NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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have to move. Her few worldly be

VOL. XIII.-NO. 23.

renewed.

LABOR DAY FACTS AND FIGURES.

facts and plain figures worthy of your consideration on Labor Day. They concern you and your wives and children. It is you who will have to solve the problem they present.

First for the figures. We take them from the United States Census (Manufactures, Part I, p. 3).

In the year 1800 your labor produced an average value of \$812. In the year 1900 you produced an average of \$872.

In 1800 your average yearly wage was \$445. In 1900 your average yearly wage was \$437. Producing \$30 more, you get \$8 less.

In 1890 the capitalists got a yearly profit from the average wage-worker of \$307. In 1900 they got \$435 profit from the average worker.

You work harder and faster, you get fess, and you give your employer bigger profits. Incidentally, you also give your landlord bigger rent.

You see why the capitalists say the country is prosperous. As old Louis XIV said, "I am the state," so the capitalists think, "Wevare the coun-

How about YOUR prosperity, fellow workers?

And how will it be in 1910 at this rate? You will be getting old by that time-workingmen grow old fast, these days-but how about your children? Do you wish them to be even worse off than you are?

No, you say. That is what we are organized in unions for-to try to resist this degradation of our class.

Very well. Let us turn now from the "figures" and remind you of some "facts" of the last year-just remind you of them; you know them already.

Gigantic capitalist leagues have been formed, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Metal Trades Association, the Anti-Boycott Association, the National Economic League, and many others, national or local, whose objects are to unite their forces in resisting strikes and carrying on lockouts, to keep spies in your unions and maintain permanent blacklists, to conduct damage suits and criminal prosecutions against you, to misinform and miseducate the ople through the press, and to mobilize the political influence of wealth

In half-a-dezen states, during the last twelvemonth, important labor laws-such as those making eight hours a legal workday on public work, requiring prompt payment of wages in cash, restricting the sweatshop system, etc.-have been declared unconstitutional by the courts, on the ground that they violated the right of free contract. You have not heard of the courts invalidating any laws lobbled

for by the capitailsts, though, In this year's session of Congress the net result of your attempt to get favorable legislation by politely and humbly asking for it has been zeroor worse. In the state legislatures, with few exceptions, it is the same

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

National Convention of Flint Glass

cialist Principles.

of Marion, Ind.:

Workers Adopts a Declaration of So-

The American Fliat Glass Workers'

rade, Councilman William Croke

Whereas, In the natural develop-

sses, which is the in-

of the wage-earners, or

ment of capitalism, the class struggle between the privileged few and the

the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, method and spirit

of labor organization are absolutely

impotent to resist the aggressions of

concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to

ven to arrest for any length of time

their steady and general degradation;

the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which

in the nature of things cannot b radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working

Therefore, it is as a class, con

of its strength, aware of its rights, de-termined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emanci-

tilon, that the wage workers are breby called upon to unite in a solid

body, held together by an unconquerative spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the Ameri-

can Filnt Glass Workers' Union, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle, at the

and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the

s, the restoration of the land

effect any permanent improvement

Union, at its national convention in Cincinnati, adopted the following dec-

laration, moved and argued for by

Workingmen, here are a few cold | bave got what they wanted in the way of franchises and the like.

Federal troops and militia have bee called out to break your strikes during the year in Pennsylvania, Virginia West Virginia, New York, Arizona, and police and sheriff's deputies have been sent against you in numberless localities. But neither in New York City, nor in the New England mill towns, nor in Pittsburg, nor in Chicago, nor in any of the places where the employers organized to lock you out, have you seen the

power of the law used against them. Federal and state judges have in several cases decided that peaceful boycotting and orderly picketing on your part are unlawful. But within the last few days a federal judge has ruled that it is perfectly lawful for employers to combine to blacklist

Following the precedent set in the British Taff Vale case, employers have taken up the policy of suing your unions and union officers and members for damages for peaceful striking or boycotting; so far the decisions are against you, and the capitalists make no secret of their intention to push such cases and bring to financial ruin such unions as will not bow to their will.

The militia of all the states has been brought under the direct control of the authorities at Washington with the unconcealed purpose of using it the more effectively to intimidate and disorganize your forces when you revolt against capitalist tyranny.

These facts are quite familiar to you. We only recall them to your mind, all at once.

Put them together with the figures quoted at the beginning of this article which you can easily verify for yourselves, if you doubt them-and think, think hard.

Is it not evident to you that such liberties as you have had are :apidly slipping from your grasp? Is it not evident to you that your lot is becoming harder and your life more inse cure? Is it not evident to you that, necessary as is the trade-union movenent, you need something more to emancipate yourselves industrially and assure to your children a better chance in the world instead of a worse one than you have had? Is it not evident to you that, as the organized capitalists are using their political as well as their economic power to keep you in subjection and lower your condition so you must act together politically as a class to win your freedom?

Now is the time to decide and to act -now, not next year or the year after. The moment has come for you to choose between the Trustifled Empire and the Socialist Republic. Investigate the principles and methods of the Socialist Party-the Social Democratic Party, as it is called in New York. If you investigate thoroughly and candidly, you will be with us. We are sure

of that. We ask no more. Think. Think hard. Think inde-But the railway and trolley and gas | pendently. Think as workingmen. and electric companies and the trusts | Think now.

monwealth for the present state o

planless production, industrial war and

and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his

faculties, multiplied by all the mode

GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE.

Conferences are being held daily be-tween the national officers of the Amal-

ramated Association of Glass Workers

the officers of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, members of the Metropolitan District of Mirror Manufacturers, and

a .committee representing the 1,20

glass workers of this city, who have

been on strike for the past three months. The conferences are held at the Broadway Central Hotel. Should

no settlement satisfactory to the local

factors of civilization."

AS IN RUSSIA.

Bosses' Associations Will Copy the Tsar's Passport System.

Combination of Western Railways to Follow Example of Metal Trades Association in Establishing a Cantral Employment and Blacklist Bureau.

Chicago press dispatches say that a combination of Western railroads to handle labor problems is under con-sideration. Most of the large railway companies west of Chicago are said to be already committed to the plan, which is thus described: "One of the features of the proposed

union of railroads is to be a general employment bureau. This is to have branches in the various cities, and every railroad which is a party to the agreement is to receive its minor em ployees through this medium. This would apply to clerks, station agents, engineers, firemen, conductors, train-men generally, machinists, carpenters, section foremen and section men switchmen, flagmen, watchmen, opera-tors, dispatchers, and all laborers.

When the plan is ripe, every railroad included in the organization will declare its shops 'open,' which means that the rights of non-union workmen will be recognized and maintained as equal to those of union workmen. There will be no antagonism to the unions, but the railroads will act simultaneously on labor issues and will give each other open support. "This plan is in line with the em-

ployment bureau projected by the Na-tional Metal Trades Association. The latter will have a national office and local offices in all large cities, and their aims stated by the employers to be 'to assist in providing the employers with satisfactory workmen, and the work-

men with satisfactory employment."

Members of the National Metal
Trades Association are required to
make statements to the secretary of every workman in their employ, cover ing name, address, and special occupa tion, and other points, the purpose be-ing to enable the central body to keep track of the men and prevent those who are "perniciously active" as or-ganizers or agitators from getting em-

ployment.

If this goes on a little further we shall have in this country, so far as workingmen are concerned, a state of affairs very similar to that of Russia, where no man is allowed to travel from town to town without reporting his movements to the police and get ting a passport, which must be ex-hibited whenever the authorities de-mand it. We need a little more Russian tyranny in America, apparently to awaken the "spirit of '76," of which we hear so much on the Fourth of July, but which so seldom shows itself

"OBSTRUCTING THE POSTAL SERVICE."

Plans on Foot to Enable Railway Companies to Bring This Charge Against Any Employees Who Dare to Strike.

It is stated that Postmaster General Payne is proposing to issue an order which will have the effect of making practically every train in the United States a mail train and of placing the railroads in their entirety under the protection of the United States gov-ernment. The object of this move is frankly stated to be "to obviate the ossibility of interference with inter state commerce and passenger traffic

by strikers, as in times past."

The purposed step will be accomplished by commissioning railroad conductors, baggage masters, and other trainmen, wherever desired, as em-ployees of the United States postal ser-vice and empowering them to handle a desired class of mail.

The purpose of the measure is not at all to improve the postal service, but simply, by making every train nomi-nally and legally a mail train, whether actually carrying mail or not, to en able the rallway capitalists, in the event of a strike, to call in the aid of the United States government to punish the strikers for "obstructing the government postal service." This trick has been turned several times at and it is now proposed to make it general. It is quite in line with the governmental policy against the labor movement now developing so rapidly all over the world.

"Justice," the Social Democratic

Minister of the Interior, von Plehve

has recently made attempts to enter into relations with the Russian Revo

lutionary movement, with a view to extracting from them a promise to

cease ngitation, to allow him to work out a reform project he had in hand, but which required peace in the land. The Russian comrades know, however,

too well that, given peace in the land

nothing would be heard of any reform projects. It shows how the movement grows in Russia and how the Tsar's government fears it when they try

such plans which are for them the re sults of something like desperation."

--- I am persuaded that it would re

quire a magnifying glass of rare power to reveal the point at which gambling ceases and business begins.—Eugene V. Debs.

-The Social Democratic Party of

New York is identical with the Sc

Arm and Torch.

veekly of London, says: "The Ru

strikers be reached, a general strike of all glass workers of the country is to be ordered as soon as negotiations cease. A SIGN OF PROGRESS. TRUNK AND BAG WORKERS.

