can't degrade his home by lowering his wages. Capitalists can't abolish his home by taking away his work. Then the workingman will enjoy true religious freedom. He will have the leisure and enlightenment to dis-cover the right, the means to support

it, and the manhood to practice it. He

will not be the mere puppet of masters. and false teachers as now. Then, for the first time in the world, there will be law and order, for justice

Capitalism takes away individuality. Capitalism abolishes the home.

Capitalism overthrows religion. Capitalism is against law and order. Capitalism divides up the earth and the products of labor among capita

Capitalism is the tyrant, the dethe universal robber. Therefore, to save yourself, and to

me a freeman, and to main tain your freedom

Vote for individuality Vote for law and order.

Vote against the dividing up of your and your product among Vote for Socialism! The Socialist Party is the party of

the working class.

The workers of the world are en-listing in it to establish the Cooperative Commonwealth. Three millions in Germany; two millions in France; a million in Italy; hundreds of thousands in other coun-tries; hundreds of thousands in the

United States-it will soon be m Numbers ever increasing, conse marching up to the polls to vote its final value on all for which every hero-

and every martyr died.

To be with them is duty and precious privilege too.
So, beneath the Arm and Torch—the Arm of the Worker holding aloft the Torch of Enlightenment-vote you with them, in this last struggle of man with man, to end all strife and dedicate

will instantly change all capitalist the world to human liberty.

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

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-Mosts of the strictest type. To begin with, one often m DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. Member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144.

PETER J. FLANAGAN. Member of Typographical Union No. 6. In the state of New York, on account o critain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist larty is officially recognized unde the unme of Social Democratic Party, and the unbest is the Arm and Torch, as show!

FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Farty in New Yorky should not cover with the so-called Socialist Latter Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which disrotes all its energies to two purposes. First, to disrote the Socialist movement as the season of the Socialist who could be added to the Socialist who could be a season of the seaso der the Socialist movement le against capitalism; second, to ma injure the trade-union THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York; has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



SOME ERRORS WHICH SOCIAL ISTS SHOULD AVOID.

The lack of study and thought dis played by a number of comrades who have written to The Worker (as well as By some who have dealt with the same atter in the party press) upon the estion of labor's real share in the division of product between wageworkers and capitalists, calls to mind e unpleasant fact that this point is only one of several in regard to which errors and inaccuracies of statement by suany active Socialist about the teach es of their own movement are surprising, not only in their frequency, but often as to the sources from which they

Carelessness of statement by spenk ers, and especially by the Socialist press, must confuse and hamper our work of education; it can only result in intellectual demoralization when the ill informed Socialist faces a more exactly thinking opponent in argument; and if it become widespread, is sure to work some measure of discredit to our move ment.

In regard to the particular question involving the method of analyzing nomic statistics by which labor's real share in its product in any given industry can be discovered, a little ought to convince anyone that in calculating the profit of the capitalist the expense of raw materials, for one Item, must be deducted, for the reason that the product of one industry becomes the raw material of another. But, say some the raw material, though it is not the product of the workers in the particular industry we happen to be ousidering, is the product of some oth er workers and therefore it must not be deducted from the profit of the capitalist class because it is the product of labor! Surely it ought to be obvious to those who speak so unreasonably with thod of figuring the exploitation of each body of workers is counted twice. The Another common insec

raw material used in any industry emstatement that capitalists are class bodies the exploitation of the workers conscious, simply because they show in some other industry and not to dethe class instinct of associated action duct it in calculating the profit of the as does indeed the pure and simple capitalists in whatever industry may trade unionist whom the Socialis be under consideration is to count it would not recognize as class-conscious double-a very simple fact which must Those who indulge this fallacy ar always be remembered in dealing with the totaled statistics of wages and well taken to task in the current issuof St. Louis "Labor," in the following products. If this is not clear enough, editorial remarks: the obvious fact that economic crises would occur continually, instead of once in a decade, if wage-workers received only 17 per cent, of the value which they produced, ought to

of labor, that there is something the

matter with their reasoning; for if the

capitalists got 83 per cent. and the con-

suming power of the workers was re-

impossible for the capitalists to dispose

of the surplus products that a crisis

be on hand. The question of where the

enormous wealth of the capitalists

comes from if they get only one half or

two-thirds of the product of labor, of

many workers, that one capitalist ex-

It has well been said that: "There

are three kinds of lies: Lies, damned

lies, and statistics." The statement

of totaled figures without proper ex-

planation are exceedingly deceptive.

and he would explain them must

go carefully too, for their investigation

is beset with snares and pit-falls.

"Figures never lie, but figures"-well,

they make mistakes, and this is some

thing that Socialists ought not to do,

or speaking for the instruction of

to which we are about to call attention

therefore entirely due to neglect of

study and thought and this is some-

thing which, in a Socialist who claims

to be in earnest, is very near to inex-

cusable. We do not refer to errors

which arise from the opportunist posi-

tion in Socialist thought. Errors of ail

kinds thrive rankly in the jungles of

opportunism, but we have reference

only to those which come, owing to

lack of reading, from the lips and pens

of those who consider themselves

statements like this: "Between capital

and labor, there never was and never

can be any conflict, for capital is the

product of labor. The conflict is be

tween capitalists and laborers." This

is one of those slip-shod statements

which is particularly exasperating be-

cause it contains a half-truth. In the

first place, considered merely from the

standpoint of the language, "capital"

and "labor" are correctly used as col-

ective nouns meaning the same as

capitalist class and working class.

Moreover, this very common state

ment ignores the Socialist definition of

capital and accepts the bourgeois

definition that capital is simply synon-

ymous with means of production. So-

cialist thought draws a distinction be

tween mere means of production,

which may be tools owned and used

by the same individual, and means o

production in the form of capital

which is owned by one man and

operated by others for wages, thus

having the power of increasing itself

in the owner's hands. According to

Socialist theory capital is not merely

the last analysis, "a relation between

individuals established by means of

the material tools of production."

Capital itself, therefore, according to

our own Socialist definition of it, is

istence of the capitalist system. The

Socialist definition of capital is im-

portant and essential to Socialist

thought: it is one of the first things

that must be made clear in debating

for instance, with a Single Taxer; and

it is lamentable to see any Socialist

who attempts, even in a small way,

still bobs up occasionally in Socialist

pamphlets and papers is "the iron law

of wages," that wages must go down

through competition for jobs to the

bare cost of existence and reproduc-

tion. This phrase, in the early history of

the German movement, was one of the

chief bones of contentions between the

followers of La Salle, who originated

it, and the Eisenachers or followers of

Marx, who repudiated it. The law of

wages referred to by this phrase is, of

course, one of the cornerstones of truth

upon which the Socialist must base his

contentions but it is not an "iron law:

for it can be overcome, to some extent,

by the organized trade union resist

ance of the workers, and it is even

more often voluntarily annuled by

capitalists who realize that a well-paid

worker will produce more than an ill-

treated one. With Marx this law was

the expression of the inevitable ten-

dency of wages, not the statement of

an absolute fact without qualifying ex-

ceptions. The mistake of stating the

theoretical tendencies of the capitalis

system, as it would operate if it wer

an economic machine with the factor

of human intelligence left out, as abso-

lute facts is often met with in the dis-

cussion of other phases of Socialist

s and implies the ex-

others.

ploits thousands of workers.

" 'The capitalists are class-conscious would soon look better in our movi nent.' These and similar argument are often used by Socialist speakers and writers. Such arguments are mis-leading because they are false and unconvince those who state that the capitalists get 83 per cent. of the product Socialistic. The capitalists are no class-conscious, because they do not understand the historical basis and economic, political and social develop ment of their own class or of society at large. * * * The fact that the capitalist will always look out for his pocketbook does not make him class conscious. He is conscious that the stricted to 17 per cent., it would be so from "over-production" would always labor of others is a source of profit for himself. The plain figures, black on white, on the pages of his business books will dictate to the capitalist th proper, profitable course to pursue in his dealings with the wage-workers course finds its answer in the fact that employed by him. In a rude, materia istic way he will figure out the rate of profit or rate of interest on capital invested, to be extracted from his hands.' Class-consciousness has absolutely nothing to do with this process of exploitation.

But the most evil and misleading of all wrong statements that can be uttered by a Socialist in fancied support of his own philosophy is that all men follow their own material interests, leaving it to be inferred that the immediate material interests of the indi vidual himself are meant. We have especially if they happen to be writing had in type for some time, and may yet publish, an article dealing with this all too common fallacy. In the meantime, Comrade Simons in the ourse of an editorial upon another are not in the statistical field; they are subject in the current number of the "International Socialist Review" states briefly and clearly the real Socialist position upon this point:

> "Another assertion *** is that every body follows their immediate inter ests. [This] is certainly ridiculously untrue and at complete variance with the Socialist philosophy and particu-larly with the Marxian wing of Socialism and the doctrine of the class struggle. It is just because Socialists see that men can be made to sink their immediate personal and individual in-terests in their class interests that class-conscious action of the workers is possible. The momentary individual interest of the wage-worker is the prosperity of his employer and the in-crease of the rate of production, since only under such conditions is there a possibility, though to be sure by no means a certainty, of better wages. This is the grain of truth in the 'identity of interest' argument so glibly repeated by the labor fakir. But the interest of the wage-worker as a class lies in the abolition of the employing class and with it the entire wage system. Hence it is that we ask the individual to forego his immediate interest as an individual, which might probably be better furthered by fawning on his employer, working over time, and, in general, merging himsel in the interests of his master, and in-stend to throw himself, with his class, into an effort to better the condition of all and ultimately abolish wage

Bound up with and arising fro idea that the Socialist theory of economic determinism teaches the predominance of the immediate interests of the individual, is the atrocio statement that Socialism has nothing to do with ethics or ideals, that ethics is a thing of the future, and that any attempt to connect Socialism with means of production, it is rather, in ethics is sentimentalism. The fact that most attempts to teach the ethics of Socialism have so far been senti mentalisms based on ideas of abstrac justice, "natural rights," and abstract conceptions of a future society, furantagonistic to the interests of the nish some excuse, however, for this movement gives to the world a new class ethic, a new morality, the reli don of class-consciousness, leading through the class struggle to social solidarity. If ideals and ethics are based on abstractions they are senti mental futilities but if they are based in class interests they are one of the to teach others show ignorance of it. greatest motive-powers of social evo-Another mistaken phrase with lution and human progress; and in conscionsly giving to the world a class

ideal and ethic, Socialist philosophy re veals the scientific basis of morals an ource of ideals. COURTENAY LEMON.

