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VOL. XIII.-NO. 22.

DO WE NEED THE CAPITALIST?

All social questions are included in rected by idlers, allens, debauchees these two questions: First, Do we need capitalists?: second, If not, how can we get rid of the capitalist class? The solution of all social problems is found when these questions are rightly answered The STRUGGLE of the WORKING class AGAINST the OWNing class is reducible to these two

The capitalist is he who owns facto ries, land, mills, mines, railroads-aug of the means of producing or distributing wealth. He is enriched by rent. profit and interest.

To justify the capitalist's private ownership of the means of production and his accruing profits, the professors of economics (the science which deals with the production and distribution of wealth) in the colleges endowed by capitalists speak of profit in certain technical terms which imply that the capitalist performs some service necessary to society which entitles him to his profit. The professors of economic say that profit, in all its various forms, is "wages of superintendence," "wages of abstinence," and "wages of risk or insurance.' By "wages of superin tendence" they mean that the capitalist superintends industry and manages production and that his profit is wages" for his service. By "wages of abstinence" they mean that the capitalist has saved up the means of further production by self-denial and that his profit is "wages" for this service By "wages of insurance or risk" they mean that the capitalist risks the capital which he has accumulated when he invests it in an industrial undertaking and that his profit is "wages" for taking this risk.

At one time, far back in the early days of competitive capitalism before machinery and the organization of industry had reached its present stage the capitalists did superintend industry and did take a considerable risk of losing what they had saved when they entered into competition. In those days the capitalist had a function to perform. Now that those days are gone forever, the professors, the editors and the politicians whom the capitalists feed still parrot these outworn phrases as apology for and justification of the increasingly enormous profits of the increasingly useless capitalist class-pro fits far greater than the reward of the real technical work of production. genius in any branch of science, art, do not superintend the different departor literature. Be not awed by the phrases of the learned. Know that THERE IS NO FOOL LIKE A

Although the function of the capitalist is said to be the direction or superintendence of industry, everyone knows that many capitalists do not work at all and have nothing to do with the direction of the industries from which they draw profits.

The typical capitalist is the stock holder in a corporation.

The New York stockholder may own stocks in a mine in Montana WHICH HE HAS NEVER SEEN, he may never have visited the city in which the corporation that he holds stock in has its offices, never have attended a meeting of the stockholders or directors, and yet he continues to draw enormous profits from the labor of Montana miners-for superintending

The stockholder may spend his time yacht, gambling at Monte Carlo, wining and dining at Newport, betting on the races at Saratoga, and yet continue to draw enormous profits from the labor performed in factories and mills which he has never seen-for superintending industry!

The stockholder's mind may be habitually befuddled with drink, drugs, and dissipation, yet he continues to draw enormous profits for his intellectual labor-for superintending industry!

The stockholder, as the ward of an estate, may be an INFANT in the cradle, yet, having the power of exploiting labor by inherited ownership draws enormous profits for his future luxury before he has learned to walk or talk-for superintending industry!

The stockholder may become IN SANE and be confined in an asylum. yet because of the ownership of stocks and bonds in his name, he will draw enormous profits for his brain workfor superintending industry!

The stockholder may be DEAD, yet while the estate of the dead stockholder is being settled up, dividends con tinue to be declared upon the stock enormous profits-for superintending

So, if we accept the theory that the capitalist is entitled to profit as a resward for superintending industry, we that our industrial affairs are often di-

babies, lunatics, and dead men. Everyone knows, however, that many other capitalists, and these the greatest, do actually perform a great deal of mental work, that they work very hard seven ! cours a day during a large part of the year. But, do these capitalists really superintend and direct the production of wealth; do they render a ervice to society? On the contrary. The work of these active capitalists is an "industry of acquisition;" they devote themselves to drawing into their own private pockets the wealth which others produce; all their great energy and mental ability is exercised in such a way and for such purposes as to be not only useless but absolutely harmful to society, to the great mass of the people. The work of these "capitains of industry" is to find the way to get the most product out of labor in return for the least wages, to reduce wages and raise prices, to intensify exploitation. to manipulate stocks and "corner" the market, to crush labor unions, to corrupt legislatures and courts, to adulter ate the product and to cut down expense at the risk of life, to crush out rivals and kill competitors by skillful advertising, by legal squabbles, by ANY possible means, to maintain at all costs their own position of power and increase their own wealth. All this may be very strenuous work, it may be

The safe-breaking thief must exerise skilled labor and technical knowledge, and the competent "bunco man" must do a great deal of brain work and take a great deal of risk; yet we do not think that the burglar is entitled to the contents of the safe or that the "confidence man" has a right to the noney that his wiles bring in. No nore is the capitalist entitled to the profit which his ownership and his scheming bring him. The only difference is that the capitalist owns the government and legalizes his opera-

a very nerve-straining effort, but it

PRODUCES nothing, it adds nothing

to the amount of wealth or human hap-

niness in the world, it is absolutely usa-

less to anyone except the capitalists

themselves, and absolutely harmful to

The "capitains of industry" who draw the greatest profits do not direct ments of the industries which they own. Many great capitalists are "directors" of OVER A SCORE of different corporations engaged in widely differing industries. It is impossible for one man to have the technical knowledge that is necessary to the superintendence of so many different lines of activity; and if one man could have a technical knowledge of twenty or thirty different businesses, it would be absolutely impossible for him to superintend them all at once. It is obvious that the real work of superintendence is turned over to hired foremen and superintendents. And if any of the larger capitalists do perform any work of superintendence they do it as paid officers or directors of the corporation, receiving a SALARY, which, though it is always an enormously excessive to their profits as OWNERS. The capitalist piles up immense wealth not be cause he superintends industry, but because he OWNS the means of produc tion which labor has created and must work with and is thus enabled, through the competitive wage system, to rob

labor of the larger share of its product. The ownership of corporation stocks is constantly changing every day and every hour as stocks are bought and sold on the stock exchange, but this does not interfere with the progress or superintendence of industry for the very simple reason that the owners do NOT superintend industry. Just as the ownership of a corporation passes from one capitalist to another without interrupting production, so the ownership could be transferred to the whole people without interfering with the eaceful progress of the industry. Similarly, when a capitalist dies, who is said to be the very life of a great industry, the industry goes right along as if he had never been, The organization of the Beef Trust, for instance, has been perfected SINCE the death of Armour, who was thought to be the

NECESSARY man in that line. If we should accept the statement that the capitalist class manages the industrial affairs of society, then we would be compelled to accept the conclusion that they have been very incompetent and evil managers and that we could not do worse, for their reign

under a system of collective ownership of the means of production would be mmeasurably simplified and becom almost a mere matter of statistics and information. For the most intricate problems of management all arise from the present chaotic system of privat ownership of the means of life. As the Irishman said of England's man agement of the affairs of the Emerald Isle, so it may be said of capitalism "Hell itself could not be successfully

conducted upon such a system." The apology for capitalist profit expressed in the terms "wages of abstinence" and "wages of risk or insur ance" is less frequently used nowa days because the wanton waste and luxury of the established and hereditary capitalist class has made all talk of the "reward of abstinence" a subject for merriment; and the loaded dice game of the monopolist who can not lose has made "risk" a farce.

In the early times when it was pe sible to become a capitalist by saving and when competition made risk real. the chief factor in "success," other things being equal, was LUCK. Now that it is impossible to save enough to compete with the established great capitalists who run no risk, the great factor in "success" in any new line is previous ownership of CAPITAL, in-

The capitalist whose profit is called 'wages of risk" by his parrot professors risks nothing but the DOLLARS he has stolen from others, while the workers every day in a thousand different dangerous occupations risk their very LIVES at their work. Where, then, is the workers' reward of risk?

The capitalist whose profit is called "rewarn of abstinence" by his echoing economists wastes the wealth of the world in abandoned LUXURY and gaudy display, while those who produce the wealth of the world are restricted to BARE NECESSITIES. Where, then, is the workers' reward of abstinence?

stinence for the purpose of renewing the means of production is now neces sary for anyone, neither would be pecessary under the Socialist system competitive capitalism and give abundance and security to all who are will ing to do their share of the world's

work. We do not need the capitalist. The capitalist class no longer have any function, and just as in the evolution of physical organisms those organi which have lost their function disappear, so the capitalist class must dis appear in the evolution of the social organism.

But our work and our will is one of cialist movement is here to answer the class in order to capture the powers of government and do away with the useless capitalist class by making common property under public owner-ship of that which is now capital under private ownership and thus put the control of industrial affairs into the hands of the workers themselves. COURTENAY LEMON.

"Spent man." There is aching pathos in that phrase. How did so-ciology ever manage to wander so far damp emotion?

they employ at the municipal lodging house for the man whose vital spark has sunk so low that there is little hope of its ever being revived. This does not mean that the man will die. He may live many years. But he will live as the ship lives that, with no coal and no steam, drifts to meet its

What makes "spent men?" "Ti chief assigned cause," says Mr. Re ins, superintendent of the municipal lodging house, "is child labor."

Read two of the entries in the lodg

ing house record: -, twenty-one years old. Be

Pennsylvania. Began work at nine: dog in glass works; steady four years; gave out; restaurant work three years

There are many trousants similar to these, and they form a portion of the records in every large city, while thousands, of whom no record is ever made, are a part of the history of every city in our land. They but confirm and empalsize what Jane Ad-dams, Mother Jones and others have said about the connection between child labor and vagrancy. Exhaust the child. You may have to feed the

has resulted only in poverty, waste, crime, "over-production," and every form of want and misery.

And it must always be remembered that the problem of superintendence Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW YORK GAS COMBINE.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30, 1903.

Most Eminent "Reformers" of To-day Were Participants and Beneficiaries of Corrupt Consolidated Gas Deal of 1885-Facts Worth Remembering at the Ballot-Box.

By Henry L. Slobodin. About thirty years after Murdock bright politicians by wholesale during the great gas steal. Is it your part now to hold up these foolish, cheap first disc to provide the city with gas. The New York Gas Company was organized in 1823 and was granted an EXCLUSIVE privilege for thirty years. The price of gas was \$10 for 1,000 feet and the city paid \$15 for each lamp. The Manhattan Gas Light Company was organized in 1833; the Metropolitan and Harlem Gas Light companies in 1858. The Anthracite Gas Light Com-

pany was given a fifty-year franchis n 1863 and the franchise of the Nev York Gas Company was also extended for fifty years. The city received no compensation whatever for any of th above ranchises. It was the practice of politicians then, as it is now, to organize companies estensibly for the nanufacture of gas and vote fran chises to these companies. The fran-chises were then sold for stiff prices to the existing companies or to any new company that was looking for a franchise. The Anthracke Gas Light Company held the franchise eight years without manufacturing gas and in 1871 it sold out to the Union Gas Light Company. The Mutual and Kulckerbocker were organized in 1866. The Knickerbocker bought out the Union and paid its president a "salary" of \$500,000. The Mutual was organized on condition that it share amon its consumers any profit above ten per cent. To evade this condition, it le-sued to its stockholders bonds for

\$1.500,000. The Equitable was organ

zed in 1882. In 1884 the consolidation

of the New York, Manhattan, Harlem Metropolitan, Mutual, and Municipal

for \$50,000, turned it into the const

The Consolidation Deal.

The Consolidation Deal.

The politicians, reformers and newspapers, who were left out in the division of the spoils began in 1885 a campaign for the repeal of the consolidation law, with the result that a biff to regulate the price of gas and the profits was introduced at Albany. The Consolidated opened in Albany one of the most gigantic lobbies in the listory of the New York Legislature.

The New York "Times" of February 7, 1885, observes:

"There is reason to believe that the companies have consolidated for the purpose, first, of watering their stock that they may conceal the amount of their profits and, secondly, of depriving the consumers of the benefits of competition."

The New York "Tribune" of February The New York "The New York "The

The New York "Tribune" of Febru

ery 27, 1885, denounced the conspir fors in an article under the bendlin

Vulgar Boasting of Bribery's Power.

The "Evening Post" was no less

Consolidated, pointing out that its neters ran usually 33 per cent, too

The New York "World" of April 24

1885, needs an article on the situation with the words: "Boodle for the Lob-byists. Plenty of it Received at Al-

bany to Kill the Gas and Other Popu-

1885, announces: "Danger of Defeat

Gotham's Gas Bill May be Quietly

The "Commercial Advertiser" of April 27, 1885, sounds a warning: "The

well known newspaper correspondent,
"that nembers were offered \$5.000 to
make a speech against the gas bill, or
\$2.000 merely to absent themselved
while the vofe was being taken."

The bill was defeated amidst the cynic sneers of those "on the inside and the rage of the "outsiders."

"Eminent Citizens" at Work.

Sucu was the origin of the Consol

York "Times" type often upbraid the "eminent citizens" for neglecting ac-tive politics and leaving the city a prey to obscure Tammany politicians. This

cant is a ruse to deceive the working

a paragon of civic virtue. It is thi "eminent citizen." who is invariably full-blown capitalist and exploiter

that constitutes the source of all cor-ruption. There cannot be more glar-ing proof of the utter civic deprayity of our "respectable" and "cultured" class, who are so willing to "reform"

the ignorant workingman, than the names of the stockholders who were helind the monumental Consolidated

for our pharisee to conjure with: Os wald Ottenderfer, Thos. Hitchcock, D.

behind the monumental Confraud. Here are some of the

one by one began to lose faith

scheme for \$3,000,000.

gas companies was surreptitionally effected by the legislature under the name of Consolidated Gas Company. The Municipal, which in 1880 pur-chased the stock of the Knickerbocker.