The fourth bi-ennial convention of the Trunk and Bag Workers' Interna tional Union of America will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York City, Sept. 21 to 24, inclusive. The convention will open at 9 a, m, and remain in session until 6 p. m. each day. There will be a great deal of important business to come before the convention. The Trunk and Bag Workers' International Union was organized on Dec. 23, 1895, and within the past two years it has doubled its membership. All indedoubled its membership. All inde-pendent trunk, bag, pocketbook, purse. and leather-novelty workers unions are invited to send fraternal delegates to the convention. Those desiring fur-ther information may address Geo. W. Glading, Secretary of Local No. 19,

—Remember the Grand Labor Festival at Fuehrer's Park, Newton, L. I., on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 6 and 7. Half the proceeds are to go to the campaign fund of the Social Demo-cratic Pariy of Greater New York and half to the Socialistic Co-operative ist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the substitution of the Co-operative Com- | Publishing Association.

660 Humboldt street, Brooklyn

IN ALABAMA, TOO.

As in Colorado, Georgia, and Elsowhere, Police Try to Suppress So cialist Street Maetings-Comrades Will Insist on Rights.

State Secretary Waldhorst of Ala ama reports to the National Secretary bama reports to the National Secretarythe arrest and imprisonment of Comrade McGuire, a member of Local
Birmingham, for talking Socialism on
the streets of that city. "Holiness"
meetings had just been held, the
speakers attacking Socialism. After
this meeting McGuire began to hold
one and answered the arguments and
explained Socialism. He was ordered
by the police to "shut up and move by the police to "shut up and move on." McGuire refused and was locked up for the night. Next morning Com-rade Waldborst had the trial postponed for a week and engaged counsel, who made the policeman swear out a war-rant, which the latter did not want to do. The judge instructed the police-man to swear out the warrant, as he should not have arrested McGuire if should not have arrested McGuire if he were not willing to do that. The warrant was sworn out and an ordinance forbidding the blockading of streets by ash barrels, boxes, trash of any kind, was used for the argument. The judge fined McGuire \$5, but granted an appeal on a bond of \$25. The judge said he "had to impose the fine, but wanted an appeal taken." The case, will be watched with interest will be watched with interest when it comes up in the higher courts.

Comrade Waldhorst also reports
twenty-eight locals now in Alabama, and hard work is gradually getting them in shape.

COLORADO COMRADES WIN THEIR FIGHT.

Socialists of Denver, by Vigorous Resistance to Police Interference, Establish Right to Speak on Street.

State Secretary Martin of Colorado writes to the National Secretary, un-der date of Aug. 20: "Local Denver ts inhilant over her victory in the Dis trict Court. Meetings are being held on the street each evening without po-lice interference. Last night the spe-cial committee on street speaking and astrating the right of free speech in the courts' turned in its final report and was discharged. The committee raised \$238.76 and expended \$232.35 in the four weeks of its work, and did this without drawing on the funds of the local for a dollar. It turned over to the treasury of the local a balance of \$6.41 in cash and some \$20 in unpaid subscriptions, most of which will be paid. The committee took op the work without a dollar on hand, but at no time during its existence was it se riously hampered for want of funds. The enthusiasm, liberality, and self-denial of the comrades was equal to every demand as soon as made. The every demand as soon as made. The fight has done us great good every way, but chiefly in inspiring the com-rades with confidence in their ability to 'do things.' The local is more solidly united than ever before in its entire

(Note.-This item has been delayed through Uncle Sam's failure to bring us a copy of Secretary Mailly's bulle-

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, SEPT. 3.
S. W. corner Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers; Rosen and Abrahams.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4. Attorney and Houston streets, 16th L. D. Speakers: Gidden, Kirshenbaum,

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 MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

N. E. corner Sixth street and Avenue C, 16th A. D. Speakers: J. Goldstein, Miss Johanna Dahme, Korn and TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue. N. E. corner 100th street and Columbus avenue. Speakers: Phillips and

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

S. W. corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, 19th A. D. Speakers: Cole and Lewis. ers: Cole and Lewis.

N. W. corner Forty-ninth street and
Ninth avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers:
Cassidy and Phillips.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth
street, between Third and Lexington

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

N. W. corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers; Abrahams and Josephson. 100th street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers: Malkiel and Karlinsky.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

 W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers; Lee and Sackin. S. W. corner Columbus avenue and

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4. Watkins avenue, corner of Pitkin 21st A. D.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5. Atlantic avenue and Pennsylvanis 21st A. D. Speakers; Struempflet Heid and Koenig.

CHAIN GANG FOR SPEAKER.

Georgia Democrats Defend Greatest Labor Demon-Capitalist Interests.

Salvationists and "Holiness" Prople Encouraged to Speak on the Streets -Socialist Deni d Permit and Sentenced to Shamaful Punishment for Insisting on Right to Speak.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.-It will probably be interesting to the com-rades all over the country to learn of the recent experience our local com-rades have had with the city authorithes regarding the holding of street meetings in this city. A brief-state³ ment will show the capitalistic meth-ods adopted to prevent the Socialists from opening the eyes of the workers in the "Solid South." It is simply one more llustration of the capitalist la-stinct trying to preserve the "status quo.'

Some time ago Comrade John M. Ray visited Atlanta and proceeded to hold open-air meetings. He was promptly stopped by the authorities, on the ground that his speeches were of a political nature and that he would have to get a permit from the Mayor or the chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners. Repeated at tempts to procure this permit failed and Courade Ray was unable to make any headway, having other engagements to fill on his route.

Some few weeks later Comrade J. I. Fitts of the "Appeal" came here to ad-dress etreet meetings. He succeeded in procuring a permit, to the surprise of most of us, and held several meet-ings on the principal thoroughfare. The chairman of the Police Board. Doctor Amos Fox, was present at one of these meetings and, on the ground that Comrade Fitts was "arraying class against class," the permit was re-voked. This high-handed interference with our rights was more than we could stand. At an enthusiastic meet-ing of our local it was decided to test the matter in the courts. The peal" promised financial support. Sev-eral thousand dodgers were printed announcing that a Socialist meeting on the street to test the city ordinance would be held on August 17. Fully a thousand people gathered to see the

A Test Case.

Comrade Fitts at the appointed house counted a hox and proceeded. He had hardly spoken two minutes when the Chief of Police and several other -coated "defenders of law and order" stepped up and asked for his per-mit. Comrade Fitts could show none and was told to get off the box. He refused to do so unless a copy of charges was given him, stating the cause of his agrest. To this the police consented. The trial was set for next day. Quite a crowd gathered to watch the

"trial" which was a mockery from start to finish. Attorney Fields in be half of Comrade Fitts showed the in consistency of the authorities in refus-ing a permit to one citizen when the Salvation Army and the "Holiness" people were not only allowed but en raged to hold forth on the streets. It is worth while to bear in mind that the Mayor, who so bitterly opposed the issuance of a permit and who had told Comrade Fitts that if another attempt was made to speak he would put him in jail asked to be allowed to act as police j dge (the regular incumbent be ing on vacation) in this particular case, which was granted. The result could easily be foreseen. Comrade Fitts was given thirty days in the chain gang. without the alternative of a fine course the case was appealed to the higher courts, where it is now pend-ing, a local comrade giving bend to the amount of \$200.

Fight to Be Continued.

Again the local met in special se sion and decided to arrange a grand protest meeting. The matter was taken up in the local papers (one of which, the "News," was quite friend ly) by the local comrades, and certain ly aroused considerable comment. We utilized it as much as possible. The protest niceting was very successful. Resolutions were adopted condemning be action of the authorities and also thanking the "News" for its fair stand in the matter. (The editor of the "News," by the way, is John Temple Graves of New York Chautauqua

We shall continue in the good work and keep things warm. We are anx-iously waiting the decision of the Superior Court in the matter. Should w shall of course continue our open-cir meetings.

The National Committee should certainly devote a little more of its en-ergies to the South. There is a splen-did field for agitation, if done systematically. Good speakers should be sent nere as often as possible, and I am sure it would repay the outlay many times. Atlanta is getting to be an industrial center, with all that the uld repay the outlay term implies to the Socialist. The movement here is growing and can be made a power, if the proper effort is

The recent occurrences brought us about fifteen new members. The peo-ple are waking up down here. It behooves us to step in and guide their vague but growing discontent with Democratic party polities and put the Socialist position before them. MAX WILK.

—We are glad to send sample copies of The Worker gratis to all who request them. If you know some persons who ought to be acquainted with the paper, send in their names and addresses for sample copies.

THE STRIKE IN ODESSA.

stration Russia Has Ever Seen.

Extraordinary Conduct of the Authorities-Apparent Stupid Duplicity of the Government Explained by Conflict of Old and New Methods of Dealing with the Revolutionary Movement.