CAPITALIST ADMINISTRATION.

Alderman Vorley: "Here's a fine

oking street." Flint: "You're there. What's best to be done to it?

"Let's have it dug up for a sewer."
"But wouldn't it be proper to pave it "Of course: I suppose you under stood that. Then, after it is paved

and a sewer put in, we'll have it re paved." "All in readiness to be dug up agai for a gas pipe? I see you understan les of municipal economy

And after we have it repayed a so "Well, then it will be in order fo provement of our roadways."-Leicer

— Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually interchangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. It emblem is New York is the Arm and It

SOCIALISM IN MUNICIPALITIES.

By A. M. Simons.

The municipality is but a local or-ganization within a greater capitalist ance of the best care. The existence of government; its activity is hedged in such institutions would mean infinitely at every point by this environment. Hence it is that any action that may be taken within the municipality will not be Socialism. Socialism, like capitalism, is a social stage. To the utopian, therefore, there is no field for Socialist action within the municipality. But in the other and much more important meaning of the word, Socialism is a philosophy based upon a class struggie. In this sense, Socialism has to say with regard to municipal How then can the Socialist Party

best use its strength in the class strug-gle on the municipal field? There are two subjects which are most frequently discussed in this connection. The emphasis on municipal ownership of a few industries. A great many Socialists, on the other hand, talk as if the only thing Socialists could do if they were elected to office would be to call off the police in time of strike. The fact is that, while the use of the police in labor froubles is of vital interest to the laboring class, the average work-ingman is not engaged in a strike where the police will be used more than h few times in a lifetime. In the ame way-the man who burns kerosene, walks to his work, and never has any need for a telephone except in transacting his master's business, is not so tremendously interested in municipal ownership of these industries fields which are much ss spectacular, but in which much effective work can be done.

Refore proceeding to any details, I wish to say that, in my opinion, the one thing that is of such paramount importance that nothing else should be allowed in any way, to compete with it is the capture of the municipal goverament by a class-conscious Socialist Party. For this reason the Socialist can never afford to engage in any movement for municipal reform which would weaken the strength of an independent class organization on the political field. The attainment of municipal ownership or, indeed, of any of the things which I shall hereafter mention, and most of which I consider more important than municipal owner ship of any of the industries, about which so much fuss is easily made, is which so much fuss is easily made, as of infinitely less importance than the increasing of the number of class-con-

Once, however, that men bave been placed in City Councils by Socialist ballots, the question of what they shall do becomes of very great importance, and here it is that we have need

of a working program.

It seems to me that among the things which should rank of first importance to the workingmen are pro-visions affecting health and education. A physically strong and intellectually trained proletariat will not become

slaves.
No Socialist, of course, is blind to the fact that education is only a superstructure on the economic foundation, and that while that foundation remains capitalistic no real revolutionary changes can be made in education. It is equally true, however, as was noted above, that the municipality itself must operate within capitalism and that the Socialists can do nothing in the muni-cipality alone that will overthrow that superstructure. Within capitalism however, while the class struggle lasts much can be done to strengthe

fighting ability of the proletariat.

Our present school system is disetty organized and directed toward the perpetuation of capitalism. Its methods of teaching, its discipline, its whole make-up, rest upon the ass justice and even sacredness of present system of exploitation. Much of this at least could be changed by cialists in municipal government.

Here, as at many other points, indeed I might almost say, as to all other peints in our society, the tide of thought of the best minds working in

importance than life, and the sanitary conditions imposed by capitalism are ordering tens and hundreds iterally m year. Sanitary laws, even more than other legislation, are almost invariably

Whenever the rent of the landlord es into conflict with working-clasfield the efforts of a single Socialist of ficer could be made to produce most remarkable results. This is especially true backing by will not need in most cases to initiate new legislation. In Chicago, for example, the whole slum ct would need to be levelled to tary legislation, which has been en acted for the protection of the capital-ist class, were enforced throughout the

working-class district. The city hospitals are filled almo exclusively with working-class patients. These institutions are generally, and with good cause, looked upon with horror and treated as places of torture and experiment, hotbeds of mismanagement. It is the laboring class more than any other which is subject to sickness and accident under capital-ism. Moreover, a working-class home dent, as more and more costly appu-ances and ark negeneous are needed. The city hospital should be made an ideal place for the care of the sick and injured: It should be a place in whose management—the—utmost—confidence could be placed and to which the pa-

* See article by May Wood Simons in "International Socialist Review" for August, 1992, on "Democracy and Edu-cation," for further elaboration of this point.

ONE-THIRD TO LABOR.

What is the share of labor in the ! more to the working class of any city more to the working class of any city than "municipal ownership" of all the "natural monopolies" ever advocated by tax-saying, small-capitalist reform-ers. In this field also a single Socialist official can accomplish much because of the tremendous force of publicity in such matters. Many of the abuses of to-day depend upon the secrecy which what may almost be called a "conspir acy of silence" makes possible. When it comes to the management of municipally owned institutions, the discussion by Socialists is already full,

and for that reason I will not dis here. I might say, however, that one demand which is often overlooked is of much more importance than many right of the employees in municipally owned industries to organize is of more importance than any definite regulation as to hours, wages, or conditions of employment, although, of course, the should by no means be overlooked. But with the right to organize secured to the workers in any industry, they have a weapon in their hands with which to obtain continuously better conditions and to defend themselves against aggression. At the same time against aggression. At the same their conditions will depend definitely muon their own resources and not upon upon their own resources and not upon apparent legal discrimination. This latter point is of special importance to Socialists who wish to cultivate in every possible way the spirit of intelli

gent class refiellion.

The Socialist officer in the municipality should, of course, insist on ab-solute non-interference by the police in time of strikes. He is justified, even under cupitalism, in saying to the em-ployer that if he cannot run his business without precipitating a riot then that business must stand still. Under these conditions the employer is very likely to come to terms and grant as advantageous conditions to his men as possible. Yet I think there has been a tendency on the part of Socialist speakers to exaggerate what could be done on this point under capitalism. While private property remains, law and the police are esentially for its protection. They have been organized for that pur-pose, and it is difficult to use them for

any other purpose.

In the field of possible municipal actrity one thing which has been over-looked is the possibility of municipal bakeries. These have been run in Italy, particularly in Naples, with most remarkable results. To be sure, all of these measures which tend to reduce the cost of llving ultimately reto the beliefft of the capitalist yet with a strong union organization the laborer can hold much of what is

The schoolhouses should be thrown open for popular discussion. If this is open for popular discussion. It this is done, particularly if they are allowed to become meeting places for public bodies, including trade unions, with free discussion, I know of few things that would offer more encouragement for the growth of Socialist sentiment. These are just a few suggestions of methods by which the proletarian side of the class struggle can be waged by Socialists who may chance to hold of-

fice in municipalities In the next article I shall endeavor to outline a plan by which these sug-gestions and the many others of per-haps much more value which may oceur to other comrades can be put into

CLARENCE S. DARROW AND

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, said something in favor of Socialism, and now some of our Socialist aditors seem to feel like kissing the gentleman's big toe, for his graciously favorable re-marks. Mr. Darrow said: "I feel that Socialism is the coming movement; whether it is ripe for political action I am not fully satisfied, but expect to have something to say upon it soon." Why, other Democratic and Republidirect accord with the Socialist position.

Another field in which much can be
done is that of improved housing for
the laboring class. Nothing is of more
importance than 112. until the common, every day Socialist workmen will have built up a power-ful Socialist Party movement—then he "may say something" and join the So-cialist ranks. However, we have not very much use for that class of men. At any rate, we do not feel justified in putting such men above those brave vorkers that have been, and still bing the hard Socialist pioneer are, doing the bard. So are, doing the hard Sacialist plonger work. We respect and esteem the wage-worker who joins our movement knowing full well that by doing so he may lose his job and he blacklisted by the employing class. We welcome any other man or woman who is willing t cut loose from the old capitalist parties and fight for the class, interests of labor. To flatter a politician and lawyer in order to induce him to join the Socialist Party is a mistake, because people of that callire are, as a rule, so "eminently practical" that they will do more harm than good to the working riass movement the moment they get a chance to play a "leading rôle," and without this rôle they would not like to be,-St. Louis Labor.

PAYING PROFITS TO THE CAPITALIST 2 So far from the capitalist paying more than any other which is subject to sckness and accident under capital to sickness and accident under capital to sickness and accident adequate accomposition of the care of the sick and injured. Indeed, the wealthier homes are lacking in even the essentials which modern surgery demands. Every day makes this fact more evident, as more and more costly appliances and are speeded. The city beautist bound is bound be rade as: the capitalist class. Out of the profits thus produced by the laborer the capitalist piles up funds to constitute a basis for future exploitation. When in a few years this surplus value has become the private property of the individual capitalist it will be explained by some few apologists of capitalism as a fund out of which capitalist generously pays wages to the poor laborers.—A. M. Simons, in Sentile Socialist.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

roduct of labor? The publication of Census Bureau statistics bearing on this point is often followed by a dis cussion in which the strength of an rgument is evidently measured by the ength of the array of figures. Gordon, in his article "Labor's Real Share" published in the July issue of the "American Federationist," "bea the record" by taking as a basis of hi the record by taking as a basis of the calculations the total value of all manufactured products of the United States, the total cost of materials and the total sum of wages paid to over five millions of wage-earners. Mr. Gordon's conclusions may be of inter est to the idly curious engaged in the pursuit of abstract averages, but they have no practical value to the studen concrete realities. To give raw bil-lions of dollars and millions of men, without inquiring into the derivation. composition and character of the ma terial at hand denotes a mind which delights more in confounding and puzzling than in instructing.

The opinions on the magnitude of labor's share in the product diverge widely. Among the Socialists the opinion is current that labor gets the smaller half of the product, while the apologists of capitalism contend that labor's share is about 85 and 90 per cent. and "not less than 75 per cent.," as Mr. Gordon claims.

In order to arrive at an approximate understanding of this problem we must study the conditions and relative earn-ings of labor and profits of capital separately in each industry. then it will be found necessary to dif-ferentiate and distinguish.