And if either risk in industry or abcommon ownership which will eliminate the waste and insecurity of

the chief factors in that social evolution and the capitalist will not disappear until we dispossess him. The Sc question how to get rid of the capitalist. It calls upon the workers to unite in a political party of their own

from arid intellect and come so near to

ent man" is the classification

gan work when thirteen for the Queen City Cotton Company; worked steadily for five years. Seemed discouraged; low vitality; worked as common laborer for two days. Gave up. Passed on."

There are many thousands similar

wald Ottendorfer, Thos. Hitencock, D. H. McAlpin, F. T. Hewlit, Wm. Yan-derbilt, A. A. Low, G. DeForest, Wm. Bayard Cutting, and he, even he, the very saint among reformers, R. Fulter Inconsistent R. Fulton Cutting You have helped in robbing this municipality of millions; you have piled up a fortune by stealing public franchism why then do you shout "Thief!" when others attempt to imitate your exploits?

Ungrateful R. Fulton Cutting!

have assisted in debauching legislature and municipality; you have bought politicians by wholesale during

now to hold up these foolish, cheap politicians to public scorn, while you their seducer, pose as a municipal refermer? Far-sceing R. Fulton Cutting! You and your friends have deep interests in gas, railways, subways, and all other public franchises and you have wisely put yourself at the head of the reform movement so that it may make the most speciacular noise with the most benefit and least harm to your

vested interests. R. Pulton Cutting, of Consolidated fraud tame, of subway fraud fame Pure C'tizen, Reformer, we, Socialists acknowledge you as a daugerous and subtle foe; befogging the people's mind with fraudulent issues and dazzling it with decoy candidates. But to the buzz of our own "practica's" who would have us hitch the Socialist thunder to the yoke of R. Fulton Cut-ting's charlot, we say: "Shoo, you weak and foolish things!"

Later Corrupt Deals.

The Equitable and East River Gas companies consolidated in 1898 under the name of New Amsterdam Gas Company. There was a short "war' with the Consolidated, resulting into a combination. This great gas com-bine secured control of all the electric companies of Greater New York and of the subways. A bill affecting the interests of the gas combine in Astoria was before the Legislature in 1809. For the sake of political effect the Republican party decided to defeat the bill. Andrew Freedman, Richard Croker's chum, offered to the combine the vote of Tanmany legislators for the sum of \$300,000. But the Repub licans raised a hue and cry and the combine declined Freedman's offer and made a deal with the Republicans. Thereupen the Republican State Lan Board sold to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company sixteen acres of land under water at Astoria for \$3,050. land under water at Astoria for \$3.050. Republican and Reform Governor Roosevelt approved the deal. Tammany shed tears of indignation and avowed (see letter of Corporation Counsel to the Governor) that the land was worth \$3.050.050.

Now this great gas combine has New York at its mercy. No Republican or Democratic politician, judgo.

or governor dares to cross its will. However, it is not technically correct to speak of the gas interests as having secured control of electric lighting, railways, and subways. As a matter of fact, it happened just the other way. It is the Rothschild interests, represented by Morgan and Belmont, and the Rockefeller interests that extended their sphere of influence to gas.

The Ramifications of Monopoly Any one who will scriously threaten the gas interests may find it out to his cost. He may find himself in the posi-tion of the hero of a Norse legend. The tion of the hero of a Norse legend. The hero felt in his breast the will and strength to do wonderful deeds of prowess. He was talking of it to a wise n.an. "Here is a deed to task your strength," said the wise one, pointing to a snake that was sleeping with its head stuck out of a small hole in the ground; "Pull out this snake." "This!" exclaimed the hero with contempt, and seizing the snake be-tween his fingers he jerked it out of the hole. A great deal of the snake The gas bill passed the first reading by a vote of 150 to 1. Then the
Consolidated lobby threw into the
scale a stream of gold. The newspapers one by one began to lose fair. Still the other end of the snake re-mained underground. The here stepped on the snake, and selving it stepped on the snake, and seizing it with both hands, gave a vigorous pull. The ground heaved, parted and a long and much thicker coll of the snake appeared above ground. Still no end in view. Undaunted our hero was about to pull harder, when the wise man tapped him on the shoulder and said: "Look under the ground." The hero looked into the ground." The hero looked into the groung earth and saw looked into the gaping earth and saw the ever thickening, immense coils of the snake reaching out around the

earth.

This story has a moral to any one tackling the gas interests. He will discover on the second pull the electric light interests, then the surface railway interests. He will find himself railing at the control of the control pulling at the subway and, if wisdom aids him, he will see, attached to the subway, the Standard Oil and Morgan interests reaching out around Morgan interests reaching out around the world. Certainly, you cannot find all this in the United States census statistics. The census statisticians find what they are paid to find. They found thirteen independent gas com-panies in Greater New York. Among these thirteen companies competition is rampant, you know. Prices are slaughtered, you know, and one company furnishes better gas than the other, you know. Ah, where would we be if not for this glorious free competin. By all means let us alone. Non-

"The Economic Foundations of Society," by Achille Loria, is a book that will repay careful study. It can be high from the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, for \$1.25.

—The hard work of some people so deadens their sensibilities that they can't feel it when they are being skinned.—The New Time.

SUITS AGAINST TRADE UNIONS.

Chicago Capitalists Demand Damages Aggregating \$131,000.

Taff Vale Precedent Is Being Vigorous ly Followed Un-Its Purpose to Cripple or Intimidate Labor Organizations-How Real Victory Is to Be

Twelve suits against labor unions for amounts aggregating \$131,000 have been begun in the Chicago courts. John M. Stiles, a painting contractor, asks for the small sum of \$50,000 from the Painters' District Council and unions stillated in the Building Trades Council. The Kellogg Switchboard & Council. The Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, feeling the effects of the boycott, puts in five smaller claims of \$15,000 each, while six girls employed at the Kellogg plant think they have been so dreadfully treated by women strike pickets that they want \$1.000 cach as balm for their injured feeling. These suits, of course, are actually inspired by the bosses.

The hand of the American Boycott Association is plainly seen in these cases. The Association's attorney is conducting most of the prosecution Mr. Stiles, ever since he began his fight on the unions about five years ago, has been unable to secure enough compe-tent workmen, and much of his building has been delayed. The Boycott Association has come to his rescue with the suits. The defendants are: Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America; Painters' District Council of Chicago; Advisory Board of the Building Trades of Chicago; Gasfitters' Association, Local No. 250: Journeymen Plumbers' Protective and Benevolent Society: United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and twenty-two individuals,

officers and members of these bodies. The Kellogg Company suits are against the following unions, on the claim that the unions "conspired to ruin its business": For \$15,000 damages against the International Association of Machinists, District No. 8, Lee S. Fisher, Business Agent; for \$15,000 damages against the Metal Polishers. Buffers, Platers, Brass Workers, and Brass Moiders' International Union Brass Moiders' International Union; for \$15.000 damages against the Brass Workers' Union, Local 127, R. G. Crane, Business Agent; for \$15,000 damages against the Brass Moiders' Union, Local \$3, J. E. Johnson, Busi-ness Agent; for \$15,000 damages against the Electrical Workers' Union, L. L. Loud, Business Ayant'

J. J. Lamb, Business Agent.

The object of this attack is not merely to recover the sum of \$131,000. Doubtless the plaintiffs would be willing to spend three times that sum in order to win the cases. The purpose is to cripple the unions financially, if possible and at the least, to intimidate them, distract their attention from the larger issues and fix it on minor ques-tions of finances and legal technicalitions of finances and legal technicali-ties. With men acting as judges and district attorneys who have been trained as corporation lawyers and owe their positions to capitalist patron-age, the unions' chances in court are very tad. But even if the final de-cision is not against them, if the suits are dragged on for a long time and then drayned or compromised, the lathen dropped or compromised, the la for prestige and of fighting power, un-less they resolve to meet the attack in a spirit of uncompromising antagon-ism to the capitalist class.

How to Win. The cases must be defended in the courts of law, of course. But if they are defended only in the courts of law, the best the unions can hope is an ex-pensive and inglorious escape from ruin, not a decisive victory. The courts of law belong to the enemies and op-pressors of the working class, belong to capitalism both by their per and by their methods and traditions. The wise policy for the unions is to make their real fight before the court of public opinion, of working-class opinion; there, not to defend themselves, but to arraign their persecutors for high crimes against humanity and civilization; a verdict for Labor at the pallot-lox will assure a favorable ver dict in the courts of law and will do ch more. Only so is real and last-

WHY?

Labor creates capital, but has none Labor garners the grain, but eats the chaff. Labor builds palace trains and auto-

nobiles, but walks. Labor builds labor-saving machines out labors harder than ever. Labor manufactures guns and is shot

down with them.

Labor builds schools and universities, but remains in ignorance.

Labor elects representatives, but has Labor has the ballot, but doesn't

Labor has the band, but doesn't know how to use it. Labor builds streets and public high-ways, but is not allowed free assemblage upon them.

Labor has brains, ability, and the power to change and remedy all this. but is afraid of its own power.—Iowa

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of

he election law. Our emblem is th Arm and Torch. —Send 10 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, No. 194 William street, New York City, and get a por-trait of Mother Jones.

BLACKLIST LEGAL.

So Holds a United States Circuit Court.

Fedo al Judge Rogers, at Suit of Western Union, Dismisses Injunction and Rules that Employers Have a Right to Combine in Danying Employment to Union Men.

The decision of Judge Rogers of the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, in dismissing the injunction sult brought by blacklisted workingmen igainst the Western Union Telegraph Company, is one of the most sweeping decisions against labor ever rendered. It completely supports the plea of the Western Union's counsel, that employ ers have a right to discharge their employees "for any cause or for no cause" and have a right to agree among themselves not to employ certain men and to exchange lists of men so discharged or barred from employment.

Several states have laws forbidding blacklisting, but if the Rogers decision is sustained, as seems probable, these laws will be ineffective, as coming in conflict with a higher authority.

A Clear Case.

The Western Union, in its defense denied the plaintiff's statement of facts as to blacklisting, declaring that the discharges complained of had been grounded on insubordination or other causes. But the company did not rest on this defense. It claimed an absolute right to discharge men at pleasure and without assigning reasons and claimer further that, as every em-ployer has this right, it followed that employers have the right to agree in exercising it and to exchange informa-tion as to the identity of men whom they do not wish to employ. Judge Rogers, in his decision, explicitly sup-ports this argument. He holds that there could be no conspiracy to commit a lawful act, such as he held to be the discharge of the company's employees because of being members of a union, and that the company had the right to maintain a list on which might be placed the name of a discharged employee and the cause of discharge, and this list might be given to others, provided its contents were truthful and its circulation honest.

In suits brought against workingmen for striking and boycotting a different theory has been maintained. It has been held that, while every workngman has a right to give up his job or to refrain at pleasure from patron-ling certain business men, yet a com-bination of workingmen to exercise these lawful rights for the purpose of competting employers to accede to certain conditions may be treated as an unlawful conspiracy. However, logical inconsistency seldom troubles the courts. The same judge can hold a strike or a boycott to be unlawful and lockout or a blacklist to be lawful, least.

Real Consistency.

The inconsistency of the two theories is only apparent, not real, Both are thoroughly consistent with the essential principles of capitalism. The central point of capitalism is the sacredness of profit, on which all else depends. Whatever conduces to business prosperity is lawful. The prop-ertiless man has no right to work ex-cept by the permission of the owner of capital, who makes profit on his abor. When no satisfactory profit can be made, the owner of capital is under no obligation to allow men to work. The means of production are his. He has a right to combine with other capitalists in using them or holding them out of use, because this con-fuces to profit-making, which is the notive of industry. But for the propertiless to refuse to work at term profitable to the posses combine in such refusal is to threaten | that the capitalist class, fully c the whole profit system.

In a word, Judge Rogers' decision is perfectly correct, just, and wise one. from the capitalist point of view. That proves the necessity of the working class combining on the political field. not only to elect judges who under-stand working-class ideas to interpret the law, but to elect men of the same sort to make and execute the law and to change the whole system, so that elfare instead of capitalist The capitalist's right of profit and

the projectarian's right to live are ab-solutely inconsistent. The former rules to-day, the Socialists declare that latter must be established in its

-MASSACHUSETTS STATE PICNIC.

Arrangements are completed for the big picnic of the Socialist Party state organization of Massachusetts to be held at New Donner Landing (formerly Lovell's Grove), on Labor Day, Sept. 7. This is an ideal place for a picnic, hav ing fine ball ground and quarter mile bicycle track and being well lighted by electricity. The Nantucket Beach care pass the entrance. The program in-cludes a tug-of-war between Brockton and Quincy teams, ball game between Prof. Kaplin's pupils, prize waltzing in ing races, fancy dancing by Prof. Kaplin's pupils, prizt waltzing in the evening, and other attractions Very fine prizes are provided. Eight good Socialist speakers will address the large crowds that are expected. If possible, all moneys for tickets sold up to Aug. 29 should be forwarded at once to J. Harry Page, 600 Washington street, Boston.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

ROCHESTER

PRICE 2 CENTS.

· NOMINATES.

Charles Bach Heads Social Democratic City Ticket.

Full List of City and County Candidates Chosen at Enthusiastic Gathering-Prospects Are Brighter Than Ever Before.

Charles Bach, an active member of the ablest comrades of the Social Democratic Party in Rochester, was chosen by the city convention of the party, held on Aug. 21, as candidate for Mayor.

layor. We ... The other names on the city ticket are: For Comptroller, Gad Martindale, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; for City Treasurer, James Suldvan, of the flack Drivers' Union; for President of the Common Council, F. A. Van Auken, salesman; for School Commissioners, Mrs. Mabel Kernon and A. Blutan, the latter a member of the Artists' Union; for Judge of the Municipal Court, H. D. Henderson, of the Typographical Union; for Assessors, Joel Moses, of the Clothing Cutters' Union, and William Hammen.