We are allowed to quote from a letter written by a resident of Odessa, Itassia to a comrade in this city. The letter was written early in August, before the atrocious suppression of the silys:
"It is possible that by the time my

letter reaches you, you will know what has taken place here. Something in-teresting and extraordinary is going on in our city—a general strike. It started with the street-car employees. whose strike was crowned with complete success. They were followed by the men employed in the port, number-ing 6,000 sailors and longshoremen. ing 6,000 sallors and longsnoremen. The latter won their strike, and instead of 80 kopeks (40 cents) a day, which they used to get before, they are getting 1 rouble 50 kopeks (75 cents). But the trouble is that one of the steamship companies has among its stockholders several members of the imperial family and the result was that the government sent over four the formula for the formula fo bundred navy 'tars' to take the places of the strikers. These men upon arriving here were greatly dissatisfied
when they learned what they were
gone, she was unable to pay the interbrought for, but could not refuse to work for fear of facing a court martial. Still, the local sallors do not rest. Yesterday, on the fourth day of their strike, when the steamers, after a three days' rest, were about to sail, the workmen got on board and let the

steam out. "The day before yesterday street-car drivers and conductors all over the city joined the strikers. Their de-mands include a ten-hour workday and wages by the month, instead of by the day. It is three days since the cars rtopped running and Cambler, owner of all the street car lines, sustains enormous losses. He is negotiating now with the workingmen, who will in all probability gain a victory.

The General Strike,

"Yesterday, absolutely all men em-ployed in various factories and mills quit work. A large crowd paraded the streets and invited all workingmen to join them. All day long we were in the street and were surprised by the quiet and peaceful conduct of so many thousands of workmen. I witnessed several scenes when the crowd of striking people proceeded from bakery to bakery, from building to building, and grew in numbers as they went along. At present the situation is this: All waiters at hotels and restaurants. masons, bakers, everybody, is on strike. Mass meetings are arranged for to-day in the outskirts of the city The workingmen hold separate meet

ings according to their trades.

"The authorities took no measures until yesterday, when troops patroled the city, but our new Prefect says that until signs of riot appear he would not do anything. Meanwhile the strikers themselves do all in their power to have peaceful demonstra tions and avoid violence and rioting. At least, that is the way they have managed until now; what will occur further on is hard to predict.

"However, the entire city is now threatened with lack of bread and perhaps of water, too. We still have water to-day, but they say that the men employed on the water-works are going to quit.

"No newspapers were issued to-day, as the printers have also joined the strikers and, in a word, a strike of such magnitude is not remembered here and it ranks next to the recent strike at Baku."

The Authorities' Treachery. How shamefully the promise of the

uthorities was broken when the se riousness of the demonstration was fully realized, we know from the press dispatches of last week. The whole affair is one of the most remarkable and, as presented in the daily press, one of the most puzzling that has ever been reported from that unhappy country. That even Russian Tsarism ould deliberately practice such stupid duplicity as to encourage the holding of demonstrations with the purpose of violently suppressing them seemed so incredible that many have been inclined to doubt the truth of the dispatches. We are in a position to give, upon trustworthy authority, an ex-planation of the affair which, while it takes away some of its melodramatic nificant of the wonderful forces that are at work in the midst of Russian society and the alarm with which they inspire the ruling powers. It is generally known that the Rus-

sian revolutionary movement has undergone a great transformation since the days when Stepniak wrote. Con-fined then to a small number of the "intelligent" or cultured class, it ecessarily took on the form of conspiracy, whether for the purpos terrorism or of education. To-de though the element of secree though the element of secrecy of course still remains in much of its work, the revolution has become a widespread and popular movement, a mass movement, appealing to social

"The special sense in which the ex-pression "the intelligent" ("intelli-genz," or "intelliguentia") is used in speaking of the Russian revolutionary movement will easily be observed by the reader.

"THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS."

When Socialists insist that, in order landlord, and last week he told her opt an end to class rule and class that unless she paid her rent she would o put an end to class rule and class strife and demoralizing riches and de-grading poverty, it is necessary that the means of production be made public property, cutting off the profit which non-producing possessors now extract would be to despoil the widows and without regaining consciousness." orphans who own stock in the trusts and the railroad companies. One would magine, to listen to these apologists, that all the capital of the country belonged to poor widows and orphaus, and that Rockefeller and Morgan and Carnegie were only benevolent trustees disinherited by the wicked Socialists.

How much the "masters, lords, and item from the "Evening Sun" of last Tuesday:

"EVICTED, TOOK POISON.

"Dispossessed, and with no prem'sing outlook for the future, Mrs. Mary lang, a widow, 54 years old, who live I alone at 305 Mangin street, Williamsburg, ended her life last night with carbolic acid. She once owned a list.e matism.

est. The mortgage was foreclosed, and then her struggle with poverty began. She tried to work at tailoring, but it was of no avail. "Mrs. Lang became in arrears to her

in public demonstrations by large and organized bodies of students or of workingmen or of both in unison. rather than in individual acts of private justice. However much the Ter-rorists were drended by individuals of the court or the bureaucracy, there can be no doubt that the government as such is much more afraid—and with good reason—of the movement in this its latest phase. Especially is this so since the students have thrown off the always rather transparent preteuse of aiming their protests against academic grievances and have begun frankly to make demonstrations on a large scale against the autocracy and against capitalism itself and also since, with the growth of the great industry, the workingmen have begun to awaken to a feeling of class unity and defiance

against class rule.

How to check the movement has been and is the question for the Wittes, Plehves, and Pobledonostseffs and their underlings. The most obvious method is that of brute force—shooting, flogging, imprisonment, exile, the gallows. This method of reconciling the people's affections to the good Tsar has been used pretty vigorously and consistently and is still, no doubt, the "means of grace" most fervently believed in by the authorities in gen eral.

another theory and have been allowed

Revolutionary Forces.

to put it to the test of practice to some extent, and the Odessa affair is the result of the conflict of the two methods. Nowhere but in Russia could the preaching of the class struggle be seriously proposed as the basis of a reactionary policy; but in Russia strange things happen. Recognizing that the present strength of the revolutionary forces lies in the union in a mass movement of the wage-workers, impelled by immediate economic interest, with the student body, inspired by humane sentiment and equipped with scientific knowledge, these new-fangled defenders of established insti-tutions argue that the way to weaken the movement is to divide its forces. to allenate the wage-workers, without whose support the revolution can have no real vitality, from the "intelligent" -which is in this case clearly synonymous with the Socialists-who nov put their knowledge at its service. They acknowledge that the wage-workers have serious grievances, that from these, and not merely from the evil "incitement" of the Socialists, arises the popular discontent. They therefore advise that the government set on foot a propaganda among the working people, appealing to their class feeling, calling on them to cut loose from the "intelligent"—in a word, to build up what we would call a "pure and simple" labor movement, without any alm beyond immediate gains or any guiding rule but expediency—and to promise to such a movement, so long as it keeps within these "safe and practical" limits, a certain measure of governmental recognition and patror age. Thus, it is hoped, the "unlarrne discontent" of the masses can be di-verted from revolutionary purposes and exhausted in numberless petty efforts, while the "intelligent," thus isolated and weakened, can be held in check by the iron hand of the police.

Failure of the Scheme. For three or four years this plan ha

been advocated within the bureaucracy and has gained the assent of such high officials—though not of the highest—that attempts have been made to put it into effect in Moscow, in several cities of the West, and in St. Petersburg. Nowhere has it had the ex-pected success, however, and least of all in the cities where the workers are most numerous and intelligent and tribute them among your fellow work-where, therefore, the danger it was intended to avert is greatest. Some of to spread the light.

from the workers, the favorite argu-ment of the defenders of capitalism is to tell us that to make this change Mr. Morgan's subsidized organ makes no exclamation of horror at this. Why should it? The story is not an uncom mon one. Such things happen every day. They are a part of the social cost of "prosperity." evicts workingmen's widows from strike by the authorities. The writer for these defenseless persons. Ah, how their poor homes in-order that capitaltheir hearts bleed at the thought of the | ist widows may buy jewels to dazzle innocent steckholding widows be n; titled fortune-hunters at Newport. Cap-

italism drives tollers to insanity or sulcide while it builds palaces for them rulers" of our land really care for that neither toll nor spin. Capitalism widows is illustrated by this little news | slaughters workingmen by thousands a year in mine and mill and rallway "accidents," and more slowly and quietly murders myriads in disease-breeding tenements and sweatshops, that "operating expenses" may be kept down while rents and "net earnings" go up. Capitalism drives workingmen's orphans into the factory or upon the street, to wear away their childish lives in piling up profits for those whose strong and healthy bodies know no efforts more arduous than those of the ballroom and the golf links.

Great and holy is capitalism, that assiduously "visits the widow and the fatherless in their affliction"-visits them to cut down wages and collect

thought and feeling and showing itself , the workers fell into the tran turned away from the revolutionaries, and-looked for the promised reward of such good behavior. Of course the reward did not come. Of course the government could not fulfil its prom-ises, could not really assist the workers in any important matter against the capitalist class. Then even the stupidest of the dupes began to think for themselves and to realize that they must really depend on themselves, not only without the government, but against it, which is just what the most

learn. The Odessa affair is simply the latest, the biggest, and the most tragic of these failures. The workers took the government at its word, organized, called meetings, and discussed their situation, with the inevitable result that the movement got out of the hands of the government emissaries and grew into a wonderful class dem-onstration, as described in the letter we have quoted-a demonstration which the government, in self-defense had to suppress.