The gas industry presents a field where investigation is greatly facili-tated by a greater homogeneity both of its products and methods of produc-

The total value of gas and its by

products produced in the United States in 1900 was \$75,716,633. The amount of dividend on cas stock paid out in 1900 was \$15,844,158, and the ame o. interest paid on bonds was \$9.471.575. Does this sum of \$25,313,713 represent the total share of capital in the roduct of inbor? Let us have a close ook at the figures. The sum to wages paid in the gas industry in 1900 was \$12,436,296. The sum total of alaries paid to officials, clerks, etc. (including proprietors and firm me was, according to the Census, \$5,273, 500. The Census Bulletin contains report from 15 municipal gas plants The average SALARY paid by muni cipal establishments in 1900 was \$700 The average SALARY paid by private gas concerns in 1900 was about \$100. On the other hand, the average WAGES paid by municipal establishments in 1000 was \$615, while the average WAGES paid by private concerns in 1900 was \$553. Now it is evident from a comparison of the wages paid in michal and private gas plants, that it is not the clerk's salary that swelled the average of salaries paid by private concerns. It is the princely salaries of proprietors, firm members and high officials who are paid not for their utility in production but for their skill in exploiting the wage-earners, that swell the average. These "salaries" swell the average.

may be justly considered as extra appropriations of surplus value by the way of "salary." It is fair to assume way of "salary." It is fair to assume that the salary of \$700 paid to cierks by municipal gas plants is above and stands in the same ratio to the real average salary paid by private concerns to real workers in their offices as \$615 average wages paid by municipal establishments is above and stands to the \$553 average wages paid by private concerns
This indicates an average salary
of \$030 paid by private concerns
The 5,904 salaried officials, clerks etc. (and this number includes pro rietors and firm members to whom we accord the average salary), received in real salaries the sum of \$3,719,522, and not \$5,273,500 as reported in the

Bulletin. The difference of \$1.553.980 represents profits of capital appropri-ated by way of salary. This sum must therefore be added to the dividend and interest Well is this all? Patience Look closer, search further. If profits can be made by way of "salary," why not by way of "miscellane not by way of inscendances ser-penses." If you will dig under this innocent looking item you will find there the capitalist "with the goods The municipal estab out small plants, while the pri a well known fact that miscelle expenses of manufacturing gas de rease as the size of the plant inage miscellaneous expenses of the municipal establishments to be 12.4 cents for each 1,000 emble feet of manplants the miscellaneous expense is 22 cents for each 1,000 cubic feet. What else does this additional expense of 9.6 cents on each 1,000 feet represent but bribes to legislators, aldermen, gas inspectors, contributions to the cam-paign funds of Republican, Democratic and Reform parties, etc.? It is part of the profit set aside as a secret corrup-tion fund. The 12.4 cents for each 1.000 feet must be sufficient for miscellaneous expenses, seeing that the politicians in charge of the municipal establishments are not starving on this rate. We shall, therefore, take it for private concerns. The real amount of miscellaneous expenses is therefore \$8,319,600, and not \$14,769,022 as reported by the Census. The difference \$6,449,442 must be added toget

terest as profit of capital.

Now we can make a fair and intelligent estimate and comparison of the
respective shares of capital and labor in the product of labor. The share of

with \$1,553,980 to the dividend and in-

The share of labor is: 3,719,520 The gross value of the product of gas in 1900 may be divided as follows:

Cost of material.\$20,605,350

Miscellaneous expenses ... 8.319,600

16,155,816 This sum exceeds by \$2,681,214 the gross value of gas products in 1900 re-ported by the Census. This excess must have been taken from a reserve fund-surplus value that remained over from former years-in order to pay dividends and interest, which is often dividends and interest, which is often done for stock jobbery purposes. "We will be fair and deduct this sum from the share of capital in the product of 1900. There remains the sum of

product of 1900. Again, if we deduct from \$75,716,693, the gross value of the gas products of 1900, the cost of materials and the real miscellaneous expenses, there will still remain the sum of \$46,789,737, the net product of labor in 1900. This net product is divided between capital and labor as follows:

\$30,637,921 as capital's net share in the

Capital : (or 65 per cent.) \$30,637,921 Labor\$10,155,816 (or 35 per cent.) Here is a real capitalistic ratio-the

good, old way of dividing-two-thirds to capital and one-third to labor. Beside it the contention of the capitalistic apologist that labor gets 90 per cent, and "not less than 75 per cent," of the product labor looks like a lie "that would not come off." We urge the professional academicians and statis-ticians to examine our figures and point out the errors, if any. But we would warn them not to go too far behind the Census returns, lest they stumble unawares on the same gas magnate "with the goods on." Indeed, it would be presumptuous for me to assume that a practical captain of in-dustry will not find more ways than those pointed out by me of tapping labor power and converting it into surplus value. It is much safer to assu that still more surplus value may be found, enough to pay the real cost of

tranchises. It may be contended that the gas inustry, being a monopoly, charges conopoly prices to the consumer and that the share of the capitalist is not all the product of the gas workers, but is partly made up by taxing the con-sumers of gas. We will not discuss this proposition now as it would in-volve a discussion of the Socialist theory of value, which would exceed the scope of this article. But we will point out that a necessary corollary to this proposition is that the gas worker is not permitted to enjoy even the one-third of his product. For his share is further reduced by the fleecing of the capitalists when he exchanges it

for the necessaries of life.

We do not think that the academicians and statisticians can make much of this proposition, as it further convicts, instead of excusing, their patron—capitalism. For our part we will say right here that Socialism is not committed to this or any other rate of capitalistic exploitation. For the loss of the workingman which is Ine to capitalism is infinitely greater than the mere gain of the capitalists And hence the gain of the workingman from Socialism will be infinitely greater than the gain of the capitalist from capitalism. Just think it over Messrs. Academicians and Statisticians. It may give you some valuable points which you will not find in your text books and encyclopedias.

In further articles we will describe how the great gas industry originated and developed to its present prosperity.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

In our day, when Socialism is rush ing the breastworks in its onward march to triumph, the gravest danger confronts us, namely: To lose sight of the one burning issue: the abolition of

The American mind is of a practi-cal turn, which in itself is all right, but tends too much to look for immediate results, for quick success. As the opand more unendurable, many malcon-tents are joining the Socialist Party, ism, are not acquainted with its far-reaching revolutionary teachings, who annot realise as yet the entire truth. provement, without a change of the system from top to bottom.

scientific Socialist may be a how to get sympathy-votes, but the salvation of the party, its integrity as a make short work of the capitalistic system of exploitation, depends upon the scientific Socialist just the same. We We

dence, we have them. It is true, the gospel of Socialism must be brought to the people and in-asmuch as we cannot give them all of our knowledge at once, it becomes necessary to teach the A B C, and we stands as helpless in the presence of should certainly not go to extreme about tactics—how to reach the masses We even differ in degree among our selves, but let us ever be conscious o the one eternal truth: Whosoever lo'ns the Socialist Party is joining a revolu-tionary, pure working-class movement, with but one aim: The emancipation of mankind from the criminal wage slavery and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Saltiel, in the Seattle Socialist.

-Rvery Socialist who has not all eady done so should read Liebknecht's ready done so should read Liebknecht pamphlet, "No Compromise, No Polit cal Trading." Written with especia reference to the appears fusionist tendencies in ts apply with equal force to ment in the United States. It

LITERATURE FOR OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

The municipal campaign in New York is now under way and open-air meetings are being held in nearly every part of the city. In planing this work it is important to remember that the majority of those who form the audience at a street meeting de not stay throughout. Some come as others go; comparatively few hear the whole of the speeches, though each hears enough to make some impression on his mind—especially if, as should always be the case, there is a conspicuous banner displaying the party name and emblem and the nam

our candidates.

This is not enough, however. In order to get the best results from outdoor meetings, it is absolutely necessary that the sale of pamphlets and the distribution of leadets and papers should be energetically pushed. No mat, who joins the crowd, even though he stays only five minutes, should go away without at least one piece of party literature. If the speech has made the slightest impression upon him, he is pretty sure to read what he gets, and that will strengthen the impression and render it clearer. GOOD AND CHEAP PAMPHLETS.

In order to be able to supply without delay the needs of the New York City organizations, in the campaign, the So cialist Literature Company (184 Wil-liam street) has laid in a large stock of the best pamphlets in the Pocket Library of Socialism, of which we would especially recommend the fol lowing for use at street meetings:
"Wage-Labor and Capital," by Karl

Marx. "The Man Under the Machine," by

A. M. Simons.
"Socialists in French Municipali ties." "Socialism and Trade Unionism," by

Max S. Hayes and Daniel Lynch "The Trust Question," by Charles H. Vail. "What the Socialists Would Do If

They Won in This City," by A. M. Simons.
"The Pride of Intellect," by Frank-

lin H. Wentworth

"Easy Lessons in Socialism," by Wil-liam Leftingwell.

These are sold at the rate of \$1 a. hundred copies.

Another excellent pamphlet, of which the Socialist Literature Company has a good supply on hand, it H. Gaylord Wilshire's "Why Working-men Should be Socialists." This is sold at 50 cents a hundred copies. "The Socialist Army," by Algernon

Lee, though intended more particularly for party members, is well adapted to give the inquirer into Socialism an idea of the methods and spirit of our party and the reasons why he should join it, and should be widely circu-lated. The price is 75 cents for a hundred copies.

Several assembly district organiza these pamphlets at open-air meetings in sets of three for five cents, and find that they go "like hot cakes." This is better than giving them away, not only This is because it covers the cost, the proceeds from one meeting providing the stock for the next, but also because the careful reading to something that he has paid a nickel for than to something that is given to him

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

It is well also, however, to have ome literature for free distribution at every meeting. For this purpose we would call especial attention to the four-page leaflet, "Competition and Monopoly," which treats in a concise and popular and yet scientific manner of a question that is now in every-one's mind. It can be had at the office of the Socialist Literature Company at \$1 a thousand copies. It bears the party emblem of the Arm and Torch and calls attention to the official name of the party in this state, the Social Democratic Party.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM

Nobody will deny that the possessing classes have stored up more universal education than the propertiess classes. But no thinking man can fail to peec, nize that the political education of the working class far excels that of any other class year that the working class other class, yea, that the working class is really the class of political thinkers, just as the nobility represent the class class of business men. Everyone of those classes has been made what it is by the instinct of self-defense. To think politically means for the

working class to think the philosophy. The supremacy of the rul-ing classes is based on the most preposterous premises, without the denses est ignorance working class. How could it be other wise? Those nobles and capitalists who rule the state, and who even ruled it without the least constitutional re-straint, should be beings without curnal instincts, administering the public affairs for the benefit of the whole society.