This convention, which was presided over by Comrade Moses, with Charles Bechtold as secretary, was the most enthusiastic and in every way the most satisfactory ever held in the city. Frank A. Sleverman unexpectedly came in during the proceedings and be-ing invited to speak, responded in a stirring and impressive address. Comrade Bach also spoke. The latter, who heads the ticket this year, commands the highest respect wherever he is known, combining the devoted energy manhood with a studious and thoughtful temperament that makes him a most valuable public speaker.

The City Platform.

The reading of the following platform, which was unanimously adopted, was greeted with loud cheers: "The Social Democratic Party of

Rochester, New York, in convention as-sembled, hereby reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism, as proclaimed in the Social Democratic Party's national platform adopted by the Indianapolis convention, held July 29-Aug. 1, 1901.

"Together with Socialists of all countries, we hold it to be the supreme duty of the working class to capture the powers of state from the capitalist class, so that the working class may secure complete control of all branches of government, for the purpose of transfering from the hands of the capitalist class to the whole people collec tively, the ownership of all mines, workshops, mills, factories, railroads, in short, all machinery of production and distribution, the same to be owned and operated by the people collectively as their interests or convenience may

dictate. "So long as the great modern tools of roduction and distribution are the private property of the capitalists, who will permit their use by the working class only on such terms and conditions as are dictated by the interest of the capitalist class, we hold that no per-manent relief can come to the workers. "The giant trusts of 10-day, which

are already monopolizing every field of human activity and are the forerun-ners of still more gigantic industrial combination of capital, present a problem which can only be solved by the adoption of the Socialist principle in economics, the collective ownership and operation of all means of produc tion and distributio

"We hold further that the many contests of recent times between Capital and Labor of all industries, in and out of the city, clearly emphasize the anand is satisfied with nothing less than the complete subjugation of Labor The workers, too, must recognize this war between the two classes, take their battles into the political field where they are strongest, array themselves on the side of the Social Democratic Party, which represents the interests of the working classes, vote themselves as a class into complete control of all branches of government, and then enact laws to protect themselves preparatory to their emancipation.
"We, therefore, enter the municipal

campaign pleged, when elected to en-

act into laws the following:
"First. The municipalization of the street railway and gas and electric light plants. The city should own its wn street railway system for the same n that it owns its street and public highways. Gas and electric light plants are public utilities like water works, parks, streets, fire departments, etc., and should be owned by the city. Revenues derived from these public utilities will be used to increase wages and shorten the workday of the workers and to improve the public service: revenues derived from this source an

"Second. Employment in public service to be determined by fitness. No employee to be removed for political

"Third. Abolition of the contract sys tem in public improvements; the city, without the intervention of so-called contractors, to perform its own work, such as constructing and repairin such work to be done under the supervision of city officials, the workers to be employed directly by the city.
"Fourth. All public work done by

(Continued on page 4.)

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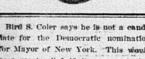
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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. ber of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

PETER J. FLANAGAN,



fate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of New York. This would be a great relief, if it were not that Mr. Coler talked in exactly the same strain last year and the year before.

Platt says Low ought to be re-ele ed as Mayor of New York. Low is an independent," as everybody knows. Platt is an Easy Boss, as likewise everybody knows. Platt is not a bit afraid of Low's "Independence." He has tried him and found him perfectly safe. Platt's collar does not gall the "Independent" neck, but it serves its purpose. Every vote for Low will be ago, every vote for the equally 'Independent" Shepard was a vote for Croker. Some time the voters will learn that it is not the personality of ganization that controls him and the sources of his support.

The Canadlan Pacific announce net carnings"-that is, profit or "graft" for non-producing stockholders and bondholders-of afteen million dollars during the past year. And this is one of the roads that "positively could not afford" to give a slight increase of pay to the employees who were doing largely increased work. but could afford to spend large sums in the effort, by fair means or foul, to break up the Brotherhood of Rallway Employees. Socialism would put that \$15,000,000 that the workers produced at the workers' service and do away with the cause of strikes and black-

Indian land frauds, our strenuous Teddy must sometimes wish he hadn't uttered that famous phrase, "clean as a hound's tooth." But Teddy isn't to blame it is said; he hasn't stolen any money. No, probably not. But his friends, his political associates, the men who worked for his election and on whom his political hopes depend. are industriously grabbing everything in sight. What shall it avail a natio to get at the head of the government that controls him is distionest to the core? And why shouldn't Republican Their avowed principle is the mered ness of profit: Profit is lost; graft; lzed, of course. If profit is sacred, surely unlawful stealing might be ex- in New York.

cused-if only the thieves wouldn't be o indiscreet as to get caught and make a scandal to annoy the Adminis tration, "clean as a hound's tooth."

SOCIALIST ACTIVITY IN MUNIC IPALITIES.

We cannot too strongly commend the idea supported by Comrade Simons in the third of his articles on Socialist activity in municipal affairs, which appears in The Worker this week. It seems altogether probable that in the very near future the Socialist Party will gain control of a large number of municipalities, especially of industrial cities of the same type as Haverhill, Brockton, Sheboygan, and Anaconda, which we already partially control. While we shall simultaneously strengthen our representation in state legislatures and may even invade the halls of Congress next year, we shall remain a fighting minority in these larger social bodies for some time to come. It will therefore be in the city governments which we capture that we shall have to give the first of what are commonly called "practical" demonstrations of our ability to administer public affairs in the interest of th

working class and of advancing humanity. We have no fear of the test. Yet we should recognize its gravity and do all in our power to prepare ourselves for it. The position of a Socialist Mayor and Board of Aldermen in an important city will be a much harder one than that of a Socialist Governor and Legislature in any state, and this, in turn, will be more trying than that of a Socialist President and Congress. Because municipal affairs so directly touch the daily life of the people and are so intimately connected with large capitalist interests and also because the powers of city governments are so hampered and hemmed in by the provisions of charters, state and federal laws, and court decisions, the task of transforming a city administration from an agency for preserving the peace and promoting capitalist loot into an agency for preserving the peace and furthering the physical and intellectual and moral development of the working class is a task as difficult as it is attractive.

It is true that municipal conditions and problems vary widely in their detalis in different cities. . But it is chiefly in details that they differ. Essentially they are much the same Everywhere there are the great franchise corporations to be dealt with Everywhere there is the conflict of the interests of contractors and laborers on public works. Everywhere there is the problem of the housing of the working people and the safeguarding of their health. Everywhere there is the conflict between the need of educa tional facilities for the children of the workers and the unwillingness of the property-owners to provide funds therefor. Everywhere there is the question of the attitude of the municipal authorities in case of strikes and lockouts, in which the city government has the power to give great aid to the one side or to the other. In a word, everywhere there is the autagonism between the civic life of the people who make the city and the business

privileges of those who own it. In view of the responsibility that is ure to be thrown upon us in these matters and the desirability of coordinating our action, so far as pos sible, in all parts of the country, as well as of putting at the service of all of our municipal officers-elect the results of the experience and investiga tions of others, it would certainly seem that Comrade Simons' plan is worthy of the most careful consideration.

The "Social Democratic Herald" is much agitated over Comrade Spargo's recent letter in The Worker, wherein he declared that "the grafter must go" and advised locals to refrain from engaging any speaker who charges more than five dollars a day and expenses. The "Recald" finds an argument against Spargo's proposition in the

"Liebknecht demanded and was paid seven thousand marks per year for editing 'Vorwärts' by the Social Democratic Party of Germany. He was therefore, a disreputable grafter and, according to Spargo, should have been kicked out of the party in disgrace."

The editor of the "Social Democratic Herald" should look up his table of foreign moneys. A German mark is equal to a little less than twenty-four cents in our money, and Liebknecht's salary therefore amounted to some What between Postoffice boodle and thing less than \$1,670 a year, or less than five dollars a day. Comrad Spargo would allow our speakers five dollars a day plus railway fare and hotel bills—the five dollars to provide for the steakers. Or are you going to ring a steady call of words, unexcited for the speaker's other expenses and the maintenance of his family it he has one. In comparison with the amount paid Liebknecht, this is a liberal proposition. Family it he public bell. liberal proposition. Further, it most be remembered that the party is stronger and richer in Geer here and therefore better able to may high wages to its servants. Finally, Comrade Spargo does not propose that anyone be "kicked out of the party in disgrace," but simply that the party

—The Arm and Torch is the em-

to its resources and the services re

STREET CORNERISMS FOR SOAP-BOX SPEAKERS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

ing to be natural on a soap box. One might as well think of waltzing in an easy chair as to be natural on the

The word natural as used in this and most other cases stands for a habit acquired, and this is as true of many of our involuntary as of our voluntary actions. When a quack dietist tells a man that in the matter of eating and drinking he should return + to nature, he is saving nothing in a confusing sort of way which makes it. sound like something; for nature is habit and it is always possible and sometimes very desirable to change this nature.

The great advantage enjoyed by the

soap-box orator over all other orators is that he has not yet acquired any nature to change, or to be crippled by, to this entirely new and therefore in this entirely new and wholly unnatural exercise. If a strange animal were placed fac-

to face with you in your solitary cham-ber you would be in a state of nervous concern as to how the relation between you and that animal is to be adjusted. Whether you shall kick him or caress him, that is the question. If you kick him he will certainly know you are his enemy; if you caress him he may suspect that you are his enemy only trying by deceitful arts to get a bite at him. Therefore you take a middle course with your stranger, seither caressing nor kicking it but presenting yourself neutrally so that it does not know whether you are a friend or a foe. This is the first step to a successful career on the soap box and the first stage in every successful talk. your audience themselves begin adjusting the relation between you. Don't spit yourself all out in the first sentence, but with a cienr, firm voice say nothing for the first few minutes of your vocal acquaintance. In the case of the strange animal introduced to your apartment let it be remembered that it has good reason to be as auxious concerning what you are go-ing to do as you can be concerning its intentions. If you could keep quite still, your strangé visitor might do all the adjusting, and explain itself well enough to help you decide whether to put it out or keep it. Therefore let your audience commence to do some-thing to understand you—speech was not acquired by mankind for the purpose of explaining to others but to se others busy explaining us. You can-not fill the public stomach with granu-lated Socialism already digested; you may give it to them in a rag and let them chew it out for themselves. Your main object at the street corner being to set the mental gums of your crov going to make you out—only don't puzzle them too long, lest they give

puzzle t Now let us suppose that you have acquired soap-box nerve enough to be interested in your audience. I will tell you that, your physical make-up being equal, you have acquired the first great quality of successful scapboxoratory. This does not mean any philanthropic interest in them whatsoever; it does not mean love nor patriotism, nor a deep enthusiasm of yours, it is only that you have gone into the business of making them all chew. If your mind be kept continually on this object you may snap your fingers at self-con-sciousness, because you have sent it away back to sit down, while you are uttering sentences which set the minds of your auditors agrinding out some way of adjustment between the words from the : eap box and themselves.

Do not deceive yourself as to the value of superior personnilty, the force of eccentricity, etc., as elements of your success on the street corner. Whenever you obtrude yourself more than your subject they stop chewing long enough to give you a thought of envy or ridicule. Just grind out words with a loud-toued satisfying connectiveness. No matter about his legs and feet or his back or his head, the carpenter saws and saws along the line from one side of his plank to the other, and if we had more of this kind rd-sawing on the sonp box, Socialism would be farther ahead in America. But with this reservation I recommend the sawver's example: ch alone anothe man's line, saw with your own eye always; so that each new sentence will come straight out of the one preceding it, every sentence the rightly next born. To get up on a soap box with a sermon already prepared in sections to he stuck together there, whether it be a political or economic preachery, not genuine street cornerism.

If you can ask yourself a question and answer it on your first appearance you have made a more hopeful begin ning than if you had prepared a dozer questions with answers attached to them and come out just to open your pack to show the public how neatly they fit.

Since you have a whole world of the unnatural and unacquired, like a great wilderness of possibilities in right and wrong methods before you, it now be-hooves you to consider what nature you are going to choose as a street ornerist. Are you going to be a howl ing dervish, or an alarm clock that goes with a whirr because it is wound

Now you have got your voice—it is your public bell. Professionals may tell you that you should make this public voice your natural at-home voice: No sir, this big bell voice, this voice: No sir, this big bell voice, this round sonorous mouthing out of monologue Socialism is not for home use. It is enough that some of us are doesned to din the public ear night after night without calling upon our families and friends to sit for ever more at the bottom of our soap box. We can and must acourte our best pub-We can and must acquire our best pub-lic voice and we can keep our domestic voice. When you have found your most forceful notes, the voice that you can talk across the street with, keep

There is nothing so unnatural as try- | it in sight. Make your ear acquainted with it. Be satisfied that this sound is you as a soap-boxer and at your best, and it becomes verily that new self which as a public speaker you can grow as fond of, and conscious of, as you please. In fact, your delight and success as an orator will largely con-sist of the complacency with which you can spread it out, and the composure with which your mind can ride upon this moving high sounding self

of yours. Having introduced the mind to this new talker the whole of your training as a speaker will consist in effecting such a marriage between them that she will learn without hesitation to think in the sounds of her high toned, new, noisy partner of the soap box at the street corner. That quiet, modest, hesitating mind of yours, never too strong, perhaps, which has done most of her thinking in the school room, the library or the rocking chair with a book open before her, has to face this very rude experience, but I assure you, Miss Psycho, it is the experience that goes on the street corner, and the mind subordinated to the voice is the

nearest approach to baritone), with a will power driving every word of it, and moreover with enough of it to hold the strain for at least half an hour, you can go into the oratory of the streets with force, composure, and continuity to deliver talks made on the spot, a stitch at a time, but made by a mind well informed or much interested in Socialism.