RACE PREJUDICE DISAPPEARING. The Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" con-

tains a long article on the causes which led to the general strike in South Russia. The interesting part is that in Baku, where the strikes are taking place, there is a large element of Persian workers, and the latter, thanks to the pressure of events, are Some of the officials, however, hold also being forced into the movement, That is extremely important as com-ing from a land where justice is abso-lutely unknown, or even "rights" of any kind. Workers like the Persians do present a great danger to the labor movement in other countries. That the Russian movement progresses as it does despite the frightful and overwhelming difficulties in its way gives us every hope for the movement, and if Asiatic workers can only be organized then we shall go ahead teresting to read also how the Russian press circumvents the censorship. News of the strikes is only allowed in a very restricted manner, but it is pos sible to convey the news in an indirect manner, which the Russian reader knows how to appreciate. Unquestion-ably all these hindrances—while they have grave disadvantages for the movement-have the advantage of quickening the intelligence of the members; at a frightful cost it is true. The "Leipziger Volkszeitung" reports that Socialism is making great strides among the Armenian population in South Russia, who were loyal subjects of the Tsar till the government forbade them the use of their own language,-

London Justice. This adherence to the labor movement of the Persians and Armenians inRussia, heretofore played off by the capitalists and the government against the Russian workers, is paralleled by a similar tendency among the Japanese and Mexicans on our Facilic Coast, by the loyalty to their class of the Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Hun-garian, and Italian miners in Pennsylvania and the Canadian French. Greeks, and Italians in the recent textile strikes in New England, and several other events that have been reamong the workers is disappearing, despite all efforts of stupid reaction-aries and of capitalist hirelings to keep it alive.

-When you have finished reading this paper, give it to a neighbor. After giving him two or three numbers, get him to subscribe. Then start in on another man.

-If you get a bundle of sample copies of The Worker, you will understand that you are requested to dis-

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR COMPTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. er of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144. FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

PETER J. FLANAGAN.

Member of Typographical Union No. 6. In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and the emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratification of the Confuse with the socialist Labor Party The latter is a small, ring-ruled, moribun organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive can pain of slander against the real Socialis movement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New Yorks has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures: 19)0 (Presidential) 97,730 1992 (State and Congressional) ... 229,762



The attention of all New Yorkers who believe in the principles of Social Democracy and wish to see the Arm and Torch well supported with intelligent ballots in November is now called to the fact that a city campaign fund has been opened, that money is urgently needed to defray the cost of printing literature and hiring halls, that the capitalists are not going to contribute to this fund, that it is therefore incumbest on the Social Demo crats to decide by their acts whether We are to have a good or a poor camalgn. This is a case where talks." All the legal tender that is mow burning the pockets of comrades and sympathizers of the Socialist movement should speak up at once. Let it not whisper or mumble, but shout its loudest. Let it not be modest, giving precedence to others. Now is the time, this week, to-day,

· PARKS AND HIS ACCUSERS.

The capitalist papers of New York' ity express great surprise at the ovation which Samuel Parks received on being brought back from Sing Sing last Tuesday. If it were possible fo rapitalists to see beyond their noses, to think beyond their money interests of the passing day, they would be in structed as well as surprised.

We do not speak here of the ques tion of Parks' guilt or innocence, or of the reasonableness of the reasonable doubt which the capitalists are shocked to find that one judge felt in the matter. If Parks is guilty or if any union officer is guilty of the practises for which he has been convicted, then it is the interest of the rank and file of the union to put a stop to such practises, by whatever severity may be necessary. And they will learn this, if they have to learn it by bitter experience. It is all very well to say, as some are saying:

bosses? He did good work for the union at the same time." That sounds plausible, but it is false. No man can long continue to serve two masters. The union official who begins by extorting blackmall from bosses while serving the union will very soon end by accepting bribes from bosses to betray the union. It is all very well to say: "Well what if he did get 'graft?" Don't the business men get all the 'graft' they can? Isn't business a great system of 'graft' from top to bottom?" As an accusation against his accusers, that is true. But if the charges against him are true, the fact that his accusers are also "grafters" does not justify him. The labor movement has no room for that sort of "business ability." Dishonesty is the breath of life to the capitalist class; to the working class it

s a corroding poison. Only on itself

can the working class depend for its

emancipation. To achieve that task

the first reculsite is that workingmen

should be able to trust and respect each

"Well, what if he did 'hold up' the

other, as men, not as money-makers. So much for the walking delegate. But how about his enemies? Black as is the guilt of any man who brings corrupt methods into the labor movement, mmeasurably blacker is the guilt of those charged by their position with the execution of justice or assuming with their profession the responsibility of truly informing and rightly educating the people, who pervert those high duties to the service of class rule and the safeguarding of capitalist profits. This District Attorney Jerome has done, and this the whole body of cap-

italist editors of the city have done. This District Attorney who aspires to be Mayor, perhaps to still higher office, claimed a year and a half ago to have positive information of the criminal practises of some union officers. Did he move against them then? Not he. The time was not ripe. He waited until the moment when capitalist luterests aggregating half a billion dollars had organized a lockout with the avowed purpose of breaking the power of the labor organizations. Then, at the moment when his action would most help the exploiters, at the moment when he could strike, not at the allegedly guilty ones alone, but through them at the whole body of struggling tollers, then he came forward to demand justice against the "grafters." And the purveyors of information

and molders of public opinion? Did they try to inform their readers of the facts and the arguments on both sides? Did they counsel moderation and calm judgment? Not for one moment. The instant the signal was given, they sprang like a pack of hungry wolves on the prey .- They appealed to ignorant prejudice, to pocketbook selfish ness, to every low passion. It was not justice they wanted, but vengeance Their minds were made up beforehand what verdict they would have-not against Parks alone, guilty or innecent. but against the militant labor move-

In a word, what Jerome wanted and what the editors wanted, was not to stop corruption in the labor movement -for the day they do that they would render the labor movement doubly strong-but to intimidate the labor movement, to arouse dissension within it, and to discredit it in the eyes of those who tend to sympathize with it.

As usual, winning the victory of a day, they have paved the way to their own downfall on the morrow. By overdoing their vilification they have rather strengthened than destroyed sympathy with the labor movement. By the brazenness of their conduct they have opened the eyes of thousands of hitherto thoughtlessly trustful workingmen and taught them that the enemy of the working class is not alone this or that boss, but all bosses, all political and journalistic friends of the bosses, and the whole system by which the bosses and their parasites

wax fat. The case of The People vs. Parks is only the prelude to the great process of The Working People vs. Capitalism et al. And we know the verdict that the voting jury, after many disagree ments, will eventually bring in.

THE STUPID SUPPRESSORS.

There has been a remarkable incase of late in the efforts of the "respectable citizens" and the official defenders of "law and order" to suppress or hamper the educational work of the Socialist Party. In New York. Pennsylvania, Georgia, Alabama, Nebraska, Colorado, and several other states, as well as in the national capital, with in the last few weeks, our street speakers have been subjected to petty persecution, ranging from the throwing of firecrackers by hoodlums with the tacit consent of the police to the sentencing of Comrade Fitts at Atlanta to a term in the chain-gang.

The pretense that our meetings in terfere with traffic or disturb public peace and tranquility-unless it be the peace of mind of the profit-grinders that is upset-is too transparent to be considered. So long as the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, and the "Holiness" people, with all their paraphernalia of flags, torches, drums, horns, tambourines, and hysterically shricking women, are allowed to make night hideous at will, no fair-minde man can help recognizing that the attempt to forbid Socialists to speak in an orderly manner, without any such noisy accompaniment, is prompted

solely by the fear of the wealthy and influential citizens that the "c people" will accept and act upon the ideas which the Socialist speakers set forth.

Equally significant is it that, except in some of the more backward parts of the country where the light of Socialism has just begun to penetrate, the would-be suppressors are as timid and vacillating in action as they are venomous in Intent. They profanely threaten to have speakers arrested and then fail to do it or they have them arrested and fall to press the charges unless compelled to do so by the fear of counter-prosecution for false arrest. On the whole, the self-righteous "law and order" people are making a said exhibition of themselves. We have every reason, not only to reloke in the evidence of the growth of our movement which this persecution furnishes, but also to regard without fear and with hearty contempt an enemy so stupid and cowardly.

It is hardly necessary to advise that the comrades everywhere stand firmly for their rights and defy the lawless "respectables." They are doing that already in an admirable manner and are winning the case before the court of public opinion,

It is not impossible that in the near future we may have to face persecution of a more serious and determined sort. While the capitalist class is constitutionally timid and vacillating, as we have said, yet it is to be expected that its fury will grow with its apprehension of our growth and may overcome its discretion. The concentration of economic and of political power. which is now going on so rapidly, may work in the same direction, by lending consistency and decision to capitalist polley. It may be that we in America will have to go through an experience like that of our German comrades under the May Laws. We shall not, however, borrow trouble about it. If such a test is to come, we already have hundreds of comrades who would face years of imprisonment for the cause as calmly as they now take the risk of a night in the lock-up. And here in America, as has been the case in other countries, as gold comes out of the fire only purer than it went in, so the Socialist movement will be strengthened instead of weakened by any measure of persecution it may have to endure.