Our opponents claim that we Socialists reckon without human nature! But when they say that human beings are not angels, they always except them-selves, otherwise their defense of the present order would collapse!

out it. The mass of humanity, to-day, stands as helpless in the presence of social forces as primitive man stood in the presence of the forces of natur But the era of technical inventions is followed by the era of politics, and the acy of the capitalist class will supremacy of the cap yield to the emancipa tariat. The political ness of the working class has the economic consciousness of the economic consciousness of the in-dividual into the economic consciousnees of the whole class with the ham-mer of solidarity of interests. That forbodes the birth of a new world, the beginning of a real world of economics, of the commonwealth of humanity.
Therefore the class-conscious thought
of the working class—that is, the philosophy of Socialism—is the greatest and mightiest idea ever produced by the human mind.—Berlin Vorwärts.

—The Arm and Torch is the em-blem of Socialism on the official build in New York.

THE SPLIT IN COLORADO.

At mass meetings of the sever locals of the Socialist Party of Tell County, Colorado, duly called and held in June, the report of the Teller County State Committeeman was re-ceived, and after thorough discussion of his report, the following resolutions

"Resolved, That Teller County lo eals of the Socialist Party withdray from the present State Committee, and "Resolved. That this meeting elect

to the comrades of the several locals of the Socialist Party of Colorado, re-citing the reasons which impel our action, and

"Resolved, That the address include a call upon all bona-fide working-class locals to likewise withdraw support from the State Committee and to elect representatives to meet us in conver tion (date and place subsequently to be agreed upon) in the near future, there to provide ways and means of an en-tire reorganization of the Socialist Party of Colorado upon a strictly revo lutionary working-class basis, and to establish safe-guards for securing the party machinery from again slipping the hands of a combination of capitalist class decoys, political backs, grafters-in a word, all 'arrivists' and

'careerists'; and "Resolved, further, That such con vention adopt a constitution and pro-gram, nominate candidate for Supreme Court, and transact such other busi-ness as may properly come before such

immediate cause of this action was a change in the state constitution providing that each organized county should have a representative on the State Committee. The Teller County comrades say "those of you who are familiar with our state conventions know the method of getting five or six farmers into a local in some outlying county and how easy 'organized coun-ty' can be worked against you" and charge that this provision would put a "fraudulent paper organization" in the hands of the elements they are lighting and whom they accuse of be-ing a coalition of confusionists and

address and call referred to in the above resolutions has now beer issued. It charges that Comrades W T Mills the Wilson "social crusaders R. A. Southworth, editor of the Alliance of the Rockies," Ex-Lieutenant Governor David C. Contes, Wise, Thompson, Hollingworth, Maynard Strickland, Charles Oliver Jones, and others constitute such a coalition to-gether with all those middle-class "sentimentalists that capitalism has dislodged from their economic and so

cial carcers."

The address further claims that "this coalition" stood for "a nasty and the state of the stat theatrical campaign; sentimental slust for literature; retaining all the capital-ist politicians who had sneaked in the party and to allow the back door open for all other cemers of the same stripe; the globe-trotting sponters of our new unofficial national secretary Critch-low of Ohio" and ex-pulpiteers and ntal scientists" as agitators.

It states that "the Southworth end of the conlition" gave Mills a route through the state in defiance of the party, the State Committee having refused him a speakers' card, and that "we have numerous letters in our pos-session showing the fraudulent character of the mushroom locals which sprang up on the wake of the coal campaign for control within the

In regard to Coates it is alleged that: "With the corruption of a de-cade of capitalist politics smeared all over his hands during his checkered er as a successful betrayer of the by grace of capital, sometime lieute mant governor of Colorado), with the aid of certain members of Denver Lo-cal, attempted and finally succeeded in forcing his way into our midst, and by his blandishments has tucked the par ties prospects away in his political harem;" and charged that "the coali-Son refused to entertain formal charges against D. C. Coates for his Piolation of the party principle, his party pledge, in that, times without number said D. C. Coates, in his pri-rate sheet, advocated, editorially and the election of the candi date of the Sconomic League for the Denver School Board. These charges we thought to get before the conferbecause Denver Local knowing and wilfully conflying with said Coates in this act, by retaining him unrebuked a member of the party. And on other occasions this local compromised our party into the United La-bor party ditch, by not only refusing to put up a ticket for the charter convention election, but brazenly per mitted numbers of its members to par ticipate in the convention of the United Labor party and openly sanc-tioned by its silence, the candidacy of one B. C. Joy, then and now a mer of the Denver Local, on the United La bor party charter convention ticket." Further extracts from the manifesto

of the Teller County comrades are as

"We do not for a moment charge the lieutenants of the coalition with being vulgarly distances; not at all, they are simply products of the circumstances of revolutionary times, intellectually bankrupt, morally spineless, and therefore unable to stand up against the visions which the chiefs of the con-spiracy paint of the early triumphs of the party of Socialism in Colorado * * The coalition is a rope of sand; the two chief centers of the conspiracy are Coates and Southworth, not be-cause of the great generalship of either but because of the characteriessness of the one and the slipperiness of the other that polarizes the storm center around which, according to the need of the hour, all cockroaches, grafter sentimentalists, and corruptionist

"Indeed it is well known to you al that capitalism, to maintain sway against even the purposeless yet correct passion of our class, has permitted, aye passion of our class, has permitted, aye fostered, in her lap a great brood of conscienceless political coyotes whom she has quartered upon us and whom we fed for their liowis only to be ied by them from fealful inertia into unplying slaughter. No sooner than our fellow wage-slaves began listening to the signal voice of Socialism than the trepidation of that vicious element of fime-servers on the fence line lessen. New York address the State Secretary, New York address the State Secretary, New York city.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Report of H. Gaylord Wilshire, the American Delegate to the Brussells Meeting.

LONDON, July 24.—The Internation al Socialist Bureau, which meets semi annually in Brusels, is as yet more o a promise than a present power. It has been in existence now some three years. It is composed of two delegates from each nation, sent by the respec tive Socialist parties. In the absence of the regular delegates from the United States, George D. Herron and Walter Thomas Mills, I had the honor of being the official representative of the Socialist Party of America, having been appointed by the National Committee at its meeting held on July 5.

The meeting was held on July 20 in one of the committee rooms of the Maison du Peuple, the great building espe cially constructed for and owned by the Socialist Party of Brussels. The following is a list of delegates present at the meeting: V. Serwy, the Secre tary of the Bureau; Ansecle and Van-dervelde, of Belgium; Vaillant, France; Kol and Troelstra, Holland; Knudsen Denmark: Hyndman and Hunter Watts, England; Wulski and Caeserin Wejnarowska, Poland; Guizbourg, Rus sia, Patronie, Argentine Republic, and H. Gaylord Wilshire of the United States. The Socialist parties of Austria and Italy sent excuses for not be

ing represented.

The nicroling session was occupied with routine business and the reports of national secretaries. It was voted that the following subjects should be taken up for discussion at the Interna-tional Congress of Socialists to be held at Amsterdam in 1904; General Strikes; General Rules of Political Socialism Trade Unionism and Politics; Colonial Politics; International Arbitration; Th Relation of the Trust Question to the Unemployed Problem; Emigration.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the protection of for-

eign labor, the question arising from the continual interchange of foreign labor between France and Belgium, the workers being now engaged in one country and again in the other. Wage being so much lower in Belgium, when workers from that country go to France they come into disastrous com petition with French workers. In Ger many and Austria the influx of Italian labor has also worked serious reduction in the wages of the workers of those two countries. Watts of England de-clared that it was difficult for the International Bureau to determine a nuestion of this nature which concern ed but two or three special countries. Vandervelde of Belgium held that the question should be held for discussion by the Amsterdam Congress in 1904, when the matter could be treated in its entirety, but in the meantime that the International Bureau should recognize the situation officially and take such immediate steps as was deemed best. It was finally voted that the question raised by the Belgian delegation should be referred to the Amsterdam Con-gress, luasmuch as that Congress was to deal specifically with the matters of emigration and immigration, and this question would fall directly under thes: heads. Furthermore, the delegates placed themselves on record as being opposed to restrictive legislation against the employment of foreign labor, and that the delegates from the countries immediately interested in the matter, viz., the French, Italian and Belgian, should settle it among them-selves and put it in shape to submit to

the Amsterdam Congress. A letter was read from the Socialists in Bulgaria protesting against the recent outrages and acts of vandalisa mitted by the Turks in Macedonia In view of the fact that the letter hano documents attached specifying the nature of the outrages, and that many delegates regretfully confessed ignorance of the exact situation in Bulgaria the matter was laid on the table.

The next meeting of the Bureau will take place in Amsterdam on the first Sunday in February, 1994.

Singer and Bebel were expected from Germany, but they were so worn out by their labor in the recent election that they were unable to come and sent substitutes

Professor Enrico Ferri also disapnted us. Italy being t However, his request that the Bureau endorse the proposed hostile demon-stration to be made by the Italian So-cialist Party on the occasion of the expected visit of the Tsar of Russia to the King of Italy kept the Italians wel standing the absence of any Italian delegate. The Bureau decided to en dorse the action of the Italians upon the general ground that Socialists are always and at all times and places bound to dissent from Tsarism, and especially inasmuch as the Russians themselves have no opportunity of ex-pressing themselves on the subject, be-ing denied the ballot, and a hostile street demonstration sircet demonstration, resulting inevit-ably in capital punishment to the par-ticipants. The hostility the Italians will show the Tsar is simply an ex-pression to him of sentiments the Rus-sian people themselves would like to express, but do not dare.

A discussion somewhat similar to this came up outside the Bureau a few this came up outside the Bureau a few months previous upon the occasion of the visit of the King of Italy to the President of France. Some of the French Socialists proposed a hostile demonstration, but the Italians re-quested them to abandon the project. The Italians argued in the first place that Italy was to all intents and purposes as free and democratic a country under its constitutional monarch as was France under her capitalist President; that they, the Italians, had plenty dent; that they, the Italians, had plenty of rights and opportunities for hostile demonstration against their king, by their ballots and otherwise, and that they therefore did not require the help of the French to voice their views; and, finally, that the thing that Socialists were fighting was capitalism, the competitive awatem, and that so long as

cialists subsided at this reply, and the decided to allow the Italian king to visit France in peace.