What you shall say is by no means the primary consideration; but can you say anything soapboxly. It is assumed, that already, and it is truly assumed, that you know enough of Socialism to make others know it, if only you could tell what you know in the pitch and tune of the street corner. You may cram, yourself with science, statistics, etc., from now until Roosevelt receives Mother Jones and it will get no farthe than your craw, never to be known by the world outside and perhaps never to be digested even by that little world within yourself-your own under

be understood that manner and not majter is the object of pursuit and the time there spent studying Socialism is that much time lost to the proper object of the class. Following this suggestion it will be well for the class to have only one thing doing at a time. Do not attempt to stumble through a complete Socialistic statement until you have found that self of the spe the soap-box voice, your final way habit or nature of saying things at the street corner. When the voice of will. force, composure, continuity, and en-durance is discovered, and well and thoroughly mated to the mind, it will and enough already in your own brain to begin with (for are you not already a Socialist?) and when it tastes the joy of soap box success, it will never cease to fish for pearls everywhere and to load up with new petulien to get that load up with new pabulum to set that crowd at the street corner chewing, that crowd in which you became interested from the moment you first se

its gums in motion.

Now these simple cornerisms granted to be true, the use to be made of them in class exercise is to do a lot of voca stunts to find the voice; then to find the speed, the continuity and modulation. This done many times, let each comrade in his soap-box voice recount any incident of the newspapers, or his own experience, in order to accuston that his voice of his to take or families. own experience, in order to accustom that big voice of his to talk on familiar

things.

The next important practice is to prevent the mind from hastening the ongue beyond that slow-measured articulation so needful to the stre corner; and to give the voice that con-trol over the mind which it must have to hold yourself together and your

And lastly, though a cut and dry been forbidden, it is quite ssible to be able to answer one's self the question: What am I goingto ur foon this people? It is possible to have on this people? It is possible to have such a definiteness behind an entirely extemporaneous speech, and where it with the impossible? The impossible

IMPOSSIBLE.

By Horace Traubel.

I hear what you say. But I think you are wrong. Why is it impossible? Why must you surrender without a fight? You have fought, Yes. But you have not fought enough. Why should you plead guilty? What have you been guilty of? Do you mean to say been guilty of? Do you mean to say that the big fortunes scare you? They should not scare you. They should no-spire you. You talk of the impossible, What is impossible to the soul? As long as the soul itself is possible any-thing is possible to the soul. Surren-der is apology. Why should you apologize? Does Morgan seem too big apologize? Does Morgan seem too big for your soul? Nothing is too big for your soul. The smallest soul would outsize the biggest fortune. Come, now, out of your dearns. now, out of your dumps. I know that you carry heavy burdens. I know that you are robbed and despised. But you have your soul left. And your soul that all Rockefeller's booty cannot save civilization. But I knew that your soul can save civilization. I appeal to your soul,

peni to your soul.

Impossible. Was your mother impossible? If justice is impossible how did
it happen that you were possible? Do
you mean to tell me that when Parry hands? Do you mean to tell me that when Carnegie gives away a library your pulse goes down? Do you mean to tell me that when Morgan buys a picture the face of your lead is clouded? Are you deceived by Rockefeller's Bible class? Does Chicago University check the artific of your advance? What do you mean witen your speak of the impossible? Anything is possible to a man with justice in his

heart. The big personal fortunes were possible only because you have been impossible. But the instant you become possible the big personal fortunes will dissipate: The fortunes walt for your word of command. They word of command. They know that you hold their fate absolutely within your will. So far your will has been humble. It has not taken a real ac-count of stock. So far your will has deferred too much to the impossible. Let the impossible become the possible in the will of man. Then no fort

astes. The impossible destroys. The

possible saves.
Impossible. What is possible if this is impossible? What have you got to do with the impossible, anyway? Your whole business is with the possible. this your business to assume that anything, everything, is possible. Is life possible? Very well, then, Justice is possible. For justice is life. Justice is immortality. Are you to cringe and crawl? Are you to concede that theft is possible and that honesty is not possi-ble? Are you to go back to your heart, to your soul, and concede the conten-tion of the exploiter? You have soul enough to dream of justice. Have you not soul enough to live it? If one man may dream may not another man also dream? And when the dear dreams of men become the one dream of man what becomes of the impossible? You what becomes of the impossible? You admit that injustice is possible. But you say that justice is impossible, Do you say that disease is possible and that health is impossible? You admit that property for the individual is possible. But you say that property for all is impossible. Do you say that an occlines is possible and that the sun is

eclipse is possible and that the sun is

mpossible? You admit that work

the egoist is possible. But you say that work the altruist is impossible. Do you say that the foliage of the tree is possible and that the root of the tree s impossible?
Impossible. Before the trade union the trade union was impossible. And now that you have the trade union the thing that is to come after the trade union is impossible. Why should you say that the morning is impossible bese the night is tired? Why should you toast your enemy as possible and set yourself aside as impossible? The impossible is burial. The possible is impossible is burial. The possible is resurrection. Even if the impossible is the impossible you are not supposed to know it. The impossible builds no sinew. The impossible sets no table, smoothes no bed, raises no children. The impossible is blasphemy. The pos-

tible is reverence.

Impossible. Dare you look into the face of any foriorn child and admit that the remedy for that face is impos-sible? That child is civilization. You have got to take the weariness out of that young face. If you fail to do that you fail in everything. No amount of brilliant achievements can compensate for the failure to do this. You have got to do the thing that will clear up that clouded face. The bitter thing. The sweet thing. The thing that is decessary whatever that thing may be. Yes, the impossible thing. The world is always saying: Impossible. But why should you take your cue from world and also say: Impossible We are reducing the area of the im-possible. We are every year surprisng the protest of the world with nev conquests. We explore the unexplora-ble. We outtelescope the telescope. We see miniatures below the last reductions of the microscope. We revise the codes. The possible is always knocking at the door of the impossi-

ole and refusing to be refused.
Impossible? Do not believe it. The ame power that makes private prop-erty possible is to make a better than private property possible. The sam law that injustice invokes we invoke It will not come until we invoke I ight. But when we invoke it righ nothing can prevent the enforcement of its decrees. You may work on while you are being served. You may work on while you are being robbed. But you will hope on, believe on, while you work. And you will see that to the man who works nothing is othing can prevent the enfo nan who works nothing is impossible man who works nothing is impossible. The impossible is opposed to gravitation. The impossible breaks the strings of your harp. The impossible shreds and patches your unistable virtues. The impossible is heaven. The impossible is sterile. The possible is fertile. The possible is fertile. The impossible starves and leaves you for dead. The ble perpetually waters you at the

Impossible. What have you to do You have no right to is treacherous. You have no right to believe that the things you believe to be true are impossible. Your dream of social readjustment is the first intimaion of a new fact. The world is first introduced to new things in the dis-counted dreams of the outcast. But the dreamer who admits that a dream is impossible is not fit to dream. The humanist who admits that humanism is impossible is not fit for the human ties. In the immortal words of the po litical huckster, we are to claim every thing and concede nothing. We are to bring all impossibilities within the pro-cedure of the possible. Until we have done this we are not safe. We are liable to give our case away. We are subject to panic. We are likely to fly in the midst of battle if battles are fought. We are likely to turn back with our pilgrimage only half over We are like suns apologizing for their

light. Impossible? We are to look the universe straight in the eye and find the whole universe possible. For if justice in the universe is impossible how their welfare. But how can you talk to the people of the impossible? You who talk to the people of the impos-sible might as well say fo the people that the universe is dead and that the miverse has forgotten the people in its

CHASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Classiconsciousness is the recogni-tion by an individual of the fact that his interests are bound up in the econ-omic class of which he is a member. On the part of a member of the labor-ing class it also involves a recognition of the historical function of this class, which function is to become the domiwhich function is to become the domi-nant element in society and through control of the various instruments of social rule to abolish all exploitation, involuntary poverty and class domina

THE GOAL

By Jean Jaures.

[Translated for The Worker, from

The first necessary condition to se cure the success of Socialism is to ex-plain distinctly to all its goal and its substance; to dissipate many mis-understandings created by our oppo-nents and some created by ourselves. The Socialist idea is clear and noble.

We find that the present form of property divides our society into two big classes, and that one of these classes, the proletariat, to exist or to use its faculities, is compelled to pay a kind of tribute to the capitalist class. Here is a big mass of people that do not possess anything. Their only resource of life is their labor; and to enable them to toll they would need expensive machinery, raw material, etc., etc., which they do not possess. They are compelled to be at the mercy of another class that owns these means of production—the land, factory, raw material, etc. Of course, the capitalist and owning class, using its power, compels the working class to pay a big chinery. From the product of the workingman's labor it deducts every year rent, profit, and interest.

Thus, in our present society, the product of the workingman's labor does not belong entirely to him. And as in our society, based upon an assistance production. siduous production, the economic activity is an essential function to every human being and as labor is an integral part of the personality, it follows that the workingman's person does not belong entirely to him. alienates a part of his activity, that is, a part of his person, for the benefit of another class. The human right with them is incomplete and mutilated. They cannot do any act in their life

without suffering this restriction of

right, this enslavement of their per-sons. As soon as they leave the shop, mine, factory, where they have left a part of their efforts to create dividends and profits; as soon as they come home to their poor houses where their families are crowded, new efforts, new exploitations to create the rent. At the same time the taxes, under all forms, direct and indirect, devour their meager salaries, already twice devoured; not only to provide for the exenses of our civilization and common neterest but also to secure the crushing service of the rent in the interest of the same capitalist class, or to maintain tremendous and unnec armies. And when, with the armies. And when, with the re-mainder of their salaries so devoured, the workingmen go to buy the neces-sary products for their daily life, and address themselves to the retailer, they must suffer the unnecessary charges of a superabundant class of intermediate agents; if they go to the department store, they have got to pay for the manipulation and distribution of the goods, for an unnecessary army of clerks, and besides to provide a big and cut almost at every step by toll rights so the road of life for the modern toller is obstructed by all kinds of feudal rights imposed by capital. He cannot work, feed himself, or make any move without paying to the capi-tulist and owning class some kind of a

life but even his liberty is entramelled For labor to be really free it is neces sary that the workers should be called to direct it; they must participate in the economic government of the shop just as through universal suffrage, they participate in the political gov-ernment of the country. But the work-ingmen in our present capitalistic or-ganization of labor play only a passive role. They do not decide, they do not contribute in deciding what labor should be done, what use should be nade of the energies to be disposed. It is without their advice, and most of the fime against their will, that the capital created by them starts or sbandons such and such an enterprise They are only the servants of the cand talist class, charged to execute the plans that capital alone determines. And these enterprises conceived and desired by capital the workers must capital. Thus the workers do not co-operate neither in deciding the aim of their labor nor to regulate the mechan-ism under which it is executed. That is to say, that the worker is twice a slave, because he goes to ends that be does not wish and by means that he has not chosen. In this way the same capitalist system that exploits the worker's productive power attacks also

He is not only touched in his own

his liberty. And the worker's person-ality is diminished as his subsistence. And this is not all. The owning and capitalist class form a class only as far as the workingmen are con erned. In itself it is divided and torr by the most eager competition. It has not succeeded to organize and conse quently to discipline production and to regulate it according to the changeerrors only by crises, the terrible conthe march of production, that they by no means determine. Not to be free and be responsible. Not to be asked and be punished. This is the paraand be responsible. and be punished. dexical destiny of the proletariat in this capitalist disorder.

And if capitalism is organized, and even should they succeed by vast trusts to regulate production, they would do it for their own benefit. They would take advantage of this power of unity to impose usury prices upon the community of buyers and the workers will escape from the conse-quences of economic disorder only to

percent the prey of monopoly.

All these miseries, all these injustices arise from the fact that a class has monopolized the means of produc-tion and life and imposes its laws upon another class and the entire social body. We must therefore set free the oppressed class and at the same time the entire society. We must abolish all class differences by transferring to the community the property of the means of production and life which, hopeless the system for which they

being to-day in the hands of a class, are a power of exploitation and oppres-sion. We must substitute for the dis-ordered and abusive domination of the minority the universal co-operation of the people associated in the common property of the means of production and liberty. This is the only way of enfranchising the human race and this is the reason why the essential object of Socialism-communist or collectivist -is to transform the capitalist prop

-is to transform the capitalist prop-erty into social property.

In our present stage of humanity where we find only national organi-isms, the social property will assume the form of a national property. The action of the proletarians will be ex-ercised more and more internationally. ercised more and more internationally, All the different nations that are on the way of evolution will regulate their relations more and more accord-ing to justice and peace. But it is the nation that, for a long time to come, will give the historic frame of Social-ism, the model of unity in which the new justice will be cast.

You must not be surprised that after we have revindicated the liberty of human beings, we make now intervene the community. It is only the com-munity that can set free all the individuals. It is only the community that can provide the means for a free de-velopment of all. The temporary and limited associations can only protect for a short time a small group of individuais. But it is only a general and perma-

nent organization that can guarantee the rights of all individuals without exception, and not only of those now in existence but even of all those to be born in the future.

This universal association imperishable that contains all the human be-ings of a certain portion of the planet and that extends its action for the future generations, is the nation, the community. If we invoke the nation It is to secure the plenitude and uni-versality of individual rights. No human being in any moment of his ex-istence should be left outside of the sphere of his right. No one should be allowed to be the prey or the instrument of another person. No one should be deprived of the positive means of working in freedom without a slavish dependence upon any other person.