We do not court the test, but neither do we fear it. For the present, the thing for us to do is to hurl the gauntlet of defiance in the face of our misrulers harder this Election Day than ever before, and to that end to work and work and work, from now

UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

Innsmuch as it has been proposed that the Socialist Party engage Ben Tillett, the English labor leader, for an agitation tour in this country, it becomes necessary for us to present to the contrades some facts which have just come to light in regard to Tillett, which would seem to render such action highly inadvisable. From a re cent number of the "Labor Leader," the organ of the British Independent Labor Parfy, we take the subjoined statement, signed with the initials of J. Kier Hardie. It may be explained that Horatio Bottomiy is one of the most vicious enemies of the labor movement in England. Hardle writes: "Appeals for financial help are so

common that one is almost afraid to mention any of them particularly. That, however, which is being raised as the Charles Horne Defence Fund is entitled to special consideration. The facts are these: In January last the chairman of the Hackney Labor Council wrote Mr. Ben Tillett informing him that the Liberal and Radical Asso ciation had announced him (Tillett) in a printed bill as a speaker at a meeting to be held under its auspices. The letter went on to point out that the Hackney Labor Council, which had fourteen or fifteen trade organizations affiliated to it, was pledged to political independence, and was even then considering the possibility of bringing for-ward a labor candidate under Labor Representation Conference auspices He therefore suggested to Mr. Tillett that he might reconsider his attitude, and, in the interests of labor a..d the labor movement, not attend the meet-ing. Mr. Tillett replied, whereupon the secretary of the Council was in-structed to again write him on the matter. In the course of this second letter the secretary, Mr. Charles Horne, made a reference to Mr. Horatio Bottomley, that paragon of business probity and electoral purity, who is the Liberal candidate for the division, in which, in plain Saxon, he expressed his opinion of the gentleman interests, knowingly or other. Tillett was acting. The le ter; on the face of it, was a privileged it on to Mr. Horatio Bottomley, who thereupon demanded an instant apology, under pain of a criminal or civil action for libel being raised. As no apology was forthceming, the action is proceeding. At this particu-lar moment, with the case subjudice, I am not free to express all I think and feel concerning the whole incident,

but I sincerely trust that trade-union-ists, Socialists, and all who are inter-ested in fair play will stand by Mr. Horne in this case." It is hardly necessary to add that in our opinion a man who would do what Tillett has done in this case is utterly unworthy the confidence of the labor movement, and that the less we have to do with him, the better for us.

—Can you recall the grip of the last politician that shook you by the hand before the primaries. That will happen quite often during the coming campaign: then they will shake you for a year, just as easy.—Newport Socialist.

DEFEAT.

By Horace Traubel.

So you have lost your strike. I am sorry for you. You are back at your loom again. You have bowed to the inevitable. You are back with your You are back with your bitter silent thoughts. You are back with your sore heart. You who are defeated. You whom the masters have whipped back to their stalls. You, the slave workers of the world. You, the master workers of the world.

masters is not defeat. Or do you say that you are defeated? If you say you are defeated then you are de-feated. If you say you are defeated then I see your bare backs and I hear the whip whistle and I see the blood But if you say you are not de-d then I see you safe from any olow. Who says you are defeated? You will never hear me say that you

are defeated, dear comrades. You may make concessions. But I will make no concessions. Do you think that when I look at your children I can make concessions? Do you think I could look the sun in the face and make conces-sions? Could I admit the light of the sun and not admit the light of the soul? Do you think I could admit that your masters can forever fatten and that the slaves of your masters can forever thin? Do you think I can admit that the crops will come year after year and that justice will not come? I admit nothing but man. I admit nothing but man's work. I admit nothing but justice. Do you think I can admit hunger and cannot admit sur-feit? Do you think I admit the factory entrance and do not admit the factory exit? Do you think I can ad-mit that slavery can come and that release from slavery cannot come? I concede nothing. I look defeat full in the face and concede nothing. If I conceded defeat I would concede eclipse. I would concede death. I do not concede death. Nor do I concede defeat.

I know the worst that defeat may be nade to mean. But I do not concede defeat. I have seen all the ugliness of defeat. The hunger and thirst of defeat. The chill, the cold, of defeat. I have seen defeat take the pictures off your walls. Take the music out of your house. Take the hope out of your heart. Still I do not concede de-feat.

Defeat brings you your landlord grown a little bigger. It brings you your moneylord grown a little more exacting. It puts still more dryer at the sources of life. It fills the world with watchers, monitors, censors, tax-gatherers and usurers. Yet I do not admit defeat.

How could I admit defeat? If I ad-

mitted defeat I might as well draw my last cent from the bank and throw it away. I might as well wipe out the bank. If I admit defeat I might as well go out on your fields and destroy your harvests. What is the use of any concessions are ma o defeat? Dare you go home to-night and tell your hungry children and overworked wives that you are de-feated? Dare you go back to your loom to-morrow and tell that dumb instrument that you are defeated? Do you have any notion what defeat means? Cut your throat with a knife. But do not admit that you are defented. Jump into the river. But do not admit that you are defeated. Better than that. Do not cut your throat, do not jump into the river. Stay where you are, starve where you are, but do not admit defeat. Victories are not sums total of victories, tories are sums total of defeats. feat admitted is a burial. A defeat

denied is a resurrection. Your masters have sent you to bed whipped. Will you get up to morrow morning deflant? Your temporary re-port is made to defeat. Your final re-port is made to victory. You asked for ten per cent. You asked for nine hours. You asked for something. You got nothing. That is, nothing except a little stiffening of the fiber. And so you think you were licked. But I tell you that strengthening of the fiber is worth more to you than ten per cent. or than nine hours.

Defeat? This world is your world.

But you have thrown away the title And no admitted defeat will pick up that title for you again. But the de-feats that you will not admit will in the hour of your riper courage return you your rejected heritage. You have gone back to your factories admitting that your title is forever lost or that it never existed. Your masters go back to their clubs and champagne your de feat up the ecstasies of proprietoria intoxication. Is your factory defea for good? Is their club victory for good? Will your looms go on forever weaving a tale of your sorrow? Will this too little money that maims the worker, will this too much money that maims the boss, go on forever passing its coin across the counters of injustice? Is this world to be proven world of barter and bond? Is thi world to be forever a world of shock What can you do to remove the elements of disaster? The private for tune is a testimony of disaster. You weave in your loom the dreams of ocial order. Chaos enslaves you to the loom. Order will plan your escape. Only when you go to the loom because you want to rather than because you must will that loom with your soul render to society its untram your soil reduct to society is unamb meled due. Have you returned to your loom admitting chaes? The loom may bring you wreck. The loom that weaves defeat. The loom may bring you sunshine. The loom, your soul, that will not concede defeat.

Defeat is nothing. Defeat has no Defeat is nothing. Defeat has no assets. It is a pause, a rest, a consultation, anything, but it is not an asset. Defeat only becomes an asset when you hand it to your competitor with an apology. To admit defeat is to confess shame in your fight. But to deny defeat is to renew battle. I concede nothing. Not a cipher. If I conceded anything I would be recreant to the faith by which I live. No man, no power, can defeat me. I can deto the faith by which I live. No man, no power, can defeat me. I can defeat me live myself. Nothing can defeat me but myself. The master cannot defeat me. But the master can defeat himself. And every time the master violates the canons of generosity and justice he defeats himself. He may feed till he bursts. He is still de.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

man. But any man can defeat him

Do not admit defeat, brother, Do not feel discouraged. I saw you yes terday crawl back to your loom. You were loath to go. Because you had hoped that when you went back to your loom you would take justice with you. But you went back without justice. Do not weep, brother. You went back without justice. But you did not go back without faith. I will not believe that you went back with-out faith. And it is better to go back hungry with faith than to go back fatfed without faith. And as long as you do not sign your soul away in a surrender of admitted defeat you have that soul left for future contingencies You are building slow. But you are building right. You are fired. I put my arms about you. I cry to you with a strong voice. I cry to you with a heart that is stronger than my voice. I cry to you with a faith that is stronger than any strong heart. Do you not feel me near? Do you not feel my sustaining touch? I feel a tremendous power breaking loose within me. A power not my own that buoys you up against disaster and de feat. A power yours, mine, mys-terious, overwhelming, magnificent. Do you not feel it about you now in my strong arms as I embrace you? Do you not feel it now in my lips as I

PARTY AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

It seems a motion for Turati's excluslon has been put to the executive of the Italian party\ by the Rome branches. His attitude to the "Ayanti," and his attacks on Ferri's revelations of corruption in the Italian govern-ment were the chief ground. Ferri is apparently against the exclusion, which seems to me all very well from his personal standpoint, but it is diffi-cult to see that any party could tolerate a "comrade" who has regularly stabbed his comrades in the back, and paralyzed their action on all im-portant occasions. I hope that the Italian Socialists will not allow themselves to be governed by sentiment, or their next congress to be swamped by the "straw delegates," with which the Opportunists in France and Italy have bossed the congresses. It is now re-ported that Bissolati and other friends of Turuti have demanded that the Roman organization shall deal with Roman organization shall deal with them as it deals with him. Hissolati was the former editor of the "Avanti." It seems probable, says the Roman correspondent of the "Vorwarts." that the whole issue will have to be fought out in a special congress of the party in the autumn. In the mean-time Ferri has, as editor of the "Yanni," decided that to avoid un-"Avanti," decided that to avoid unnecessary friction the "Avanti" will only report the facts, and that any resolutions which contain personal attacks are to be omitted. It is impossible nor to admire the splendid man-ner in which Ferri has known how to separate his personality from that of the editor of the "Avanti," and to keep up in the latter the strictest impar tiality. No doubt his position and that of Revolutionary Socialism can only be served by that in the long run, espe cially when contrasted with the pettiness which Turati & Co. have shown throughout.—Jacques Bonhomme, in London Justice.

AGAINST THE "GRAFTERS."