Of course, none of this argument applies to the Tsar, for he is not a con-

stitutional monarch and the Russians have no chance to freely express them selves from year to year at the bailot box as to whether they prefer autoe

whether we prefer being under a plutocratic government or not, whether we prefer owning our own country, or hav-ing it owned by Morgan, Rockefeller & Co., and we regularly vote for King Morgan just as the German and Italian people vote for their King Victor Emanuels and their Emperor Will-

The afternoon session of the Bureau was taken up with rather a futile dis-cussion of the immigration problem. Nearly every country in Western Eu-rope is bothered with the question of how to protect its labor from the com-netition petition of the foreign immigra There is, of course, no method; no more chance of protection than there is of preventing a smallpox patient having an eruption. Immigration is a part of the disease of capitalism.

On my motion the Bureau resolved question to the trust question disussed fully at the next International Congress of Socialists to be held next

year in Amsterdam.
GAYLORD WILSHIRE. (Note.—The National Secretary of the Socialist Party is awaiting a reply from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau to an inquiry as to now many delegates to the Bureau the Socialist Party of this country is en-

ABOUT RUSKIN UNIVERSITY.

Editor of The Worker So many regarding the past, present and future of Ruskin University, that I believe the Socialists of the United States would like an impartial statement of the facts in the case. By way of preface, I desire to explain that I am in no way connected with the manage-ment of the university, while I have had the best of facilities for personal observation of its work and acquaintance with its officers and students, secretary of Local Gien Ellyn of the Socialist Party, the membership of which consists largely of Ruskin stu-

While Ruskin College was operated at Trenton Mo. Walter Vrooman was ts chief financial support. His enection with the institution was denitely ended at least three months ago. Socialists can hardly be blamed for looking askance at Ruskin while Vroo-man was a director. He is a generous, whole-souled fellow with the greatest enthusiasm for Socialism as he under stands it, but he is hopelessly erratic and he refuses to work inside the So cialist Party, because he wants to be dictator in whatever is doing. He is out now and it is needless to discuss him further.
Ruskin University is an amalgan

tion of various scho are Ruskin College, which removed from Trenton under the direction of George McA. Miller, and the Chicago Law School, at the head of which was J. J. Tobias. This Tobias became the Chancellor of the university, in charge of its Chicago office in the Schiller Building, while Miller, with the title of Dean; was in actual charge of the work at Glen Ellyn

class work at Glen Ellyn.

An essential part of the university
work which had been agreed upon by
all parties concerned before the consolidation was that economics and sociology should be taught by Socialists, from the Socialist point of view, not, however, excluding their presentation from the capitalist point of view also if found desirable. As a matter of fact the only course of these subjects in the spring term of 1003 was a course of lectures on Socialism by May Wood Simons. I had the privilege of listen-ing to most of her lectures and found them instructive and stimulating in a high degree. They were attended by a large proportion of the students, and had a marked effect in clearing their

Toward the end of the spring term Chancellor Tobias evidently became alarmed at the growing prominence of Socialist thought in the university, and gave out interviews and newspaper let-ters falsely asserting that a small group of students was alone responsible for any Socialist tendency on the part of the university, and he under-took from that time to get rid of Socialist students and also of Dean

An animated though not nolsy con test ensued for the control of the Glen Ellyn property and I am happy to auounce that Miller has won out and that under fils direction scientific Scienti cialism will be taught at Ruskin by A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, and probably soon by other members of the Socialist Party. Miller himself has not thus far been a party member, al-though he votes the Socialist ticket. but the logic of events is bringing him to us irresistibly. When he comes into the party organization it will be to

stay. I have known him for years and know that he is a man to tie to. Ruskin College may continue to affiliate with the various Chicago schools that with it made up Ruskin University, but it will have its own board of trustees, and its own local government, so that there will in future be no interference with its established policy of teaching the truth on social problems. It is the purpose of the college to furnish its students with employment for a sufficient por-tion of their time to enable them to earn their board and room rent carn their board and room rent. Courses, both resident and correspondence, will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Simons as originally announced in history; economics and sociology. I can unhesitatingly commend the school as one to which Socialist parents can send their sons and daughters from fourteen years up, with the assurance. of the French to voice their views; and, family, that the thing that Socialists were fightling was capitalism, the competitive system, and that so long as they (the Tublans), and the belief on equal ferms with the French, it was their own fault if they confinued under capitalism, and that the mere fact of their having a king instead of a president was of practically no economic importance. The arder of the French So

WHAT BEN HANFORD SAYS

"Some of us can read good counsel and act according thereto, which is creditable and beneficial.

reason why,' and would be of immense value to the Socialist movement if carefully read by every 'Wrinkled Voteran' and 'Young Recruit."

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the large thereare then continued the large threshold and the second of MOTHER JONES' PORTRAIT

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may circle in mutual toleration."

ed, and here and there, leaning heavily toward us, not a few have fallen on our side, to be sure not without first reconnoitering our position and instinctively judging the prospect of fresh carrion, they have gradually learned our watch words, and, emboldened by our confdence in Socialism, have taken posses sion of your temporary lines. All along comrades, our vigilance, time upon comrades, our vigilance, time upo pitched battles have not ocen sufficien o prevent this confiscation of your novement. The purpose of this recita is to call you a witness to this story; is to call you a witness to this story, enlist your service; that you retake your political functions, command and control to the end of prosecuting with vigor, intelligence and dispatch, the war for your emancipation, along the line of cleavage marked out by the class structure.

class struggle.

"Comardes, they repreach us with the 'vicious personality' of our attacks—as if persons do not typify, crystalize and reflect interests, principles and meth-ods. As if Socialist principles and tactics were some far-off mystic cabal for the detectation of bodyless, passionless, partiess quibblers. To we 'simple' 'ignorant' slaves, untutored in 'logic' (sle') a man's associations, togetner with his phrase, program and acts, only dove-tail the evident tendency of his principles. How otherwise are men to judge of men? We care nothing for the pounds avoirdupois in the carcass of any one of these gentlemen; to us they symbolize so many false principles that

can only lead us continually into the morass of capitalism. "We are not hasty, however, as these two years of strife prove, to condemu unthinking error in judgments of honest men, not agreeing with every act of ours. We have all this time exhausted all 'regular' constitutional methods and now that every incident, every move, combination of moves—even neg-lects of the coalition—all point toward one goal-we can no longer suffer the cry of 'regularity' to obtain harmonious relations with such a pirate crew. What these gentlemen mean by 'regularity, 'harmony' and 'unity' is connivance in

"The coalition banks on your love of progress at any price; your desire for unity at all hazards; your averseness to continual party squabbles, which their schemes constantly entail upon you. "We know the petty character and extent of their corruption so far, but just because such small fellows on such

narrow stage, and before an audience

not yet large, show us the augle of their departure and the irrepressible ten-dency of men surrounded by such in-

duences have determined us to make

the fight for the movement before the confusion that they will entail upon a larger movement precludes the possi of all endeavor in the future. "Enough; every principle of the party has been smashed by the coalition; every right decent provision of the con-stitution that was meant by you to safeguard the party mechanism, has been twistedawry, when not heedlessly destroyed. We, therfore, scorn to ap-peal to regularity and brotherly dealing with a coalition that all along by their acts have dissolved every reason for any consideration being shown them.

Rules, regulations, principles, have

been treated as mere fictions by this

crew and we will allow no fiction bond to deter us from speaking out to you. "We appeal to those of you who know by experience that our emancipation must be the conscious net of our own class. All those of you who hate the lying crew who have one doctrine for us, and another for the nasty, shop dealing cockroach—all those of you who detest those wordy contortionists who profess the most patent reaction schemes in a cloud of revolutionary language; all those of you who see this class libelled by a horde of caricature 'intellectuals;' all those of you who love your class, and by reason of the degree of that affection and need of a steady nerve therewithal, desire a party above the patronage of the corruptionist, beyond the reach of the am-bitions; all those of you know how and are determined to preserve your class in battle from being stepping stones of the vicious, the desperate and the bold to power, place and pelf, on your quivering battle line—to you, comrades, we appeal. Be not conciliated by their mere profession. The record contradicts any such. Be not flattered by the promises of the coalition, for they have no power save your

with which Socialism has im you. Allow not your honor to the safe keeping of stewards who have already burgained it away behind your back. Every virtue of our class only affor the coalition highway to our ramparts Awake, make an example of the coyot; that the wolf's breed take beed. The economic unrest is precipitating whole communities of our brothers inmisery into the party's circuit of influence.

They come to us at least respecting the magic of our gospel. We know that there is no magic in that message fusionists to cowardly sneak ske after skeleton in our party closet—if thus you imagine that besides the arduous work of recruiting your army, comrades, that we will one day yet be strong enough to defend such a verit-

> rades, by that inaction you seal death bond of our movement into the hands of careening re-action," The committee which issued this manifesto consists of B. Stark, S. Taylor, Charles La Camp, George Sei

> > -When you are going to hold

able Blue Beard palace, hiding from the eye of the newly enlisted this gen-eration's slaughtered hope, faith and

onfidence in the possibility of Social-

ist emancipation in our day, then, cor

public meeting, get a supply of the current number of The Worker for sale or free distribution. One hundred copies for 75 cents; 200 for \$1.20; 300 or more at 50 cents a hundred. —We send out a great many sample copies of this-paper to addresses furnished us by subscribers. The receipt of such a copy is an invitation to subscribe. Fifty cents a year or 25 cents for six months.

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every new member joining the party.

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Louis Paulding, Hamilton, lows, \$1; Local Billings, itana, 80 cents; German Bran Local Bevier, Mo., \$3; Local Chevenne K. Fillmore, Marshalltown, Iowa, \$1 K. Fillmore, Marsaalitown, 1983, V. Local Manchester, N. H., \$2; M. D. Bowies, Bowles, I. T., 15 cents; Henry Hughson, Minnemuncha, Nevada, 50 cents; Local Syracuse, N. Y., \$5; the "Coming Nation," Rich Hill, Mo., \$5; death in poon, Saturday, Aug., 15. total to noon, Saturday, Aug. 15 \$29.45; previously reported, \$880.57; to

The list of Labor Day speakers, still open for engagements through the na-tional headquarters, is as follows: J alilon Barnes, John W. Brown, Geo E. Boomer, B. Berlyn, Paul H. Castle, Isaac Cowen, G. W. Davis, N. P. Geiger, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Walter Huggins, F. A. Kulp, Courtman, F. A. Kulp, Courtenay Lemon, Gran-ville Lowther, William Mahoney, James Oncal, R. H. Sherrill, John F. Taylor, Prof. Thos. E. Will, Joseph right, M. J. Kennedy,

A charter has been issued to Arizo a territorial organization, affiliated with the national party, with Albert Ryan, Jerome, as secretary.