It is in the nation that the personal right of all the individuals will find its guarantee to-day, to-morrow, and ever. And if we transfer to the com-munity all that was the private property of the capitalist class, it is not to make an idol of the community, it is not to sacrifice to it the individual liberties. On the contrary, it is to enable it to provide a common basis for all individual activities and individual rights. The social right is for us only the focus for the rights of all individuals. The social property is only the instrument of action made accessible to att.

OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Extract from the Diary of a Boston Carpenter of 1825-Early Attempt to Form Union and Reduce Hours.

The "Public" of Chicago gives the following as being an extract from the old manuscript of a private dlary kept by an intelligent young carpenter liv-ing in New England and New York from September, 1820, to May, 1827. The incidents of the portion here printed took place in Boston in 1825.]

April 12.-This evening I was placed in [a] situation rather more delicate as regarded public affairs than any in as regarded public affairs than any in which I had ever been placed. The causes that led to it were the following: Several of the most respectable journeymen *carpenters having frejourneymen carpenters having fre-quently discussed upon the impro-priety of working so many hours during the longest days in summer, for a day's work, and on the necessity and expediency of limiting the number of hours for a day's work, thereby reducing it to a regular system whereby every mechanick might be enabled to work the exact time specified for his employer, and yet have some leisure time to regulate and make such arrangements in his affairs (especially if he has a family) as are indispensa-bly necessary. The first step taken to effect this was notice given in the public papers that a meeting of the fourneymen carpenters would be holden at Concert Hall, Wednesday, the 12th of April, and solicited punctual attendance. This notice was given about ten about sixty or seventy of the above named met to consult what measures to adopt at the general meeting, and make such arrangements for the same as might be thought proper. The busi-ness done at this amounted simply to the choice of six men chosen as a committee to make some arrangements for next meeting. The day previous to the meeting it [was] proposed by them to nominate me to the chair, not because they supposed me to possess superior abilities for executing the duties of this office, but because they supposed me influenced by an unusual degree of independence, and this idea gross probably from a careless indifference manifested towards those who professed a superiority over me. It was upon the same consideration I consented to accept of the appointment. Our meeting consisted of about eight hundred, cipally journeymen carpenters. eral animated addresses and speeches were given, which seemed to instill into every mind a spirit of unity, of independence, and of utter abborrence to their present mode of despotic servi-tude. About five hundred of the then present became obligated to support the object that called us together, viz., to regulate and establish a day's work to ten hours. The above mentioned to ten hours. The above mentione obligation embraced no more than th pledge of honour from man to man, manifested by subscribing their several names to an instrument stating our resolutions and our reasons therefor. The master carpenters, learning our to counternet them, and (as the subject

however, through their own sagacity but by the bribed, the scandalous, per

jured, traiforous conduct of some of whom we placed implicit confidence. The conduct of these, together with

the insinuations and threats

had enruestly contended. One fainte There may it lie. May the attempt to rear it again never be made but By such hands his are determined to see it either completed, or redemolished by fair and honourable endeavors of a contending foe. May it never again be polluted by those traitorous hands who were first to desert it.

Our » Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Washington Post.

That was a very embarrassing mis-fortune which befell the Hon. Ben-jamin R. Tillman in Kansas the other day. Perhaps he did not particularly feel the loss of the railroad pass, for and pleasant for a really determined United States Senator: the pinch resided, we fancy, in the proclamation of the fact that he had accepted favors from the Octopus.

Of course, it is an understood thing that loud shouting on the stump or on the floors of Congress does not neces sacily mean anything in particular, sardly mean anything in particular, and it is perhaps and to conclude that the louder and more feroclous the uproar the larger the capacity of the shouter for utilizing deadhead privileges. The corporations do not object to glittering generalities which make a statement salldwith his constituents. a statesman solid with his constituents and do no harm of any kind. They hand around the passes, franks, and assorted chalk-marks with unruffled equanimity, and exchange the Roman Augur wink with the other fellows as they amble pleasantly along. If any good fellow can keep himself in office by the simple expedient of blowing off a little hot wind at nothing in particu a bouquet or a sandwich or any other pretty, edible, or money-saying tribute. of course, in a quiet, unostentatious way. Why should not brethren dwell together in affection?

But Hon, Ben Tillman is not an ordinary person. There is a piercing quality in his blasts against the myrmidons of capital. It is true he has never put into concrete form any plan which would do them the very slightest injury if it were actually set in operation. It is equally true that his denunciations, carefully analyzed, disclose about the same old sediment of fustian. Yet his voice is more terrible, his breath more devastating, and the platitudes he utters are dressed in garb so warlike and so fearsome that the money devils are always supposed to flee before him to the deepest jungle Tillman has made for bimself a repu tation-in the South Carolina piney woods, at least-which does not see to lead up to dalliance with capital in its most oppressive form. We appre hend that quite a number of free and enlightened voters in the Palmetto State will shudder when they hear that a Kansas desperado has looted their most beloved Senator and found a railroad corporation's gift secreted in his clothes

The cloud will blow away, of course, Even the haughtlest and most incor-ruptible of sandhillers can be brought to see some virtue in despoiling the Egyptian, and all of them will acknowledge that his acceptance of a pass has not strained the quality or diluted the flerceness of Mr. Tillman's rage.

The Public.

When public opinion and public teachers and statesmen find it so very easy to apologize for niobs that burn men at the stake, and to defend cor-porations that plunder the public, it is not difficult to conceive of excuses for the outbreaks of hard-working men who know that they are robbed but don't understand the trick. When they see legislators bribed by the rich exploiters of their labor, and judges influenced to make judge-made laws for the privileged classes; when they are painfully conscious that this use of wealth which is filehed in part from them, somehow operates to make their condition harder; when uncarned and the dally products of their own toll are diverted from them by those mysterious processes of power which mysterious processes of power which make opportunities for remunerative work so scarce that drudgery is a prize, -when these conditions confro Anyone in the same circumstances would have the same impulse. If they could strike back with dollars would doubtless do so. haven't the dellars to strike so they strike back with bricks. That is all there is to it. They would have no impulse to strike back with bricks if they weren't struck at, below the belt at that, with dollars.

. . . Public pence and protection of private rights from violent attack are the first conditions of social life. Until der and higher respect for private rights It is just as well, however, to remind "law and order" advocates whe lege enabling them to rob peaceably under the forms of law,-it is just as well to remind them, we repeat, that the violent forms of disorder would forms of disorder by which they pros per were abandoned. They say the working classes are in an ugly mood. classes are in a tion long enough to ask themselves whether they, too, would not be in an ugly mood if they worked hard for a lived in luxury upon what work alone can produce.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The class struggle is a struggle be ween those who have and those who have not; a struggle between those who do not produce and those who do who do not produce and those who do produce; a struggle between those who take and those who make; a struggle between those who exploit and those who resist exploitation; a struggle be tween the capitalist class, continue to exploit in ord dieness and luxury, and the working class, which must put an end to the struggle by revolutionizing in the in-terest of the working class the entire structure of industrial society.—Sydi ney People.

THE NEED OF A NATIONAL MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

By A. M. Simons.

the previous ones. It may be that said nothing in any of them worthy of attention, but if the municipal prob-lem in the Socialist Party is of importance then the method of its solution is something which is pressing for con-sideration. I am convinced that util-mately we shall be forced to follow the example of the Socialists of several of the European countries and organize a department of the party for the specia department of the party for the special department of the questions which consideration of the question. arise out of municipal action.

It is not enough to elaborate a pro gram, although the formation of such program is the first step towards even an intelligent discussion of the matter, to say nothing of intelligent

The preparation of such a program should not be left to the hurried action of a national convention. It is unfor-tunate that we have followed the example of capitalist parties in thus formulating our platforms in the rush and confusion of political conventions With capitalist parties, such action is The platform is simply to "get in on," not to "stand on," and so mands only the services of clever ditical schemers. But the Socialist platform is supposed to contain an epitome of a social philosophy, and should be prepared with greatest care.
As one who helped to formulate our
present national platform I know that was impossible to give it the careful studious consideration that such a document deserves. It was written "between two days" by comrades who were busy with regular convention work on both of the days between which they wrote the platform. There came the hasty confusion, partisan dis cussion, not to say wrangling, on the convention floor and its adoption.

Such work as this will produc much better results when dealing only with the generalities and familia rases of which a national platform ust be composed than when forming definite answers to concrete question such as must make up a municipal program. Hence it is that the writing o such a program requires a long discus sion of the various points involved by as large a number of comrades as po sible. This discussion should not be simply a rehashing of old generalities The time is now here to deal with special phases of subjects, peculiar problems, and definite applications of Socialist doctrine. I have a collection of several hundred Socialist pamphiets that have been published during the last few years, and if about a doz them were selected the remainder might almost as well be thrown away so far as any addition which they have made to Socialist knowledge is con-cerned. Not that such literature is use-less. The fact that I have done my share in producing it is proof of my belief that it is necessary. But I do now seriously question whether much of the space in our periodicals, and particu-larly those which circulate among Socialists, might not be better used than by repeating over and over again the same old phrases. In our more perma-nent literature it is certain that the time has come when the person who wishes to write a pamphlet or book should cease to attempt to restate what Marx, Engels, Hyndman, Kautsky, Lafargue, Liebknecht, not to men tion a host of American writers, have probably stated at least as well as he can state it, but should select some one phase of his subject and seek to bring new material, new thought, nev light to its consideration, and perhap to arrive at new and better conclusion than those now held. This is the method of scientific advance in all line of thought. The biologist does not tell over and over again the general prin-ciples of evolution. When he meets a beginner ignorant of these things he refers him to the writings of Darwin. Wallace, Huxley or some of their nu-merous "popularizers." In the mean-time, if he be a true scientist, he seeks to apply those principles in new fields

knowledge.
So it is in the field of municipal ac tion by Socialists. There is constant the function of our "soap-box orators, our propaganda papers, our handbill and cheaper pamphlets. This is a work which is of greatest importance and one in which I shall always be willing and giad to do my share.

and to add to the sum total of human

who are converted to Socialism, who are convinced of its success, who are are convinced of its streess, who are ready for that success and have no babyish fears of victory, should move on to a consideration of the specific problems which confront us. should have a literature on municipa lems as they exist to-day. This doe not mean a literature on what we want the capitalists to do while they are in power, for with this we are only very alighty if at all converged as Social slightly, if at all, concerned as So ists. But it does mean that the So offices, and the very many more who will be holding them in the near future should have some definite guide as to the best course to pursue, and above all should have at their disposal al-possible information as to facts bear-fing upon any question in which they are interested. The problems which changing. Hence they cannot be for told by any convention. They are is They are in once apparent. Right here let m to express my deepest disgust the egotistic ignorance which a saide all such questions with ssurance that Socialist officials fug to the interests of the workers," as if the parrot-like squawking of this phrase would enable the official to know what were the interests of the working class in every complex instance.

I am firmly convinced that the sub-ject matter of this article is of in-finitely greater importance than either working-class interests may be bes working-class interests may be best conserved that I am lead to propose cial mission the field of municipa activity by Socialists. The plan which seems to me the best is modeled to seems to me the best is mountained some degree upon the one in existence of its in Belgium, although some of its features are to be found in other coun-

ie I suggest as especially pplicable to this country.

If the work is to have any continuity at all there must be a permanent sec-retary who should be located in the office of the national headquarters. This secretary should be a man who has made a special study of municipal problems, preferably an attorney who could assist in the settling of legal problems as to municipal autonomy, relations to corporations, questions of taxation, franchises, etc. Now I an frank to say I know of no such com rade and it is probable we shall have to take someone without these qualifi-cations and let him acquire them after

election—the common practice in pro-letarian organizations anyhow. He should make the national office a headquarters of material bearing on muni cipal questions, and should act as a center of communication for the other purposes described later.

The committee should have only ad-

visory powers, and hence its make-up is of less importance than if it had mandatory powers. It should include all Socialists elected to office in municipalities, and for these membership should be compulsory. Locals should see to it that such officials performed their work in the committee and reported all getion to the local organiza ion. Such other persons might be think advisable, and as would agree to perform such tasks as might be of help in the work of the committee. In case of any disputed question it could be submitted to the members of the committee for discussion and the opinions of the various members published either in existing publications or in some periodical dealing with muncipal affairs in particular.

As, with the increase in the number of Socialist officers in municipalities the committee became cumbersome in size it could easily be divided along tral national organization for those purposes where such a wider co-operation might be advisable. Should the process of obtaining the conquest of the public powers extend itself over a score of years (which personally I hardly think probable) we would find such an organization of greatest value and it would develop and grow in various directions as occasion demands. On the other hand, should the ordinating organization would be even greater, in order to meet the almost

place of any local means of control. I would be the last to want to relax the necessity of local participation in the duties and responsibilities of Socialist municipal action, or to decrease the educational work that is done as the membership by such participation. But many times the questions under discussion extend across local lines; again they have already been met and settled in other cities, or again the local Socialist movement may be mo-mentarily in the hands of those for whose action the national organization would not care to stand spe

a committee as I propose would meet all these emergencies and demands. It is probable that very soon the committee would find itself called upon of great advantage if such a publication were under the control of the na ganda papers, for most of these deal only with matters on which Socialists are generally agreed, notwithstanding the efforts which are sometimes made to show horrible deviations from orthooxy. Again they are matters on which there is a great mass of Socialist public opinion and general information, which will tend to pre-vent any extensive deviation from the straight and narrow path. But in the field of municipal activity we are still almost wholly in the formative period. It is a field which is peculiarly beset with confusion, and subject to compromise. It is one where the local in-fluences which would tend to distract have, however, almost no influence nationally, and a nationally managed organ might easily be, in most cases, above the turmoil of conflict around any one question and could work and

reason free from these untoward infor the publication of special discus sions by "experts" in the various fields. It could call for articles as to the pos-sible work of Socialist officials in relasible work of Socialist officials in rela-tion to education, housing, the unemployed, police, management of munici-pal industries, disposal of sewage and cleaning the streets (for even these things will still have to be done by Sochilists and there are right and wrong ways to do them). When necessary it could assist in focussing attention, knowledge and effort upon any partic-ular locality or problem that might demand consideration. At the same time it would quickly develop into a source of the very best possible sort of propa-ganda material in municipal camganda paigns.

to me in this connection and which might fall within the field of the subproches aside all such questions with the assurance that Socialist officials which assurance that Socialist officials are detered will simply "act according to the interests of the workers," as f the parrot-like aquawking of this phrase would enable the official to thouse what were the interests of the working class in every complex instance.