Editor of The Worker;-Allow me to join my voice to Comrade Spargo's in carnest protest against that feature of our agitation known as the "Central Lecture Bureau." The comrades throughout the country should put their foot down upon all schemes to exploit the party treasury to pay socalled prominent speakers exorbitant rates. Especially should comrades refuse to engage any speaker who allows his advance agent to advertise him in circulars containing such nauseating praises as have been in vogue lately. There is altogether too much of the charlatan and circus feature and too little of principle. Have we grown so fast and so rich that we cannot any longer have speakers who care more for principle than the money there is in it? Shades of Hades! We have speakers who cannot cover expenses at \$5 a day and fare? How many people are to be paid for one man's services? Socialist speakers should send their terms to the National Bureau and cut out all the money-making schemes. Local New York will take this stand, judging from the feeling among its membership, and no doubt other locals will follow L. A. MALKIEL.

REALIGNMENT IN FRANCE A movement is on foot which, if successful, will change the nligament of the Socialist forces in France. eral "federations" now affiliated with the Jaurèsist or moderate wing are highly dissatisfied with its weak and vacillating policy and yet are not willing to join outright the "Revolutionary the Guesdist and Blanquist wing. It is proposed that a loose alli-ance be formed by which they will maintain their autonomy and yet be affiliated with the revolutionary body.

Comrades in towns where Ben Hanford is to speak should have his pam phlet, "Railroading in the United States" for sale at or after his meet-ings. It is one of the most readable and one of the most convincing pamphlets on our list. It sells at 5 a copy; ten or more copies can be had at the rate of 2½ cents each. For sale by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

GROWTH OF GERMAN PARTY PRESS.

How the German Socialist press grows in influence may be seen by the following examples recently reported The Erfurt "Tribune" gained subscribers in the last year. Erfurt is a town with a total population of 72,380 inhabitants. The "Sächsische Volksblatt" in Zwickau, rose between July, 1900, and new, from 6,200 to 13,500 subscribers, and since May has gained 2,250 subscribers. Zwickau has a population of 50,391 inhabitants. And from all parts come similar favor-able reports of the circulation of our

THE ONLY WAY TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of from its ideal function of spreading the New York "World," has done the knowledge and stimulating thought (Detroit) "Times" the honor to ask its opinion of his plan to form a School of Journalism in connection with Co-lumbia University, for which he re-

cently set aside \$2,000,000.
Discussing the purposes of the school, Mr. Pulitzer says:
"By the foundation of this school it is proposed not merely to enlarge and improve the opportunities that are open to young men for a start in life, but to raise and fix the character and standard of the press itself as a moral teacher and a promoter of that Pub-licity which makes for better govern-ment and for the advancement of civilization.'

Mr. Pulitzer certainly makes no mistake in suggesting the urgent necessity of raising the standard and character of the press, * * *

But in seeking to place the standard and character of the press where they should be by establishing a school for newspaper writers, we think Mr. Pulitzer has made the mistake of applying the remedy to the wrong de

partment.
What American journalism needs in our humble opinion, is not so much a school for newspaper writers, as A REFORM SCHOOL FOR NEWS-PAPER PUBLISHERS.

The publisher, in 99 cases out of 100, is the man who needs the missionary

work. Newspaper readers, in their inno cence, may not know it; indeed, in ascribing to the editor all that is good or bad in a given paper's policy, ably most of them forget that is such a thing as a newspaper publisher: but nevertheless, he is the "man behind the gun" and if they were to look through the sights they would learn that with very few exceptions, it is almed at a string of figures preceded by a dollar mark.

The newspaper publisher, and not the editor whom Mr. Pulitzer would teach, is the man who is to blame because the standard of the American press is no higher. He is the man who fixes the editorfal

policy of the paper on vital issues as well as the man whose demand for dividends determines, in great measure what shall be printed in the news columus and how it shall be printed.

In national campaigns, when great economic or governmental issues are at stake, he is the man who decides whether the paper shall bolt the ticket, or damn with faint praise the prin-ciples and men whom his cash-register conscience will not permit him openly

to oppose. Nor does the editor necessarily exercise much influence in aiding the pub-lisher to determine what the paper's policy shall be. On the other hand, the publisher who, quite likely, is a banker and perhaps a stockholder in a dozen other enterprises, goes OUT-SIDE of his newspaper office for advice. He consults the "business interests" of the community—a body of men who, like the celebrated Mr. Croker, are "working for their own pockets all the time"—and when they have decided, without reference to anybody's welfare but their ow which policy if carried into effe would be likely to bring the most dollars into their pockets, the publisher goes back to his newspaper office and tells his editor what to do. And the editor, who may hold en-

tirely opposite views, if he happen to be the sort of conscientious man that Mr. Pulitzer would like to develop in his School of Journalism, is compelled to obey orders or hand in his resignation, which he sometimes does, to the

The same persistent policy of selfishness governs the handling of the matter that appears outside of the news columns.

The easiest thing to capitalize is popular ignorance and straightway goes the order to the editor to fill up the Sunday supplement with hideous fakes and more hideous pictures.

The same policy in the treatment of alleged "news" matter is pursued dur-

ing the week with the result that the cash register soon develops a hot box and the judgment of Mr. Barnum that the American public "likes to be humbugged," is again vindicated.

bugged," is again vindicated.

Mr. Pulitzer's School of Journalism
will doubtless be able to develop men who can produce newspapers of higher literary and educational value, pro-vided they can find employment after graduation. But * * * when Mr. Pu-litzer's liberally educated man of quickened conscience does get an editorial position he will quickly find that all of his learning and all of his devotion to the real interests of the public will avail him nothing the first time they run counter to the publish-er's plans for keeping all he has and getting all he

etting all he can.
The American press could manned from stem to stem with gradnates of Mr. Pulitzer's school with improving its character, so long as the selfishness of the business office is per-mitted to override the honest convictions of the editor.

The American press is suffering from lack of conscience much more than it is from a lack of literary ability or learning. Considered as a whole, IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THERE IS A MORE FRAUDULENT INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY. AL ways protesting its love for the dear people—the working class—whom it pretends to serve, it nevertheless be-trays them into the hands of their op-pressors at every opportunity. Judas Iscariot with his kiss did no work. But the standard of the press cannot be raised by applying a remedy that cannot reach the real cause of its degradation—the publisher. He's the won that must be reformed if news. ways protesting its love for the dear

man that must be reformed if newspapers are ever to cease to be mero money-making machines and exercise the power for public good that they are capable of doing.—Detroit Times.

The foregoing remarks of the editor of the Detroit "Times" are perfectly sound and to the point. Every news-paper man knows the facts to be as he states them, but very few have the opportunity or the courage to tell them o frankly.

Newspaper publishing is a business, run for profit. like any other. It is profit that corrupts it and perverts it

knowledge and stimulating thought among the people. It is not the edi-tor's wanton wickedness, but the necessity of serving his employer in such a way as to hold his job by maksach a way as to hold mis job by making profit for the employer, that makes the editor lie and outrage his conscience and panels to the lowest tastes and passions.

What are you going to do about it?

There is only one way to remedy the evil. That is TO BUILD UP A PRESS OWNED BY WORKING-CLASS ORGANIZATIONS, a press uninfluenced by business considera-tions, a press whose editors will be responsible to wage-workers and not to profit-takers, and WHOSE INTER-ESTS WILL THEREFORE COIN-

In the many weekly and menthly papers published by agencies of the Socialist Parly and by trade unions we have the nucleus of such a press." We ought soon to have, for we already bitterly need, daily papers of the same scrt.

CIDE WITH THE DICTATES OF

It depends upon YOU, men and women of the working class, to build up and control and develop an honest and fearless press of your own to counteract the influence of organized and subsidized falsehood and miseducation.

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

The International Library Publishing Company of New York announces the forthcoming publication of Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy." This is a translation of Marx' well known treatise which lays down the fundamental principles of value and money that have guided the Socialists of this country in the last two presidential campaigns in their opposition to the free silver agi-tation. It is a work that no student of economics can afford to remain in ignorance of, now that it is made ac-cessible in the English language. The book has also a particular importance as the first real scientific work on economics that Marx wrote, containing in the preface the formulation of his hilosophy known as the materialistic aterpretation of history. An appendix to the book contains a general review of political economy abounding in brilliant and suggestive ideas. This has just been made public among the posthumous papers of Marx and is now to be published in book form for the first time in any language. The same publishers announce a new issue of the first volume of Marx' "Capital." to be followed by a translation of the second and third volumes, which still remain untranslated into English in spite of the fact that they have been acessible in several other languages for several years. The publication of these volumes is expected to fill a long-felt want among students of economics as well as among all those who take a special interest in the writings of Karl Marx.

The Comrade Publishing Company of New York has reissued Ben Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do" as a 24-page pamphlet. This is one of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have. It was written for the New York campaign last year and did good service, but it is good for year-round educational purposes and we are glad to see it in print again. It may be remarked that as the name "Socialist Party" is used throughout in this issue, it is not so well fitted for use in this state as else

"After the Battle" is a neat little 36-page pamphlet in review of the re-cent show workers' strike in Lynn. Mass., written and published by Ellen F. Wetherell of that city. The causes and the outcome of this unfortunate conflict between rival labor organizations are succinctly stated and a plea made for unity of action based on an intelligent understanding of the eco-nomic conditions which give rise to labor disputes and of the industrial and political methods by which those conditions are to be bettered. The price of the pamphlet is 10 cents a

IN NEW ZEALAND

London "Justice" reports the result of the first political campaign of the Socialist Party of New Zealand, organzed last winter. The party nominated W. H. Hampton and Ex-Councillor D McLaren for the Wellington City Council, with the result that McLaren was elected with 2,108 votes and Hampton received 990. The highest vote was 2,863 and the lowest successful vote was 1,953. The Wellington Commonweal" says:
"The Socialist Party has had its first

skirmish in the electoral field, and we have good reason to be satisfied with the results. To get one candidate elected, and to secure nearly 1,000 votes for a new man, is no mean acomplishment. The efforts which a number of pioneers and the present party have put forth are beginning to show some manifest results. We may claim the 900 votes given for Courade Hampton as a definite Socialist vote and of the 2.108 cast for Comrade Mc Leren we may say at least this much that that number of people had no ob jection to giving a vote for a pro-nounced Socialist."