The National Secretary has taken initiatory steps toward the formation of a territorial organization in the Indian Territory.

State and local secretaries should immediately take the necessary steps in their various states and localities to have all comrades of foreign birth during the next two months. The naturalization law varies in different states, and those desiring information concerning it should write to the respective secretaries of state. This is an important matter and This is an important matter and should receive prompt attention.

In his weekly report to the National Committee, National Secretary Mailly reports: Local charter granted to Tyrola, Indian Territory; request from Iowa and British Columbia for assist ance for organizing purposes referred to Quorum; reply of National Commitof Nebraska State Local Quorum, and National Committeeman braska Local Quorum be referred to next national convention, have been referred to National Committee; list of subscribers in unorganized states re-ceived from The Worker, "Social Dem Union Journal;" received from Ben Hanford letter from G. P. Bartel, Sec-retary of Pacific Const Socialist Lecture Bureau, offering to manage his eetings in California, and answered that State Secretary of California had notified national headquarters that his office would manage meetings for Hanford; received notification from State Secretary of Michigan that Robt. W. National Committeeman from that state.

What Our National Organizers Are Doing.

Comrades in places that are to be frisited by the national organizers are requested to be on the lookout for them and do everything possible to hold meetings and make them success-

The following route will be taken by John W. Hay during his tour of North Carolina: Ashville, Aug. 28, 20, and 30: Waynesville, Aug. 31; Charlotte, Sept. 1 and 2; Concord, Sept. 3; Salts-bury, Sept. 4; Winston-Salem, Sept. 5 and 6; Pfafftown, Sept. 7 and 8; Greensboro, Sept. 9; Hillsboro, Sept. 20: Durham, Sept. 11; Raleigh, Sept.
22 and 13; Henderson, Sept. 14 and 15;
Winton, Sept. 16; Elizabeth City,
Sept. 17 and 18. Ray will speak in Creston, Tenn., on Aug. 26, on his way North Carollaa, and will probably pend some time in Virginia after

Under date of Aug. 11, Comrade Gco. H. Goebel reports from Hagers-town, Md., speaking at Bellaire, Ohlo, McMechen, Elm Grove, and Wheeling W. Va., to interested audiences, and organizing a local at Elm Grove. He will be in Norfolk, Va., for three days. Comrade Goebel had made partial ar-rangements for further dates in Maryland and West Virginia, but it was necessary that he proceed to the South-west, and the following route has been arranged: Virginia: Petersburg, Aug 24; Richmond, Aug. 25 and 26; Lynch burg, Aug. 27 and 28; Roanoke, Aug Newbern, Sept. 1 and 2; Pulaski,
 Sept. 3; Tennessee: Knoxville, Sept.
 4 and 5; Harriman, Sept. 6; Nashville, Sept. 7: Memphis, Sept. 8 and 9. He will fill a few dates in Arkansas, while

work in Kansas by the time this ap-pears in print, and will visit Scandia, are as follows: Junction City, Aug. 24 and 25; Abeline, Aug. 26; Acme, Aug. 27; Minneapolis, Aug. 28; Salina, Aug.

Under date of Aug. 8, Comrade W. Wilkins reports upon his work in Washington as follows: "July 23, 24, one hall meeting and three large street meetings in Everett, with unco of five hall meetings, ending Aug. 2 Comrades have counted meetings very Close interest manifested. Aug. 3 at Good crowd first night and eager attention, but the bosses took action and scared nearly all the work-ers away the second night. Many of the men talked favorably to me, on the

side, but were afraid to attend the meeting. Aug. 6 and 7 two fine meetings at Gate, a lumber mill town, and organized a local of nineteen members To night spoke in school house at Grand Mound and organized a local of five members." Wilkins will remain in Washington until Sept. 20. and will then enter Montana.

Ben Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford will begin his lecture headquarfers two days sooner than ex-pected, opening at Philadelphia on Satday, Aug. 22, the comrades of the 40th Ward Branch having made a special request for him. It is doubtful whether there is another speaker in the entire movement as clear and forceful as Hanford and certainly none surpass him. Comrades everywhere should therefore seize this oportunity to have him speak for them. The following dates have been arranged for the first two weeks: Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 24; Coudersport, Pa., Aug. 25; Erie, Aug. 26; Coneaut, Ohio, Aug. 27; Pot-ter County, Pa., Aug. 28, 20, 30, and 31; Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 1; Cauton Sept. 2; New Castle, Pa., Sept. 4 and 5; Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 7 (Labor Day: Locals are again reminded that all requests for information concerning Han ford's tour must be addressed to the nal Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

New York State.

At the meeting of the State Commit tee held on Aug. 15, there were present Comrades Chapell, Slobodin, Neppel, Peters and Lemon. It was decided to ask Comrade George D. Herron to make a tour of the state and to ask Comrades Sleverman and Fleidman to speak at on Aug. 31, during the ses sion of the letter carriers' convention The comrades of the Eighth Judicial District (Buffalo) reported having nom-inated Comrade S. B. Early for judge and asked the State Committee to give more assistance to Western New York It was decided to appropriate six doilars per week for assistance to the state secretary. The treasurer's report showed income since last meeting \$53.30, and expenditures, \$133.70.

Comrade Fieldman has organized two new locals. An open-air meeting at Sparrowbush, a small village in Orange County, resulted in organization with fourteen enthusiastic members, mostly wage-workers. A collection was con-tributed to help pay Organizer Field-man's expenses, and all bought Sec. al. ist buttons and literature. The following officers were elected: Organizer Caleb Dobbins; Recording Secretary, John Hall; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Dedrick: Literature Agent, Fred Glenn Agent, Fred Glennon. The other local was organized at Port Jervis, with fitteen members, as a result of Field-man's speech at a meeting of the Trainmen's Union of the Brotherhood of B R. Workers. Comrade F. Nevin was elected Organizer and Literature Agent, and Comrade M. J. Crotty Recording and Financial Secretary, new local is anxious to push the and will meet in Trainmen's Hall every Sunday. Fieldman held meetings in both these places prior to those at which organization was effected. Fieldman is waiting around this locality for the return of part of the in-ternal mechanism of his automobile which he shipped to Boston for repairs.

Yonkers is calling for Italian and

Louis Gottschalk of Chatham is set ting a good example for other com-rades by pushing the circulation of The

Additional contributions to the Au tomobile Fund have been received as follows: Max Hofman, \$1; M. Robino witz, \$2; John Stelge, Washington, D C., \$1; A. Mayell, Albany, \$1; G. E. Kaufman, \$5; Treasury, \$2; Others, \$3.50, collected by 14th A. D., Manhattan, on list 37.

Local Peekskill sustained a heavy oss in the death of Comrade Hickson Goetchins. He was an ardent worker for the cause. He wall ill with pneu-monia only a few days. The comrades sent a floral piece to which was attached a red ribbon bearing the words "So cial Democratic Party." Resolutions o condolence were adopted by the local and forwarded to the family of the de-

and nominated the following ticket For Sheriff E. J. Squiers: for Assem bly, P. C. Bush of Falconer; for Coroner, John A. Anderson; for County Clerk, F. T. Williams. This is a growing local with fifty good standing men bers and 85 on the list. Last week Comrade August Klencke came over from Erie. Pa., and spoke to eager crowds. The people here are ready to hear the Socialist message and the great need is for speakers.

Warde of Eric, Pa., was more success ful than any previous in size of crowd and sale of literature. The picnicers from Eric and Dunkirk had a good time at Tuctonia Park. Speeches were delivered by Comrades Warde, Klencke, Siayton, and Wanhope, editor of the "Erie People" and the German singing society rendered several working class

will contribute \$1 each month to th will contribute \$1 each month to the Orange County Committee and the State Committee, and thinks we ought to have an honorary and life membership for people who are willing to give financial support, but cannot attend meetings on account of time or distance, as a source of revenue to the movement.

ter will be held on Saturday, Aug. 22, at Mt. Vernon, in the Labor Lyceum. 51 S. Fourth avenue. Local Peekskiil has held primaries to elect delegates to the county convention and Comrades C. H. Hahn, John F. McGovern, A. F. Simmonds, John R. Worthington, and Wm. C. Youngson were chosen.

The comrades of Albany reorganized the local which since last January was in a state of "inoccuous desuctude."

The following officers were elected izer. Leuthel Stanto formerly of Highland Falls. Judging from the quality of membership the local is here to stay. Among the sign ers of the application we find A. A. Mayell, who is known in New York, and Clinton K. Pierce, formerly of the

Comrade A. L. Purdy is endeavoring to organize a local in Welisville

Comrade Henry L. Slobodin, secre tary of the State Committee, is off for a vacation and the comrades through the state will have to possess their souls in patience for stwo or three weeks until he returns and gives their communications attention.