It is just because of the complexity

coming together and comparison of views and experiences would be of tre-menduous educational and propaganda value. If such a gathering could be arranged it should be planned in ac-cordance with the meetings of the various gatherings of scientists, rather than like the capitalist political con-ventions. Certain comprises should be ventions. Certain comrades should be requested to prepare papers upon specific subjects and these should be requested to prepare papers upon specific subjects and these should be followed (as it is unnecessary to say they would be in a Socialist meeting) by the fullest discussion. The whole proceedings when published would constitute a text-book of greatest value for Carlanter.

for Socialists. I have worked out these suggestion try may have time to think them over (If they consider them worthy of thought) before the next national con-vention. If at that time the delegates ere assembled find anything of value in them perhaps they can be worked into better form and take shape in some things that may prove helpful to

THE MORAL STATUS OF STRIKE-BREAKERS.

John Eills, in The Ariel.

give I unto you."-The Nazarene.

Not I. But the Worldsonl. I wish it might be given through

Perhaps it may be given through

My object is to inspire you to lister labor, with the world of the worker. Hence it will be what the ethicists call a categorical command; while ad-dressed to the individual it will be of universal application.

The moral nature grows. Codes of morality become more enlightened as the ages speed, and also simpler. Without speculating as to what we were originally, it is certain that we have originally, it is certain that we have now attained to a gentler moral sensi-bility than that possessed by our race at certain discernible epochs of the past. And in the days in which you and I are privileged to live, Beloved, it is equally certain that we are attaining a finer and better sensibility still. It is to this great fact, overlooked amids the matter-clatter of our times, yet already bursting with optimism, that it am inviting your attention.

This higher moral consciousness of

our day is the Comrade Consciousness of the Workers. True, it is not yet universal. But it is far more than a promise. It is here. As a result of the travail of a century it is here. Its chiefest visible appearing is in the moral unity of trades unionism and its growing solidarity of sympathy g all sorts of workers the world It is the Great Understanding, to supplant the great misunderstanding. Who can doubt it when 150,000 members of one craft, of all nationall-ties, stand together voluntarily for months as in the coal strike, insisting on an approach toward justice, while an undoubted majority of a mighty nation looks on encouragingly and will-ingly suffers for their sake? What a spectacle for those who love the Good! And where could such a sight be seen outside the labor unions to-day? Nowhere before have so many men stood as one except under the compulsory

discipline of war.

But who are these standing aloof, these whom the president of a great university is reported to have pro nounced fair types of modern herolsm, -the men who break the strike? Chiefly they are those upon whom the new moral light has not yet dawned, benighted souls, blind followers of the At the best they are but vivals of an old order, reflecting a light that is dim, and whoever is least in the new is greater than they. At the worst they are renegades to the new light,—as many of them as see it but do not wish to walk by it. They are still saying, as in monomania, like the less enlightened of the masters whom they serve: "I will work where I please, work when I please and for

whom I please." As if there could be any moral sanction in such a shibboleth -the symp tom of moral atrophy. Had it there could not have been found faith upon the earth. To be sure these Where-I-Pleases still have a legal sanc-tion. Law ever lags behind onstriding Justice. And to be sure no one has either legal or moral right to use aggressive violence upon them. So much is in our permanent store of moral achievement. But these Where-I-Pleases should nevertheless retire and make room for the Please-the-Peoples.
A higher and larger principle than theirs is the Common Good. So they must learn to wait and take their place in the line. They are afflicted with that modern insulty called "Pushing to the front." When a strike is on, when the struggling souls to whom they should be comrades are appealing for judgment to the glorious unfolding Conscience of the World, looking for the New Commandment, these pushers when they should be lifters choose to flaunt the banners of an unsocial egoism. They could turn to the head-quarters of their craft and escape distress. But they do not wish to act with their fellowmen. They mean to get ahead of others at whatever cost, stupidly selling the son of man. In effect they would preclude the Great Appenl and stop the functioning of the moral world. They do not see the tide. They are disturbers of the Court of

Justice. They must be quiet and listen, and they will hear the Judge saying something like this:
"Thou shaft work together dilligently for the common good."

So, with Markham:-"Come, clear the way, then, clear the way: Blind creeds and kings have had their day. Break the dead branches from the

path: Our hope is in the aftermath-Our hope is in heroic men, Star-led to build the world again. To this event the ages rent Make way for Brotherhood, make for Man!"

PATRONIZE QUE ADVERTIZER

ANOTHER LOCKOUT.

Manufacturers' Association Compels "Shut-Bown" of Firms that Had Surrendered in Glass Workers' Strike

The glass workers of New York City are getting an object lesson in united and drastic class action from the organized bosses of that trade, Locals 25, 30, and 34 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers have been on gamated Glass Workers have been on strike for ten weeks, not for any im-provement of their condition, but to resist the proposed increase of 15 per, cent, in the amount of work to be required of them and the proposed intro-duction of a "recommendation certifi-cate" system—to plain words, a black; listing device. Of the thirty-one shon affected, twelve gave in and agreed to withdraw the offensive propositions. Six of these establishments belonged to the Metropolitan Mirror Manufacto the Metropolitan Mirror Manufac-timers' Association, the employers' or-ganization dominated by the Pittsburg-Glass Company. The Association promptly came down hard on the firms that had surrendered, with the result that four of them ordered a "shut-down"—not a lockout, of course—last Monday, and the other two forfeited their means in the Association. The their money in the Association. The object of this move is obviously to cut off the support of the remaining strikers, as the men at work were paying 10 per cent, of their wages to help their striking brothers.

We have not heard Mr. Jerome nor any other Republican or Democratic

"friends of labor" raising their voices against this infamous act. A Social Democratic administration, consist-ently with its principles, would instantly have begun legal proceedings against the capitalists who thus conspire to deprive workingmen of the right to work. But the majority of the toilers of New York at the last election decided to put the whole political power into the hands of the employing elass, and the treatment they are now getting is just the result they should have expected.

A NORMAL INCIDENT.

Pennsylvania Railroad Swells Profit by Discharging Hundreds of Men and Increasing the Tasks of Those Re maining.

A "Times" special from Pittsburg ancounces that the Pennsylvania Rallroad is rapidly reducing its working force and by Sept. 1 will have discharged 1,500 men. An officer of the company, being interviewed, said:
"It is not an unusual thing to re-

trench by reducing the working force, Our lines are doing as much busines as ever. * * Our trains have greater carrying capacity than formerly. Owing to the introduction of larger cars, more powerful locomotives, and better siding facilities, the economy in the improvements we have made is just becoming apparent, and time will show in the decreased operating ex-

All of which is very fine from the point of view of the stockholders and bondholders of the Pennsylvania Rail-road. The payroll will be diminishedwithout reducing the income, so that bigger dividends can be declared and prosperity will reign triumphant. Meanwhile, the remaining railway

mployees will have to work harder nder a greater physical and nervous strain' and with greater danger to health and life. Also the fifteen hun dred men turned off will have to hunt for other jobs, using up their savings if they have any, until they get poo enough to offer to work for lower wages and so become a club in the em-ployers' hands to strike another blow at the working class.

ist point of view, from any point of view but that of the Socialist. It is the normal working out of capitalism-more unemployed, harder work for those e mployed, then smaller wages and all along bigger and bigger profits. So it will go on until we have Socialism. Then, as equipment is improved. we will lighten the burdens of all the vention make it possible-none need be overworked and none need stand idle and hungry.

THE BURDEN OF LABOR.

The earth is a gift. Raw material in its first analysis

osts oothing. All cost is labor cost.

That which becomes food and ent and shelter and sids art and elence is rightfully tagged with a price only when labor has summ it from the ground or transformed it, and the price it should bear is laber's true reward. All cost above the laber ost of giving form and place to a product is tribute to non-producers.

The capitalistic system, descending through the feudal system from slavery, is the grandson of slavery, in-heriting all the most arbitrary and domineering qualities of its forefather.

The masters are supreme. They claim the earth. They fix a tax on ray material before it is produced. They add a profit to it after it is produced. And the various fifbutes it takes on in a multitude of exchanges as it passes from parasite to parasite often exceeds the reward of labor a hundred

So labor can purchase but a mite. Capitalists confiscate the lion's Their subjects are most perfect

The slave knew he was a slave: the feudal serf tugged at his chain; but the wage-slave imagines he is a free-He is weary; he is blind. He canus

follow his product, as stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages, rents, interest, divi-dends, profits, salaries and taxes de-your it. He is thankful for the little that returns to him, dirty and adulter-sted, and never ceases to produce more as long as the masters permit. High, within a charmed circle, sil-the crowned and applauded masters. To the outer risk of this circle the in-

borers are allowed to advance and de-posit their burdens.

First Laborers "Your worships, as my daily tribute, I bring \$10 worth of

The Musterer "Is that all? It it see E. out St.

WHAT BEN HANFORD SAYS

OF "THE SOCIALIST ARMY."

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"Some of us can read good counsel and act according thereto, which is creditable and beneficial. "These latter can get great help from Lee's pamphlet, 'The

Socialist Army,' which gives good advice, and, better still, 'the reason why," and would be of immense value to the Socialist movement if carefully read by every 'Wrinkled Veteran' and 'Young

"The Socialist Army" is a sixteen page pamphlet, pocket size, which is issued by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, and sold at 2 cents a copy or 75 cents a hundred copies, postpaid. Every local or branch should get a supply and give a copy to every new member joining the party.

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were not for your family we wouldn't allow you to work. For its sake here is fifty cents for food, twenty-five cents for fuel, clothes, medicines, etc., and twenty-five cents which you can hand back-to us for rent."

"Lori bless your worship!"
The second laborer contributes \$10
worth of clothing and the third laborer offers as much shelter. They receive the same treatment and retire with deep oleisance and thanks.

The fourth laborer brings education

and the fifth entertainment. These fare a little better, provided they agree to so interpret the arts and sciences as to befuddle the first three and keep them in subjection. All masters and their flunkeys; all

eapitalisis, landlords, usurers, brokers, renl estate dealers, insurance men, drummers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, commission men; all soldiers, ser vants, officials, policemen, detectives judges, lawyers, sports, gamblers criminals, and their keepers—all these contribute to the burden of labor. For labor is the Affas on whose shoulders rests the world Sustainer

he is and, by unnatural doom, also the sufferer—the Prometheus, upon whose entrails, forever renewed, the ever gathering vultures feed!

The slave system and the feudal sys-tem, both in one, could never exhibit in their palmiest days such a horde of parasitie as are now feasting upon la-bor in these days of capitalist pros-

A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socilalism," words and music Does labor murmur? The answer comes back: "Do you not live?" "But, if I am disabled-if I die?"

ays latter.

The masters reply: "The poorhou and Potter's field, if you are docile. If not the workhouse and the dissecting table are too good for you."—Wm. R. Fox, in the Toiler,

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Standing advertisements of Trade Union and other Societies will be inserted unde this heading at the rate of \$1 per line pe

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 19. Office and
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of the Committee of the Co

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johness of America. Meets early Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 235 E. 255 atrect, New York. Pinnneid Secre-tary, J. T. Kelly, 2 Marshai street, Metro-politan, L. 1. Hevording Secretary, Jos. Noetter, 777 E. Both street.

CARL. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Taesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhonse, 200 East 86th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 275 Central avenue, Je. * y Cl y, N. J. INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. I. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marka Place. Extentive meeting every ist a 4 3rd Thursday. Office 115 Nassaw as hoom 99.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a, m., in Link's Haitl, 231 E. Suth street, New York, All Scandinavians are wel-come. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 302-Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn.

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USEFUL WORKS. The following list comprises a few titles selected from the Social Sete Series, published in England, The books are all cloth-bound.

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SOCIALIST THUMPH IN GERMANY

NEW YORK CITY.

Ticket Completed in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond.

Candidates Are Men Who Have Proved Their Faithfulness to Labor's Cause -All Is Now Ready for an Energetic

The county convention of the Social Democratic Parts of New York County and the borough convention for Manhattan were held in the W. E. A. Clubbouse, 206 E. Eighty sixth stres inst Saturday evening. J. G. Kanely occupied the chair at the former gath-ering and Lorenzo D. Mayes at the latter, while E. S. Egerton acted as se retary for both. The assembly district

organizations were well represe Edward Cassidy, a member of Six," was chosen to head the per of "Bis ticket as candidate for Sheriff. For Justice of the Supreme Court, the choice fell to Henry L. Slobodin, Richard Bock, of the Lithographers' Union was chosen for President of the Bo ch of Manhattan. All of the candi dates are well known for their active service in the Socialist movement and add to the strength of the city ticket minated in July.

IN KINGS COUNTY.