ONLY A MATTER OF WORDS. The merchant calls it profit,

And he winks the other eye; The banker calls it interest,
And he heaves a cheerful sigh; As he tucks it in his bag; But the honest old burglar, He simply calls it swag.

A CHAPTER ON PARASITES.

By William R. Fox.

Furniture, clothing, shoes, and food are useful things. Workmen who make them are always set down as iseful workmen. Yet there are eiremustances under which the manufacture of these things serves a vicio purpose and therefore is useless worse than useless.

To illustrate: Suppose a thousand workmen were hired by a highwayman to make furni-ture. From the proceeds of robbery he would pay them wages; then after the furniture was produced he would take an insane delight in ordering them to dump it into a devouring whirlpool, in which it would presently disappear. With their wages the workmen would purchase their support from other workmen, and the nefarious business would continue to flourish.

Suppose other bandits would produce garments and food on the same plan, paying their employees from the booty of public hold-ups, and malfer-ously destroying the completed prod-uct. You would say that such produc-tion availed nothing.

You would say that the bandit employers were intolerable nuisances.
You would be justified in saying that their workmen, living on the products

of others, bought with the fruits of theft, were parasites.

Nay, more—I say that the workmen, on whose goods these workmen-para-

sites lived, were themselves useless to the full extent to which the labor of their hands went to sustain parasites. So on in endless succession. The above is no fancy sketch.

The capitalistic system has thorsands of privileged overlaws, who take perpetual toll from society, and with the spoil employ millions of working people to make furniture, garments, pictures, literature, yachts, palaces, and playgrounds for them, and have an innumerable horde of servants, sailors, soldiers, sportingmen, hotel-keepers, tradesmen, educators, and entertainers waiting upon them.

The labor of these underlines exchanged with useful producers, would be useful; but, remunerated with funds that fraud and rapine grasped from bonest toil, and serving only to strengthen and add prestige to a sys-tem of world-wide piracy, its effect be-comes more vicious than if all were engaged in the manufacture of furniture and their whole product, at the command of a bandit employer, were cast down the throat of a devouring whirlpool. Now sense the fact that these millions of parasites get their support by simply handing back to legitimate producers the sums that have been fleeced from them. Sense the further fact that, in so far as these legitimate producers furnish support to the parasites, they are simply para-site-feeders. This much of their labor is lost. It is thrown into the whirlpool.

Now calculate if you can-but it is incalculable-how many overlaws and underlings there are. How many robbers, parasites, and parasite-feeders are sheltered within the carth-broad

realm of capitalism.

It is safe to say that not one-third of those set down as workers are do

ing useful work and exchanging with useful workers.

A consideration of this will show that it is possible for capitalists to take 83 per cent, of the product of the really useful workers and not cause a perpetual panic. They could seize 30 per cent, and have never a panic, if they found a way to distribute the spoil among the host of parasites and parasite-feeders whose labor is being continually cast into the whiripool of

whim and luxury and power. What is to hinder one powerful ex-ploiter having SI parasites and para-site-servers at his heels, all receiving support from 17 men who operate machines. Even these men work to no useful purpose (only in so far as they support themselves and families) for they are simply feeding leeches!

The fact is so clear to me that ness ful labor receives less than one-fifth of its product that I marvel that others I maintain that it can be proven in a variety of ways leave of The Worker, I will, in futur contributions, endeavor to outline the course of reasoning that makes me so positive in my conclusions on this dis-

[Apropos of this article on the ques-tion of the division of product between capitalists and workers, which may be regarded as in some sense a reply to our editorials of July 12 and August ment that the proposition which Comrade Fox defends is not the propos tion which we criticized. We p against the use of the utterly faise statement that, according to census figures, the workers get back in wages only 17 per cent, of the wealth they create. As for the quite different proposition which Comrade Fox and me other critics support in reply that taking into account useless labor and various other factors, the workers do not enjoy more than 17 per cent, of their product—we do neither contest it nor admit it until we shall be told from what sources the figures are drawn. Further discussion of the sub-ject we postpone for a week or two, merely asking our critics to be reasonable enough to grant that we are actuated by a desire to see accuracy take the place of reckless guesswork in our propaganda, not by any newly developed good will toward the capitalist system .- Editor of The Worker, I

GAINS IN BADEN.

At Löviach in Baden the Sscial Democrats secured a very large major-ity in the elections to the Citizens' Committee in the electors of the third class. Similar successes are reported from other places in Baden. As the Landtag elections take place this autumn this gught to be a good omen, In the meantime the National Liberals re making great efforts to unite all the Liberals against the Socialists. The Social Demograts are not nlarmed by this, however. We can always wel-come a coalition of our enemies.

—Is the leech essential to the life and health of the horse? Are they "mutually dependent on each other?" -St. Louis Labor.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

The national headquarters have been removed to rooms 303-364 McCague Building, Omaha. The new location provides more conveniences for the increasing office work and more room for

The National Secretary has called state convention of the party locals in Louisiana for the purpose of forming a state organization. This was done in accordance with the referendum just taken. The convention will be held in New Orleans on Sept. 18, at

The number of locals asking for Ben Hanford in Illinois assures his speak-ing at least two weeks in that state.

Through some error either in the office of the National Secretary or in the postal service the bulletin from headquarters failed to reach The Worker last week. From other papers which were more lucky we take the following acknowledgment of receipts for the National Organizing Fund to Aug. 22: Local San Diego, Cat., 83.50; A. M. Brooks, purchaser of a share in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Co., do-nated by W. E. Walling, \$10; D. R. Melton, Avilla, Mo., \$1; Wm. H. Cameron, Warrenton, Mo., 25 cents; Local Washington, D. C., \$2; Carl D. Thomp-son, purchaser of a share in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co. donated by W. F. Walling, \$10; Local Quincy, Mass., \$1; total for week, \$27.75; total to date, \$937.77. If will be noticed that Local Washington, D. C., is this week credited with another contribution to the Special Organizing Find. No other local has given so regularly and frequently as this one. The courades at the national capital are also active in helping to organize Maryland, and their interest in the organizing work of the national party is as creditable to them as it should be inspiring to others.

John M. Work will be the Labor Day peaker at Keb, Ia.; W. E. Clark at Plattamouth, Neb.; Walter Huggins at Galena, Ill., and A. H. Weeks at Marysle through the National Secretary's

New York State.

The Social Democrats of Mt. Vernon held their city convention in the Labor Lyceum on Aug. 29. The size and spirit of the gathering and the number spectators present showed how rapidly Socialist sentiment is growing here. Edward Barrett presided, with Jas. H. Richer as secretary. The following nominations were made: For Samuel Thomas, carpenter; for City Judge, Edward Barrett, rub-ber worker; for Comptroller, Jas. H. Richer, woodworker; for Trensurer, 'A. Hutchinson, mill foreman; for Recelver of Taxes, Jas. Beardsley, carpenter; for Assessor, Louis Schneider, stone carver; for Aldermen-First Ward, Artiur Thomas, carpenter; Second, Peter Nielson, cabinetmaker; Third, J. W. Smith, machinist; Fourth, Doyle, decorator; Moritz Languth, cabinetmaker; Jean R. Serviss, carpenter; and Philip Wi-berg, janiter. It is needless to add that all of these who belong to organized crafts are active union men.

Local New Rochelle- will hold its Century Pleasure Grounds, Scarsdale, on Labor Day, Sept. 7. Teams from the Carpenters' and Painters' unions will play a game of baseball, and a committee of hustlers will provide other events to keep the visitors busy. Comrade Green will preside at the chowder pot and Uffner will dispense literature and buttons. There will be variors games, shooting-gallery, dateing etc., with appropriate prizes: Fif-teen hundred tickets are out and every-thing points to a goodly sum to be realized for the coming campaign,

The Assembly District Convention will take place Saturday evening, Sept. 5. in the Social Democratic Headquar ters, 12 Mechanic street, New Rochelle,

A local has been organized in Dexter with eleven charter Comrades Pendergast and Curtice of Watertown assisted in its organization.

ie Second Judicial District conven tion of the S. D. P. was held at th Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, on Saturday Aug. 29. William Butscher presided, and Wm. R. Chappell acted as Secre-tary. A. F. Simmonds, of Peekskill (County Secretary of Westcheater) was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court. Comrades Gerber, Lacken-mucher, and Wessling were elected as a committee to fill vacancies.

At the First Westchester Assembly District convention held at Mount Ver on. Aug. 22. Godfrey Lehner, of Yoners, was chosen as candidate for the Assembly.