New York City

A picnic of the West Side assembly districts of the S. D. P. will be held this Sunday afternoon, Aug. 23, at Meierdierk's Rock Cellar Park, Guttenberg, N. J. Cars for this point can be reached by any New Jersey ferry. All trade-unionists, Socialists, sympathlzers, and friends are cordially in vited to attend. Music, dancing, prize bowling and shooting, and other at-tractions will help to make the day enjoyable. At the last meeting of the City Ex-

ecutive and Campaign Committe of Greater New York, held on Aug. 12, an

answer was received from Comrade

W. G. Critchlow, manager of Father McGrady, in reply to an inquiry in regard to engaging the latter to do som speaking in New York during the camweek's work, he to pay his expens out of this amount. Comrades Gerber and Butscher were elected to visit the Queens County Committee and urge upon them the necessity of sending delegates to the Campaign Committee Subscription lists and circular letters are ready and will be sent out immediately to organizations and to al registered S. D. P. voters with addressed envelopes enclosed. All monies for the campaign should be sent to the Financial Secretary of the committee, C. Sprenger, 64 E. Fourth street. Comrade Morris Hillquit promised to write a leaflet covering the most important municipal questions It was decided to print 100,000 copies io Hanford's leaflet, "What Working men's Votes Can Do," and 5,000 Italian No campaign banners will be ordered unless same are asked for by the districts; subdivisions should send in their orders as soon as possible and banners will be furnished at cost price. As the committee could not come to a final conclusion on the proposition of Local New York—namely, that the Campaign Secretary also act as Or-ganizer of Local Manhattan and Bronx, for which service he be given a paid assistant by Local Manhattan— the matter was laid over for two weeks. The secretary was instructed to ascertain upon what terms Madison Square Garden, Carnegle Hall, and other large halls can be had for mass

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. the agitation committee reported open air meetings successful, that Italian meetings are also being held, and that a large number of leaflets are distrib-uted. The committee on distribution of The Worker reported that a large number of copies are being sold weekly. Two applicants were proposed for membership, \$10.59 was collected on List 37 for the state agitation fu and \$2 on punch card for the Daily

The General Committee will meet Saturday evening, Aug. 22, at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, and in view of the fact that after this month the General Committee will meet only once a month it is ecially important that every mem-

Comrade Nic Geiger worsted his Single Tax opponent last Friday evening at Madison square in the which was arranged for at Fred Long's

At the last meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville it was decided to hold a masquer fifth street and Third avenue on Dec 19, admission to be 25 cents and on half of the proceeds to go to the build-ing fund of the W. E. A. Arrangements Committee, consisting of Com-rades Lentz, Folgner, Strumpf, Goettsche, Ludwig, and Miss L. Hall

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committe on Aug. 8, delegates were seated from the 3d A. D. and the 7th A. D., Branch I. A reply from National Secretary Mailly, in regard to the National Committee issuing leaflet on the new militia law, wa rend, stating that lack of funds migh prevent the publication of such a leafle at present, as all available funds are be-ing used to pay off the old debts and push the work of organization, but that he would lay the suggestion before th Quorum. Thirteen applicants were ad mitted to membership. A new branch has been organized in the 3d A. D. The delegates of the 15th A. D. reported that the two branches have united and will give an entertainment and ball at the Liederkranz Hall on Sept. 12, for fund. Delegate of 21st A. D. reporte reported lack of speakers and Com-rades Weit, Holzer, Heuer, and Keenig rades Weif, Holzer, Heuer, and Koenig were elected a committee to find more speakers. The Mother Jones meeting was reported very successful, with a collection of \$42.50. Ten thousand copies of Wilshire's leaflet, "Why, Workingmen Should Be Social Demo-crats" were ordered printed. It was the sense of the meeting that no subthe sense of the meeting that no sub-scription lists should be sent to the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society this year. Motions were car-ried that the work of the City Execu-

committee be instructed to necessary and to oppose the proposi-tion that be also act as Organizer of Local Manhattan, and give notice that if this is carried Local Kings County will not participate any further in the of the City Executive and aign Committee. The delega the publication of Hanford's reply to Havemeyer's questions. Financial Sec-retary reported: Balance on hand July 25, \$25.50; income, \$33.50; expenditures, SET 00: balance on hand, \$25.49. Van Der Porten was admitted to member-ship. The following officers were elect-ed for the ensuing term: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Comrade Heuer; Financial Secretary, Comrade Cavanaugh; Treasmer, Comrade Hopcins; Auditing Committee, Comrad Peiser, Hofstad, and Holzer; Credential Committee. Comrades Weil, Hopkins and Peters. The next meeting of the Kings County Committee will be held on Saturday evening, Aug. 22, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and all dele-gates should appear promptly at 8 p. m. as matters of importance will be on the

The Second Agitation District Com mittee will meet on Friday evening, Aug. 21, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E.

Comrade William Butscher, Secre-tary for the Daily Globe, requests all rades communicating with him on y husiness to address such communications to 64 E. Fourth street, in order to avoid trouble at his business

A joint meeting of Local Richmond County and the Social Democratic Women's Society of Richmond County will be held on Friday, August 21, after the county and borough conventions. All members of both organizations are

In accordance with the decision to hold meetings every two weeks, the Daily Globe Conference of Brooklyn met August 12... Various reports were received relative to the twenty-five cent assessment plan; the delegates present stated that their unions will act favorably, on the proposition of assessing each member twenty-five cents. The secretary was instructed to prepare lists of unions and credentials for committees to visit other unions. It was decided to send a letter to all labor organizations in the United States requesting a donation of at least one dollar. A letter asking the New York Conference to co-operate in this plan was also ordered sent to that organization. It is necessary to get the addresses of all the labor organizations throughout the country and comrades who can secure directories or lists are requested to kindly forward same to J. Libskie, at 95 Duffield street, Brooking on Thursday, August 27.

New Jersey News.

Comrade Charles Ufert has been commissioned by the New Jersey State Committee to make a trip through the state of two weeks' duration, stopping at and speaking in the following towns: Aug. 17 and 18, Bridgeton: Aug. 19, Millville; Aug. 20, Vineland Aug. 21, Rosmhayn; Aug. 22, Newfield; Aug. 23, Folsom; Aug. 24, Newton; Aug. 25, Port Morris; Aug. 26, Wharton; Aug. 27, Dover; Aug. 28, Morris

The festival arranged by Local Hudson County for the benefit of the cam-paign fund promises to be a great success. The progressive latter organizatwenty-four organizations have responded. Each organizations have re-sponded. Each organization is to re-ceive 40-per cent, of the net proceeds per ticket sold by them. Local Hudson County receives 50 per cent, and the State Committee 10 per cent, on each ticket. The festival, which is to be held at Union Hill Schützen Park on Sunday, Aug. 30, will be the larges held by organized libbs in the county and the committee has provided a large number of attractions. There will be dancing on two floors, singing by the Workingmen's Singing Societies verein and others, including professional-talent, and a cinematograph ex hibition in the evening. The children will all take part in a parade at 4 p. m., which will be headed by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps. Each child will have been arranged for the children while the bowling alleys will furnish amusement for their elders. Valuable prizes will be given to the winners. The affair should be well attended in

It was decided by the State Commit pery as the politicians who framed it, that it will be advisable to make all

Most encouraging reports are coming from all parts of the state. Meetings are being held and, excepting in one or two localities, the speaker gets courte ous treatment and good attention. Do ver is to hold street meetings every Saturday evening. Kearns spoke for an hour and a half to quite a large and most attentive audience on Aug. 8; E. C. Wind was scheduled for evening of Aug. 15, and W. L. Oswald will speak on Aug. 22. Arrangements, it is hoped, may be perfected for holding Satur-day night meetings in Morristown also.

Jersey, and is desirous of establishin a speakers' class in Jersey City, Hobe ken, Newark, Elizabeth, and Passale class-consciousness on the soap-box, he is equipped above any other at New Jersey's command to fit them quickly for this service. Speakers are greatly needed. Send your address and application to Peter E. Burrowes, 436 Deve treet, Arlington, N. J.

sented. Alternate delegates to plans discussed for a more vigorous campaign. It was ordered that each branch elect two members to act as a committee on the Christmas festival. The election of Comrade Wherle as orcanizer was confirmed. The regula Mondays of the month at 431 S. Seventh street.

The Twelfth Ward Branch of Jersey City meets the second and fourth Saturday of every month at headquarters ing on Saturday, Aug. 22, special bus ness will be the adoption of the state constitution and all me earnestly requested to attend.

John W. Brown has been vigore at work in Connecticut. He held open-air meetings in Willimantic, Manchester, New Britain, and cold and his dates in Windsor Locks, Stafford Springs, and Broad Brook were filled by George A. Sweetland. New branches have been organized in Willimantie and New Britain, Com rade Brown's future dates are as fol lows: Aug. 17, Ansonia; Aug. 18, Der-by; Aug. 19, Southington; Aug. 20, Meriden; Aug. 21, Middletown; Aug 22, Putnam, where it is expected a branch will be organized; Aug. 24, Bridgeport; Aug. 25, South Norwalk; Aug. 26, Stamford; Aug. 27, Danbury Aug. 28, Naugatuck; Aug. 20, Water

Comrade Sweetland spoke to good crowds in Mystic and New London last Friday and Saturday. Several new members were sicured at each meeting. In New London, the "Morning Tele gave a good report, with edi-comment. L. D. Mayes will be the Labor Day speaker at Mystic.

Dr. H. A. Gibbs will speak at the Grove on Thursday, Aug. 27; and on the street the same evening, and Comade Leonard D. Abbott will speak a 28, and on the street in the evening Comrade Gibbs will speak on "Indus trial Peace" and Comrade Abbott on "The Society of the Future."

Pennsylvania Propaganda, Comrade E. P. Jenings, Jr., writes from Austin, Pa., an interesting story

of the experience the Socialists in Pot ter County are having at the present time. A short time ago Comrade Jen-nings invaded Austin and became proprietor of the "Austin Republican", an old-time. Republican weekly, and brought it up to date by making it a Socialist newspaper instead. This was rather a daring thing to do, and Com e Jennings writes: "We are having not and heavy here, and the end of my first month's work finds us on top We took up capitalist tyranny right here in town and were immediately deounced as enemies of the town by our steemed (?) contemporary. ated organization in good Socia ist tyle, and the capitalists and some mer chants insignted a boycott against us. They planned to stop our advertising, but, though we have no trade unions escue in force and stopped patronizing the merchants in the plot, and there ere but few exceptions. The workments ordered their subscriptions to the other paper stopped at once. Some merchants lost half their trade, some lost all. The other paper probably los one-fifth of its subscription list. Now our enemies are doing all sorts of stunts trying to right themselves. The affair is now the talk of the county an the workers are with us whenever the know the facts. Our exchanges around the county have been libeling us and misrepresenting, but they only help the agitation, and the working people are finding out a few things for theu selves." The comrades of Potter Coun ty are taking advantage ion and have engaged Ren Hanford for five dates altogether in tha

Local Duquesne says that they will enroll in the speakers' circuit and takall that comes along in the shape of Committee can eared, them in the speakers' circuit. Will'amsport wishes to know the next nearest local in the circuit, and says that if the distance is not too great and the circuit. ot too great and the railroad fare do: not cost too much : ". they want to be enrolled in the speakers' circuit:

creade their membership two-fold be fore the cold weather.

Comrade Foley of Pottsville has or canized a local in Seltzer City, Nor vegian Township, of which every vote

Comrade Moore of Philadelphia spok in Pottstown August 15 and 16 to goo

ave had this season on Penn Squar August 15.

moreland County, says they expect to form a local there of about twenty members, and that we may enroll them in the speakers' circuit, and that they will do all in their power to help the State Committee to get out of debt.

Mother Jones spoke at the largest meeting ever held in Perkasie on Au-gust 14, and a Socialist local there will

who is not a member of the party, has lonated \$5 towards defraying the expense of sending a speaker to Lebanon on Labor Day, and Comrade East of Rendinghas been chosen as the speaker.