Bood County and Borough Candidates Are Chosen and a Red-Hot Campaign Is Now to Bugin,

G. Greenwood presided over the Social Democratic convention of Kings County, held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceun, last Saturday, and William

The candidates chosen are: For Sheriff, Fred S. Lackenneher; for County Clerk, Jos. A. Weil; for Register, Thos. A. Hopkins; for District At-torney, Warren Atkinson. Cortes W. Cavanaegh was nominated for Presi-

dent of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The work of propaganda in King The work of propaganta in the gen-is going on well and now that the gen-gral ticket is completed an active po-litical campaign will be started. The candidates are all highly satisfactory any everything promises well for this

TICKET IN RICHMOND.

Borough and County Candidates Chosen by Social Democrats of Staten Island.

The Social Democratic Party coun ty and borough conventions of Rich nd, held at Stapleton on Friday of last week, nominated the following candidates: For President of the Bor ough, Christopher Ward; for Sheriff, Christian Legrand. Both of them are active trade unionists as well as tried and true Socialist comrades.

On Saturday a large public meeting was held, addressed by Frederick Krafft and Christopher Ward. The oldparty politicians were challenged to meet representatives of the Social Democratic Party in debate, but it is likely that they will think that "discre tion is the better part of valor" and avoid the meeting. Judged either by the attention and applause or by the number of party pamphlets sold and subscriptions taken for The Worker, the meeting was a great success. ers will follow. Richmond is wak

"SINEWS OF WAR."

Money Needed at Once to Carry on the Campaign in New York City-Don't Delay.

Vellow 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 working class. We call upon you to look back over the history of the nt "Reform" administration and to recognize that it has done no m for our class than did the Tamms administration that preceded it. Wher ever the interests of Capital and Labor are in conflict the Republicans and the Democrats and the "Reformterests of Capital. The organiza-tion of the capitalists in Trusts and Combines, in Landlords' Associations and Merchants' Associations and Employers' Associations has gone steadily on, with the consent or the approval of old-party leaders. Your organizations restrained lawlessness of the ex-ploiters and the perversion of the law itself to their service. Here, as in every other part of the world, the wage-workers stand face to face with mbination of the most powerful a combination of the most powerful interests for our enslavement, and only by prompt and united political action

our liberty be established. The Social Democratic Party carries on a great campaign of education to unite the working class at the polls. eds your help in that work and the great corporations will c tribute to the campaign funds of both old parties, for the purpose of corrupt in and confusing and dividing the voters, so we call upon you, our fellow workingmen of every trade, to con cratic Party, that the light of knowl

"The City for the Workers!" is ou

Send all monies to the Financia Secretary of the Campaign Committee C. A. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street Borough of Manhattan. Previously acknowledged\$75.00

ontributions at once. The Campaign Committee needs money immediately while the bulk of our funus comes in 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 nber that the Secretary also expects some larger bills of all shades—even orange colored. Ali mon-ies will be acknowledged in The Work-er and "Volkszeitung." One-half of all amounts contributed from Manhattan and Bronx will be turned over by the Campaign Committee to Local New

POLILICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic voters is called to the following notices of political conventions:

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS-

The Assembly District conventions to nominate candidates for members of Assembly in Kings County will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at 7 p. m., in all the Assembly Districts of Kings

BROOKLYN BOROUGH ALDER-MANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Aldermanic District convention to nominate candidates for Aldermen 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 of the Supreme Court for the Second District of the State of New York will be held on Saturday, August 29, 1903, at 8 p. m., in the La-bor Lycenm, 949-955 Willoughby ave-Borough of Brooklyn, City of

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

Election Law.

The Second Judicial District takes in the following counties: Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Nas-sau, Suffolk, Orange, Rockland,

Sau, Suffolk, Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, and Putnam. Party organizations in the above counties will see that they are repre-sented at the convention.

BRONX BOROUGH.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of the Bronx to nominate candidates for public offices to be voted for at the ensuing election. will be held on Friday, Aug. 28, at p. m., in the clubhouse of Bronx Bo ough Workingmen's Educational Asse ciation, 3309 Third avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York.

RICHMOND BOROUGH ALDER

The Aldermanic District conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held on Friday, August 28, in all the Aldermanic Districts of the Bor ough of Richmond.

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of the Social Demo cratic Party to nominate candidates for members of Assembly will be held on Saturday, August 29, in the following Assembly Districts in the County

of New York: 1st, at 250 Spring street, restaurant. 2d, at 184 William street, office of

Volkszeitung." 3d, at 126 Varick street, residence of

4th, at 232 E. Broadway, club rooms 5th, at 235 W. Fourth street, resi

dence of P Flaeschel.

6th, at 373 Broome street, residence of Mick 7th, at 204 W. Fifteenth street, elec-

trical shop. 8th, at 280 Broome street, club 9th, at 255 W. Twenty-seventh

treet, plumber shop.
10th, at 120 E. Third street, cigar

11th, at 413 Ninth avenue, upholsterer shop. 12th, at 103 Broome street, office of

14th, at 202-204 First avenue, residence of Burlich.
15th, at 408 W. Fiftieth street, show

16th at 206 E. Fourth street, resi-

17th, at 559 E. Fiftieth street, resi-18th, at 614 E. Seventeenth street

21st, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred clubhouse.

23d, at N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, lodge rooms. 24th. at 152-156 E. Fifty-fourth street, Brevoort Hall, main entrance.

25th, at 186 E. Twenty-fourth street ailor store. z 27th, at 260 W. Forty-first street, residence of Haerdtner.

28th, at 1497 Avenue A, meeting

29th, at 983 Sixth avenue, residence

30th, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, 32d at 220 E. One Hundred and Sec-

ond street, residence of J. Cohen. 83d, at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of Dr. Ingerman. 84th, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, ball. 35th, at 3809 Third avenue, club

MANHATTAN AND BRONX ALDER-MANIC CONVENTIONS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

Conventions of the Social Dem Party, to nominate candidates Districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan

2d, at 184 William street, office of 3d, at 126 Varick street, resider

4th, at 232 E. Broadway, club rooms 5th, at 235 W. Fourth street, resilence of Flaeschel.

6th, at 373 Broome street, residence 7th, at 204 W. Fifteenth street, ele 8th, at 280 Broome street club.

9th, at 255 W. Twenty-seventh street lumbing shop. 10th, at 120 E. Third street, cigar

11th, at 413 Ninth avenue, upholstery 12th, at 113 Broome street, office of

13th, at 342 W. Forty-second street necting hall. 14th, at 202-204 First avenue, resi

ence of Burlich. 15th, at 405 W. Fiftieth street, show 16th, at 266 E. Fourth street, res

dence of Graff.

17th, at 559 W. Fiftieth street, residence of Firnen 18th, at 614 E. Seventeenth street

20th, at 3011/4 E. Twenty-sixth street 21st, at Colonial Hall, one Hundred

and First street and Columbus avenue 23d, at 241 E. Forty-second street

24th, at N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, lodge rooms. 26th, at 152-156 E. Fifty-fourth

street, Brevoort Hall, main entrance. 27th, at 136 E. Twenty-fourth street, tailor store. 29th, at 260 W. Forty-first street,

esidence of Haerdine 30th, at 1497 Avenue A, meeting

31st, at 983 Sixth avenue, residence of Frank Harth. 32d, at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, club

35th, at 220 E. One Hundred and Sec nd street, residence of J. Cohn. 36th, at 131 E. One Hundred and

Twelfth street, office of Dr. Ingerman 38th, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, hall. 39th, at 3309 Third avenue, club

43d, at Morris Park Road and Taylo street, Deile's Hotel, Westchester. 44th, at Tenth street and White Plains Road, Helde's Hotel, Williams bridge.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4. Conventions of the Social Dem Party, to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held on Friday Sent 4, in the following places and districts in the boroughs of Manhattan and the

22d, at 279 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth street, residence of Kanely. 25th, at 1708 Amsterdam avenue, resi lence of P. Dursch.

37th, at 61 E. One Hundred and Thirtieth street, residence of Rove. 40th, at 919 E. One Hundred and

Sixty-third street, residence of Wiss 41st, at 619 Morris avenue, shoe

> J. GERBER. Campaign Secretary.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS

Conventions of the Social Democratic Party, to nominate candidates for Jus-tices of the Municipal Court for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, will be held on Friday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m., at

he following places: 12th Municipal Court District, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. 13th Municipal Court District, at 232

E. Broadway, club rooms J. GERBER.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The secretaries of the following as embly districts are requested to sen in their addresses to the Campaign Sec retary at once and further to answer communications sent them by the Cam-paign Secretary: 4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 26th, 31st, and

Some of the Brooklyn secretaries also are negligent and if they do not answer at once will have to be called on in the same way next week. Secretaries will please remember that

13th, at 342 W. Forty-second street, depends on the replies we get and that,

Campaign Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street

ROCHESTER. (Continued from page 1.)

or for the city, including printing, to performed by union workmen at un ion wages and hours of work, but in no case shall a day's work consist of more than eight hours, or the wage ess than two dollars per day.

be used to break strikes or interfere with strikers in the peaceful excise of

to be furnished free to all children, and children of poor parents to be furnish

municipal coal yard, coal to be sold at Full County Ticket.

The Monroe County convention met immediately on the adjournment of the city convention. Courade Martindale ided and Comrade Bechtold was secretary. Nominations were made as follows: For County Clerk, E. M. Ely of the Clerks' Union: for Special Cour ty Judge, J. A. Logie, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; for Superintendent of the Poor, Julius Hoestrey, o the Lithographers' Union. Comrade: Lippelt, Hammen, and Bechtold were chosen as a committee to fill vacancies.

Prospects Ar: Bright.

Prospects are bright for the Social Democratic Party this year. Social m is more talked of than ever before and the party organization is in good con 'ition to carry on its educational cam

paign.
Three large strikes—of machinists

carpenters, and butcher workmen-are in progress and the incidents of e struggles are doing much to make

clear to the workers that S is the only way to pence and freedon unions are among the delicate attentions by which the bosses and the oldcultivate harmony between Capital Nothing short of a doubling of the Social Democratic vote--which was 2,100 last time-is needed to bring these arrogant masters to their

The party has headquarters at 3261/2 Joseph avenue. Here is a free reading room well supplied with literature, and all workingmen and women are invited to avail themselves of it and to become acquainted with the active comrades of the Social Democratic Party. Let all fall in line for work. There is much to be done and good results are assured.

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 27. Mulberry and Bayard streets, 2d A. D. Speaker: Angelo De Luca, in Stanton and Ludlow streets, 6th and

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28. N. W. corner Stanton and Columbia streets, 16th A. D. Speakers: Cohen, Gldden, Kirshenbaum, Korn and Babitz,

Maple and Jerome avenues, Annexed Districts. Speaker: Angelo De Luca, in Italian. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20. S. W. corner Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers:

Sackin and Dobsevage. Norfolk and Houston street, 6th-10th Spring and Thompson streets, 1st-3d-

5th A. D. Speaker: Angelo De Luca, MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

N. W. corner Fourth street and Avenue C. 16th A. D. Speakers: Havidon One Hundred and Fifteenth street and First avenue, 32d A. D.

S. W. corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Cassidy. TUESDAY, SEPT. 1. N. E. corner Ninety-eighth street a Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Phil-

lins and Karlinsky WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2. N. W. corner Fiftieth street and Eighth avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers: Cole and Panken N. W. corner Thirty-ninth street and

Tenth avenue, 13th A. D. Speakers: Phillips and Searing. THURSDAY, SEPT. 3. S. W. corner Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5. S. W. corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Dobsevage.

N. E. corner Ninety-eighth street and

Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Sackin and Paulitsch.

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, AUGUST 28. Bath avenue and Bay Eighteentl

Dykeman and Van Brunt streets. Speakers: Droste and Dooley. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. Redford avenue and Hancock street

Speakers: Kearns and others. Richmond. SATURDAY, AUGUST 29. Bay and Canal streets. Speakers

PARTY NEWS.

irade John Spargo addressed an open-air meeting in Peckskill on Aug. Peekskill and at Verplanck's Point where an effort to effect organization will be made.

conventions of the Social Democratic Party of Westchester County held at Mount Vernon on Aug. 22. Fi locals were represented by twenty-two delegates. Dr. Bauerberg of Yonkers presided, with Comrade Simmonds of Peekskill as secretary. Comrad Woods of Mount Vernon welcomed the delegates and Comrade Lehner of Venkers rocks Yonkers spoke on the question of a party paper. The ticket noming consists of Charles H. Hahn of Peeks-kill for Sheriff, Paul J. Bauerberg of Yonkers for Coroner, and George Lam son of Mount Vernon for State Sena tor. Delegates were elected to the judicial district convention to be held in Brooklyn on Aug. 29. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the state and national platforms of the party, p and urging the continuance of the good propaganda and organization work being done by the locals in the

The Social Democratic city of 17. The following were nominated to head the city ticket: For Mayor, Frederick Cassens; for City Judge, Geo. C. Chedenyne; for Justice of the Peace, Wm. R. Chappell. Comrade Cassens is a cabingtmaker, is an official of the Kranken Kasse, and a member of sev eval other organizations, and is highly respected among the working people of Yonkers. A better man could not be found to head our city ticket. We

Comrade Pieldman held a very suc-

sie on Aug. 21, and it is now hoped

New York City.