Comrade Wm. B. Gerofy, a-Hunga

Comrade John Sparge of New York, who is the speaker at Connellsville on Labor Day, has offered his services to

the State Committee for the week. The locals in the neighborhood sho ablest speakers in the movement.

The Polish Alliance asks that th tate Committee assist them in bring ing Comrade Barkowski, who did such opportunity of getting Courade Bar kowski is not lost. Just now the State Committee is not financially able to engage him.

For a two month's old organization Local Chester will hold its own with any in the state. On Thursday evening August 27, it will give an entertain ment, with music, refreshment, danc-ing, and a short vaudeville program. The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and continue until 12 c'clock. Tickets are ten cents, and no extra charge for refresh

Comrade Ben Hanford of New York will speak in Philadelphia, at Sixty-fourth and Woodland avenue (open lot); if it rains he will lecture in Clark's Hall, Sixty-third and Woodland ave nue, on Saturday evening, Aug. 22; other dates are Williamsport, Aug. 24; Coudersport, Aug. 25; Erie, Aug. 26.

Locals desiring dates for Comrade Knopfragle of Illinois, who will be our first speaker on the circuit, should communicate with State Secretary Slick as seon as possible. The duty now devolves on the locals to make this an active campaign.

A contribution of \$150 was received this week from Amel Bachman to-wards paying off the state debt.

Massachusetts Matters,

In accordance with constitutional provisions, the semi-annual general meeting of the members of the Boston Socialist Club has been called, to be aeld on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 7:30 p. m., at Socialist Headquarters, 699 Washington street. Every member of the party in Boston should attend this meeting as the preliminary work of the campaign will be discussed.

The report of the State Secretary for July shows a net income of \$303.78 for the month, with an expense of \$257.54, and the balance on hand at the end of the month, together with that carried over from the preceeding month, was \$47.05.

All comrades desiring dates for Isaac Cowen before election should write State Secretary Critchlow now, in order to allow time for arrange

Four new locals were chartered in Ohio the past week and two more charters have been applied for.

The state office is now supplying a uniform letter-head and envelope to the locals in the state which bears the state emblem. They are of a very at-tractive design and should be used by all locals and branches in Ohio.

More new members are coming into time during the summer season.

M. J. Hynes, candidate for Lieuten ant Governor, is now speaking upon the circuits, and is doing good work.

The picule of the Hamilton Social-ists last Sunday was a pronounced success from every point of view. Frank P. O'Hare will not be able to go upon the circuits in Ohlo, having accepted an offer to go to the Pacific

Coast during the month of September get one of the "Coming Nation" vans at work in Ohio this fail before the

County conventions are the order of the day in Ohio and large and enthu

Howard H. Caldwell, an organizer who organizes, reports a new local at Piqua, Ohlo.

conventions are being held

The Toledo Socialists seem to be getting down to work in good shape. They have a city circuit organized and are sending good speakers over it regu-larly. They promise to develop some

Local Chillicothe has been reorgan on the circuit, too.

good results in the near future.

ilton County (Cincinnati) ha held its county convention and nominsted a full Socialist ticket for the

The Socialists of Shreve, Wayne County, are trying to organize a local, with good chances of success in the

The Portsmouth "Daily Times" de vention in that city a few days ago.

Socialists have been interfered with

n the street meetings in Dayton. Over twenty meetings were being held weekly. When Caldwell arrived he was put to work at once and no one was put to work at once and no dae molested him. The meetings have been continued the same as usual and no further hindrance is expected since the comrades interviewed the police and challenged their power to stop our

Charter has been issued to Corre-tionville, with five members; Jol tionville, with five members; John Tangborn, secretary. Organizer John W. Bennett is responsible for it. He ful meetings at Shel

James H. Brower, business agent of the Building Trades Council of Elgin, Ill., who has been engaged to deliver the Labor Day address at Dubuque, has offered to devote six days of his

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, Commencing at 2 P. M. At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for a and Women, Vaudeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by the Workingmen's Singing Societies and Free German Schools, Pyramids by the Arbeiter Turnverein, Cinematograph Pictures, Drill by the Socialist Fife and Drum Corps, Dancing on two Platforms, and other Attractions.

Tickets, Bought in Advance, 15 Cents; at the Gate, 25 Cents. Comrades from Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and New York are invited

GRAND LABOR DAY FESTIVAL

N. Y. VOLKSZEITUNGS CONFERENCE

and the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund and the Labor Press.

SUNDAY and MONDAY, Labor Day, SEPTEMBER 6 and 7,

At Wm. Fuehrer's Park. TRAINS MEADOW ROAD,

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

Special Cars from 34th St. and 92d St. Ferries direct to Park, or Flushing Trolley Cars via Jackson Ave.

ON BOTH DAYS:

GRAND CONCERT BY 500 SINGERS Brilliant Performance by Actors' Protective Union

FIREWORKS AND GAMES . cure dates for him at Clinton, Daven- | Picnic and Summer Festival port, Muscatine, Burlington, W loo, and Oelwein. Comrades in to be held under the auspices of t

tiguous territory wishing to secure him for an address may-have an oppor-tunity to do so. Address State Secretary Jacobs. The following dates have been made for Organizer Jacobs: Aug. 17, Grundy Center; Aug. 18, Reinbeck; Aug. 19, Marshalltown; Aug. 20, Boone; Aug 21 and 22, Madrid; Aug. 23, Des Moines. He will probably reach the mining camps in the Sixth District the

week following. The following amounts have been contributed to the organizing fund since last report: Des Moines—Andy on, A. D. Pugh, G. R. Jones each \$1; M. Lundberg and Owen Brom-ley, each 50 cents; George Phillips, 25 cents; Boone, subscription blank cirthou and do likewise! Total for the week, \$20.25.

Numerous county conventions for the nominations of state senators, representatives and county officers are peing arranged for. Appanoose and Calhoun have already held theirs, and have put complete tickets in the field. Polk County will hold its convention

Jacob C. Kaltzman of Mt. Ayr has

Here and There.

Saturday, Aug. 15.

Organizer Goebel's meetings in Maryland at Williamsport, Hagerstown, Smithburg, Boonsboro, and burg, created much interest, although in some of these places there has never been any Socialist agitation before. Maryland Socialists have already nominated a state ticket, with S. M. Crabill, a sabinetmaker, as candidate for governor, and a meeting will be held in Hagerstown to nominate a county

The "Social Democratic Herald" says: "From three different points of the viocing the belief that the Mills school has been turned into a Mills machine. The claim is that each graduate of the school looks after the locality he is working in in the interests of the professor. Let us hope it is not true, for of all reprehensible things, an attempt to exploit the Socialist movement is easily the most damnable."

Comrade Ryan Walker of New York, the Socialist cartoonist, has turne "Warren's Monthly" into a Socialis cartoon journal. It is published by the ing Nation Publishing Company at

rade Ernest Untermann has severed his editorial connection with the 'Appeal to Reason" and will in future edit a trade journal in Chicago. He will continue, however, to supply about two columns per week to each issue of

press are two little papers from the South: the "Newport Socialist," issued weekly by Local Newport, Ky, and the "Southern Socialist," published at Bessemer, Ala., a monthly which hopes to become a weekly. We hope so, too.

LIEBKNECHT ON THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Pity for poverty, enthusiasm for equality and freedom, recognition of social injustice and a desire to remove it, is not Socialism.

Condemnation of wealth and respect

for poverty, such as we find in Chris and other religions, is not So-

The forcible equalization advocated by the followers of Baboeuf, the so-

NEWTON, L. I.

West Side Assembly Districts of the Social Democratic Party

On Sunday, Aug. 23, 1903. At MEIERDIERK'S ROCK CELLAR PARK, GUTTENBERG, N. J. usements, Music, Dancing, Prize Shooting, Bowling, Games, etc.

Admission, 10 Cents. Directions to the Park:-Take 14th or 42d St. Ferry and Hudson Heights Car to Herman Ave., Guttenberg. Can also use Old 42d St. Ferry, 15 minutes walk

up the hill.

called Equalitarians, is not Socialism In all these appearances there is acking the real foundation of capitalist society with its class antagonisms, Modern Socialism is the child of capltalist society and its class antagonisms.
Without these it could not be. Socialism and ethics are two separate things. This fact must be kept in mind.

thropic striving after human equality, with no idea of the existence of capitalist society, is no Socialist in the sense of the class struggle, without which Modern Socialism is unthink-

Whoever has come to a full consciousness of the nature of capitalist society and the foundation of modern Socialism, knows also that a Socialist movement that leaves the basis of the class struggle may be anything else,

but it is not Socialism. This foundation of the class struggle, which Marx-and this is his immortal service—has given to the modern labor movement, is the main point of attack movement, is the main point of attack in the battle which the bourgeois political economy is waging with Socialism.

The political economists deny the iss struggle and would make of the bourgeois party movements, and the only a division of The bourgeois political economy and

politics direct all their exertions against the class character modern labor movement. If it were possible to create a breach in this bulwark, in this citadel of the Social Democracy, then the Social Democracy is conquered, and the proletariat thrown back under the dominion of capitalist society. However small such a breach may

be in the beginning, the enemy has the power to widen it and the certainty of final victory. And the enemy is most dangerous when he comes as a friend to the fortress, when he slinks in under the cover of friendship, and is recog-nized as a friend and comrade.

The enemy who comes to us with pen visor we face with a smile; to set

The stupidly brutal acts of violence of police politicians, the outrages of anti-Socialist laws, the anti-revolution laws, penitentiary bills—these only arouse feeling of pitying contempt; the enemy, bowever, that reaches out the hand to us for a political alliance, and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother—him and him alone have we to fear.

Our fortress can withstand every assault—It cannot be stormed nor taken from us by siege. It can only fall when we ourselves open the doors to the enemy and take him into our ranks as a fellow comrade. Growing out of the class struggle, our party rests upon the class struggle as a condition of its

existence.

Through and with that struggle the

party is unconquerable; without it the party is lost, for it will have lost the source of its strength. Whoever fails to understand this or thinks that the class struggle is a dead it was before the existence of private property, and as it has been at all times and among all peoples, the delustre dream of some enthusiasts, is not Socialism.

source of its strength.

Whoever fails to understand this or thinks that the class strangele is a dead issue, or that class antagonisms are gradually being effaced, stands upon the basic of homeone.