At the meeting of the Executive committee of Local New York, on Aug. 20, a communication was re-ceived from the 8th A. D., enclosing a ceived from the 8th A. D., enclosing : list of candidates nominated. Organ izer instructed to notify the district that their convention was irregular and that a new convention must be held, properly advertised, and that only members in good standing can be nominated and that the campaign organizer reported that the joint meet ing of agitation district committees was very successful, about sixty delegates being present. It was there decided that the West Side Agitation District meeting shall be organized as a delegate body, same as the others. The matter of speakers was left to the organizer, and the question of leaflets to the campaign secretary. The Italian leaflet has been printed and is for sale at \$2.50 per thousand. Comrade De Luca has been speaking every night. The organizer was instructed to presere a circular letter to the agitation districts dealing with the manner of raising funds for themselve The organizer's financial report from July 27 to Aug. 19 showed receipts \$73,77, and expenditures \$62,70. delegates to the Executive and Cam-palga-Committee of Greater New York reported that Kings County in structed its delegates to withdraw it Local Manhattan and Bronx insist upon the campaign secretary acting a its organizer. The delegates to the Campaign Committee were instructed to propose that the campaign secretary shall have charge of all meetings for campaign and agitation in Greater York. The organizer was instructed to send appropriate literature to all new members as they are admitted by the General Committee, The Yorkville Agitation Committee reported that it needs a Jewish circular and a speaker for a meeting intended to be held to organize a Jewish branch in the \$2d A. D. Bronx reported holding three successful meetings a week, Campaign Committee is corresponding ments for the campaign. Comrade Malkiel reported on terms of excursion to Greenwood Lake. It was decided to arrange an excursion to Greenwood Lake on Sept. 20 or 27 if the General Committee approves it, Comrade Malkiel to make arrangements. Future

meetings will be held on Tuesdays. At the last meeting of the Murray Hill Agitation Committee the delegate to the Executive Committee was in-structed to bring before that body the question of organizing singing and glee clubs to be used at outdoor meet-The delegates from various as districts have a committee appointed to trade unions, singing societies, Krankenkasse and other working-class or gressive labor organizations already meet at the headquarters of the Murray Hul Agitation Commit

At the meeting of the City Executive and Campaign Committee of Greater New York on Aug. 19, a lette from Comrade Critchlow, manager of Father McGrady, was read, informing the committee that its offer of \$75 per week for Comrade McGrady's services -he to pay his own expenses-was unsatisfactory and could not be con-sidered. It was decided to inform Comrade Critchlow that the offer re-mains open should McGrady come East. An order for 150,000 copies of Hanford's leaflet "What Working-men's Votes Can Do" was placed with the Co-operative Press. It was re-ported that the Committee on Platform elected at the city convention would have the municipal platform ready on Aug. 28 and would constitute a permanent committee on literature during the campaign. Campaign Sec retary Gerber was instructed to con municate with Comrades I. W. Brown of Connecticut, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Frank Sleverman, J. Mahlon Barnes, Fred Long, and others to ascertain whether and on what terms their services as speakers could be secured for a week or more during the campaign. All comrades who received subscription lists directly from the Campaign Com mittee are requested to turn in all moneys collected as soon as possible. Anyone desiring to retain list for fun ther collections can settle on account

with Financial Secretary Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street. At the last meeting of the Young ple's Social Democratic Club of Weigl were chosen as delegates to the Labor Lyceum Association. Ten dol hars was appropriated for the cam-paign fund. The club is now distrib-nting 125 copies of The Worker each week. An outing and fishing trip to Roxbury is being arranged, for the members only.

Local Stafford Springs has suffered severe loss by the death of one o its most active members, Comrad John F. Carey, who died recently after a brief illness of gastric fever.

ganizer Fund have been coming in with gratifying liberality and the State Committee now has about \$114 on hand. A detailed report of the re-ceipts since July 23 will be published

John W. Brown addressed excellen meetings during the past week in New Haven, Derby, Middletown, Meriden, and Putnam, Conn. In New Haven he ssed the Brewery Workers' Union and at Derby, in addition to an open-air meeting for the party, he was given the floor at the meeting of the Carpenters' Union of the twin cities, Derby and Ansonia, and was enthu stastically received. In Putnam a lo cal will soon be organized.

Haven, Conn., is one of the most faithful workers for The Worker.

rade Brown's dates in Co out for this week will be as follows Saturday, Aug. 29, Waterbury; Aug M. Bristel; Sept, 1, Windsor Locks Sept. 2. Winsted; Sept. 3, Torrington; Sept. 4, Danbury; Saturday, Sept. 5,

Now Jersey.

recently organized Working Educational Association of North Hudson County, the aim of which is Socialist education on all ecnomic and political questions, wil Sunday evening, Sept. 27, in the club house of the Socialist Party, Hacken sack Plank Road, West Hoboken,

A street meeting will be held a Clairmont and Moleroy avenues, Jer-sey City, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1:30 p. m., at which Comrades James Reilly and Frederick Gilliar will speak.

Regular business meeting of the Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City will be held Saturday evening, Sept. 5, at Bishopp's Assembly Rooms, Sandford place, Summit avenue,

Street meetings are held every Wed-esday evening at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues, Jersey City.

Local Bergen County has decided to file nominations neade at Carlstadt an await results therefrom before nomi nating by petition, Comrades Dr. De Yoe and G. Arvidson, candidates for Assembly, will make an agitation tour

of Bergen County in October. Pennsylvania. The Socialists of Luzerne County have engaged Central Labor Union Hall, 16 South Main street, Wilkes Barre, for the purpose of holding pub-lic agitation meetings every Sunday evening. Comrade Chas, Lavin was the principal speaker last Sunday. Comrade C. F. Quian will address next Sunday's meeting. The committee in charge will spare no pains to make these nectings interesting and instruc tive for all who attend. It is hoped larly and do all he can to bring about successful results. A cordial invita-tion is extended to the public, and especially to all workingmen and women to come and participate in discussing the burning questions of the Father Thomas Hagerty of New Mexico has been engaged to s Wilkes-Barre in September. To place will be announced later.

A new local has been organized at Lima by E. B. Lewis, State Committeeman from the Fourth District. New locals have been organized at Piqua and Chillicothe by Caldwell, and at

Bridgeport by O'Hare. F. N. Prevey has been elected mem-ber of the State Committee to repre-sent the Nineteenth Congressional District, end Chas, A. Harris has been elected to represent the Thirteenth District. J. H. Dickson of Springfield has been elected to the State C tee to represent the Seventh District, Brown having resigned.

State Secretary Critchlow makes th following statement: The Central Lec-ture Bureau is not the property of an individual, nor is it run by an indivi-dual. On the contrary, it is operated under the supervision of the State Quorum of the party in Ohio and all revenue accruing from the proceeds of the aforesaid bureau goes into the state treasury of the party, and all expenses are paid out of the state treasury. The name "Central Lecture Bureau" was adopted for the very same reason that the name "Labor Lecture Bureau" was adopted by the National Committee as the name of

There will be a special congressiona election in the Sixteenth District thi fall. Ohio Socialists, here is an oppor unity to show what can be done by good work. Why not place a man in this district at once and keep him there until the election and organize every county in the district to work for Socialism. There were 199 votes in the district last fall, and with some support, it can easily be made 1,000

Toledo Socialists have now got tw speakers at work upon their city cir-cuits—this is in addition to the regu-lar state circuits—and they report increase of interest and hope things stirred up in good shape in that

Seneca County Socialists held their convention on Aug. 16 and nominated a full ticket.

Illinois The report of the Illinois State Sec

retary for the month of July shows: Balance on hand July 1, \$27.64; income during month, \$224.95; expenditures, \$228.49; balance on hand Aug. 1, \$24.10. Dues stamp account: Balance on hand July 1, 204; bought during Donations to the Organization Fund for the month of July amounted to \$36.75. On phonograph tickets the amount received during July was \$40.20; this is but a partial settlement and all organizations still holding these tickets should forward money collected for same as soon as possible

State Organizer Collins put in his ounties of Kane, Kendall, DeKalb, Lee, and Whiteside, constituting the Fourth Division, organizing locals at Aurora, Kane County; DeKalb, De-Kalb County; and Fulton, White County. On Aug. 1 Comrade Collin County. On Aug. 1 Comrade Collins left for a return trip of nine days, putting in four days at Aurora, three at DeKal's and two at Dixon. With this he completed his work in the division and began his work in the Fifth Division at Mendota on Aug. 10. The success with which the organizer has me so far is largely due to the untiring zeal and energy displayed by the chair Peter Kennedy of Elgin, whose work

The number of dues stamps sold it Illinois during July was greater than of the state organization.

The following locals are urgently quested to forward quarterly repo

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

Arranged by Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, and Kindred Organizations of the County for the Campaign Fund.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, Commencing at 2 P. M.

At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for Men and Women, Vaudeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by 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. NEWTON, L. I.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

Special Cars from 34th St. and 92d St. Ferr.es 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

at once, so as to enable his office to re port on the total membership in the state organization, also because it is accessary that the card file system or ganized at his office may be completed is soon as possible: Braidwood, Belvidere, Centralia, Evanston, East Du-buque, Galesburg, Glen Carbon, Glen Ellyn, Grossdale, Hillsboro, Joliet, Jacksonville, Kankakee, Monmouth, Murphysboro, Moweaqua, Peotone, Quincy, Rock Island, Streator, Win-netka, and Waukegan.

With the adoption of all amendments to the state constitution, the form of organization changes from the lodge system of individual towns con stituting the units to organization along lines of political sub-divisions making each organized county a uni of the state organization. As soon as possible in counties where two or more locals exist, they should arrange for the election of a County Central Com-mittee. It is suggested that delegates be elected on a basis of one for every five members from each local, except in Cook County. In counties where but one local exists, such locals should change their form of organization from a town to a general county organiza tion and take full charge of the work of agitation and organization, with a view to having their respective coun-

ties organized. At the last session of the State Ex ecutive Committee it was decided to elect County Organizers in a number of courties and increase the numbe from time to time with a view of ulti-mately covering every organized county in the state. The following are those elected: Kane County, Jas. H. those ejected: Kane County, J. E. Ag-new; La Salle County, Ben Smith; Marshell County, Hobart Aussen; Montgomery County, W. C. Pierce; Williams County, H. R. Dial. It is hoped that these comrades will at once arrange to extend the work of agitation and organization, and never cease their activity until every corner of their respective counties is thoroughly organized.

The following dates have been made for Organizer Jacobs: Aug. 24, Nor-woodville; Aug. 25, Hamilton; Aug. 26, Albia; Aug. 27, Hiteman; Aug. 28, Hocking; Aug. 29, Hilton, Comrade

Jacobs spoke in the Opera House at

Grundy Center.

For all information relative to the Iowa campaign, speakers and organ-izers, address J. J. Jacobsen, State Secretary, Des Moines, Ia. Correspondence from Socialists in unorgan

Comrade James H. Brower, busines

agent of the Building Trades Council of Eigin, Ill., is still open for engage-ments in Iowa, Sept. 1 to 6. No ex-

pense except railroad fare and enter The organization fund has been swelled during the past week as follows: William Bateman, Seymour, \$1: Local Dubuque, \$20; Local Davenport,

held at Rock Rapids, Sept. 12.

A. H. Weeks, State Committeeman leventh District, will deliver

Kansas. Thomas E. Will, President of the American Socialist College at Wich

ita, has just returned from a lectur tour through Southeastern Kansas and Western Missouri. Comrade Will had a large and enthusiastic audience at most of the places at which he was billed to speak. One of his best mee Legislature. As an indication of the success of the Democratic Representa-tive, the fact that the local paper gave him so notice at all, and gave President Will a very complimentary notice had bitten off a little more than he

Comrade Leander Miller has been talking to the farmers on Saturday afternoons on the streets of Wichita, but has recently gone to Attica. Kans where he expects to do some effective

Dr. Cranville Lowther spent a week at Caldwell, where he delivered number of lectures. While there was challenged by a lawyer of that town to debate the question on Saturday night. "When the time for the debate arrived his opponent did not put in an appearance. The fellow probin an appearance. The fellow ably found out that it is a deeper tion than he thought it was before he

began looking into it. Comrade Snyder is Deputy State Or ganizer, and is having good success in

the Northern part of the state

Pacific Coast The annual conference of the State Central Committee of the Socialist Party of California was held in San Francisco on August 16. Twenty-one members were in attendance. spirit displayed was that of uncom-promising working class Socialism. promising working class Socialism. From every quarter came reports showing a rapid development of Socialist sentiment and a steady growth such speakers as charge exorbitantly for their services or lecture under the auspices of spurious organizations in conflict with the party, and requiring that the State Secretary-Treasurer sever his relations with the Central Lecture Bureau of Dayton, O., and re-fuse hereafter to make engagements with the locals for any speaker who charges a fee in excess of the sum found necessary by the National Com-mittee to cover the expense and per diem of our National Organizers.

Here and There Robert B. Ringler of Reading, Pa. out The Worker although I do get ten other Socialist weeklies and four monthlies. The articles by Burrowes and Traubel and your editorials are worth filing for future reference."

In the fall campaign Walter Thomas Mills v.III speak in Kansas, Missouri, lowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Ohio under the auspices of the respective state committees.

Father McGrady will begin his Western tour early in October. John Murray, Jr., former editor of the "Los Angeles Socialist" ims issued a leafi-t advocating fusion with the Union Labor party.

Comrade J. L. Fitts has been arrested for speaking on the streets in Atlania, as expected, and will now make a legal fight for his rights.

St. Louis "Labor" has been enlarged Comrade F. E. Blenckstone, P. O. Box 58, Gradell, N. J., writes that he has a satirical Socialist comedy in one

act, entitled "A Happy Election Day," requiring four male and three female characters, and ending with a song to the tune of the "Marselliaise," which is at the service of any comrades who wish to use their talent as amateur ctors for the good of the movement, Comrade J. B. Chapman of Kansas

City has organized six locals in six

different townships in Payne County,

Oklahoma, taken a number of sub-scriptions for Socialist papers and get the county in shape for county organisation, which will soon be perfected. Socialists who live in places

where no local branch of the Socialist Party exists, should join the party as members-at-large.