Comrade Phillips of New York wil ppeak in Getty Square, Yonkers, Friday avening, Sept. 4. This will be the opening of the campaign, and the comrades are going in for a vigorous fight from now on till the close of the polls, con-fident of at least doubling the vote this

Local Rochester has ordered 20,000 copies of the leaflet, "Fianford's Reply to Havemeyer," for Labor Day prope

The Pirst Agitation District Com cialist Literary Society's rooms, with Charles Lane in the chair. I, Isadore Bernstein was seated as delegate from the Literary Society and S. Mishkin from the Voice of Labor; the 4th A. D., Sth A. D., and Social Democratic Edu-cational Club were also represented. Courade Bernstein was elected as permanent secretary. Committees were elected to get speakers for visit-ing trade unions, to ask Comrade Fei-genbaum to write a leaflet in the Jewish language, and to assist affiliated organizations in getting qualified have them returned as soon as pos speakers for public meetings. The Agitation Committee will meet every Monday evening at 232 East Broadsible. It was voted that the profit so far on hand, which amo be turned over to the Daily Globe Con-ference. On report of delegates to the Campaign Committee, their instrucway.

The 12th A. D. meets every Tuesday evening at 232 East Broadway.

At the last special meeting of the 16th A. D. it was decided to send The Worker to all enrolled Socialists of the district. Comrade Fishman and a few other comrades agreed to give a full month's time to canvass the dis-trict thoroughly and also to distribute literature. The next meeting will be held Thursday, Sept. 3, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. All sympathizers and members of the district are requested to attend.

The Campaign and Executive Com nittee of Greater New York met at 64 East Fourth street on Aug. 26, with Comrades Neppel, Sprenger, Harth, Spranger, and Bock of Manhattan, At-kinson and Hopkins of Kings, and Hahn of Queens present, and Neppel in the enair. A request from the Kings County Committee for 500 sub-scription lists as, according to the decision of the City Convention all lists are to be sent out by the Campaign Committee and all moneys returnable to its Financial Secretary, Chas. Sprenger, 64 East Fourth street. Half of all moneys collected in each part of the city is to be turned over to the corresponding local. In reply to let-ters previously sent, word was re-ceived from Comrade Barnes of Philadelphia that he would not be able to assist in the New York campaign; from Dr. Gibbs of Worcester that he could not leave his practice for a week at a time, but would come on Saturdays and Sundays if desired; from J. C. Frost of Philadelphia consenting to speak in the campaign. It was de-cided that all agitation in Greater New York, including the open-air meetings in all boroughs, shall be carried on under the supervision of the Campaign Committee. Also to request the Finan-cial Secretary of the Kings County Committee to turn into the Campaign Secretary a list of all organizations in that territory, so that they may be sup-plied with subscription lists as soon as possible. Delegates from the three counties reported that their open-air neetings are very successful, but that their work is greatly hampered by the lack of speakers. An Italian mass meeting with Comrade De Luca as speaker will be held on Aug. 5 in Corona. It was decided to allow each speaker 50 cents an evening for ex-penses, to be charged to the local under whose jurisdiction he speaks. A committee consisting of Comrades But-

would especially welcome all the hep that may come on Monday, Sept. 7, at 9 a. m. He announces that the newly elected Secretary of the Twenty-sixth scher and Gerber was elected to settle the difficulty that now exists between the Queens County Committee and Lo-A. D. is the only one who has responded cal Long Island City. will at once give him the addresses of the secretaries of the following dis-Comrade Kanely presided at the last tricts: New York-Second and Eighth, Fourth, Sixth and Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Thirtymeeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York, held Aug. 25. The Yorkville Agitation Committee refourth. Prooklyn-Ninth, Thirteenth ported successful Italian meetings. The Arbeiter Ring gave its ball free and Fourteenth, and Twentieth. Comrades are requested not to expect per-sonal letters on any general matter on which they may inquire, but to follow the notices in the party press, as the for a Jewish mass meeting for Saturday. Aug. 29; Comrade Malklel was designated to take charge of the meeting on behalf of the Executive. Branch 24, W. S. & D. B. F. donated. workers at headquarters are very busy. All matters which require personal au \$25 for the campaign; Manhattan Lodge, I. A. of M., \$2; Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 2, 85. Committees were sent to other organi-The following campaign leaflets can be obtained from the Campaign Secre tary: Hanford's "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," \$1 a thousand; an Ital-ian leaflet containing Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists." zations and letters sent to twenty-five organizations offerfing speakers to ad-dress meetings. The Y. A. C. wished the local to arrange open-air meetings, beginning the second week of Septemand the party platform, \$2.50 a thouber, on Wednesdays or Saturdays; the Organizer was instructed to arrange such meetings for the Yorkville Committee on Saturdays as far as practicable. The Italian Federation having requested platforms for meetings, the Organizer was instructed to reply that the request will be granted on condition that the S. L. P. emblem be

payment of old debts. Comrade Ort-land was elected on committee to fill vacancies throughout Manhattan and

Bronx. The Treasurer was requested to make up a report of all the liabili-

Comrade Butscher presided at the regular meeting of the Kings County Committee on the County

Committee on Aug. 22. Delegates were scated from the 20th A. D., Br. 2, 7th A. D., Br. 1, and 21st A. D., Br. 3.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Associa-

tion requesting the County Committee to elect two delegates to the arrange-ments committee for a picuic and sum-mer night's festival for the benefit of

mer night's festival for the benefit of the sinking fund, Consrades Gagenhedmer and Heuer were elected. A communication from Logal Long Island was read and received, and the secretary instructed to inform them of the decision rendered by Local Kings County. A letter from the Western Federation of Miners, appealing for an eight-hour fund, was referred to the district organizations. Fifteen applications for membership were granted. Organizer Peters of South Brooklyn reported that he has appealed to all societies sympathizing with the Socialist movement to join in arranging a festival for the campaign fund. The committee on the May Day festival re-

committee on the May Day festival re-ported that there are a number of tickets outstanding and urged the dele-gates to remind their organizations to

At the last meeting of the General Comittee of Local New York, Aug. 22 twenty-two new members were admit-ted. A delegate reported that one of our speakers at an open-air meeting had accepted the challenge of a D Leonite to debate, and that he was instructed by his district to protest against such debate. It was dec'ded to allow the debate already arranged for removed and the Arm and Torch displayed at the meetings. The West Side Agitation Committee reported holding successful meetings and that to take place, but that our speakers be instructed not to accept challenges hereafter from the S. L. P. for outdoor dehates. The organizer was instructed to prefer charges against James N. Wodo for not fulfilling his promise in a debate was arranged by Comrade Pankin with a De Leonite; it was re-solved to send other speakers to assist Pankin at the debate and that hereafter no debate shall be held at openair meetings, but that they be arranged in halls. The Harlem Agitation Committee asked for speakers, against T. J. Lewis for asking Wood The Bronx reported a big meeting held | to speak at an open-air meeting against at 150th street and Third avenue for Italians. Murray Hill proposed that The Grievance Committee Committee on August 18 charters were granized to assist at the F. Hannemann guilty of treachery to the party in informing the police that County, and Local Fullerton, Lehigh approved and referred to the agitation | beer was to be sold at the party picnic districts. The Organizer reported that in July, and recommended his expulsion. Upon Hannemann's statement that hereafter he will obey the decisions of the party, or in case his contract the appointment of a committee requested the appointment of a commit. from membership for one year. Fritz Dobler was expelled from the party for scabbing. In accordance with the admission to the Marble Cutters' Union: Yorkville was authorized to appoint such a committee and take up subscriptions. The Treasurer reported that he paid \$5 to Philips, an old debt. provisions of the new by-laws that the General Committee meet once a month It was decided to hold the meetings on the fourth Saturday of every month. The 24th A. D. gave \$12.50 towards

> The comrades of the Sixth and Tenth A. D. are called upon to attend a special meeting to be held on Friday, Sept. 4, in the Labor Lyceum. 64 E. Fourth street, at which very in jortant business is to be transacted.

New Jersey. The labor festival arranged by Local Hudson County and friendly organiza-tions for the benefit of the Socialist campaign fund and held on Sunday Aug. 30, at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park, was not as much of a financial success as the committee had antici-pated. As the actors from the Actors' pared. As the actors from the Actors Protective Union could not give their performance and also the moving pic-tures could not be shown, the commit-tee has made arrangements to con-tinue the festival on Saturday, Sept. 19, at the same park, where the full program will be given and a number of attractions added. Tickets dated August 30 will be good on that day and a lot of new tickets put in circulation An important meeting of the arrange ments committee will be held Sunday, ments committee will be held Sunday, Sept. 6, at 2 p. m., at the North Hud-son Club House, 513 Hackensack Plank Road, West Hoboken. Dele-gates should not fail to attend.

livered one of the best propaganda speeches ever made in this city, and six hundred men stood in the street for an hour and a half giving the losest attention to his lucid and logical exposition, frequently inter rupting with enthusiastic applause Comrade Hanford's reputation has preceded him and he 'made good.' the conclusion of his address an S.L.P. man, recently come to the city and still bitterly hostile to us, could make no other criticism than that the speech WORKER-FIGHT

ints to \$5.66.

tions given at the previous meeting were re-affirmed. In the matter of the Campaign Committee's appeal for

funds, it was voted to demand that

the lists be sent to Local Kings County for distribution and moneys collected thereon be turned in to the Financial Secretary of the local, and he to ac-

count with the Campaign Secretary

will endeavor to make an effort to do

so to send in their names, as the crowds that listen to our speakers have never before shown such keen interest in the facts given by our

speakers, and now is the time to "break in" young speakers. All applications should be made to Warren Atkinson, 122 Pt. Green place, Brooklyn.

Comrade Hopkins was elected to fill

Sept. 12, at the Brooklyn Labor Ly

The Second Agitation District Com

mittee meets in the Labor Lyceum

Comrades who can and will speak

A meeting of the organizers or secre-taries of all the agitation committees of Manhatan and the Bronx will be

of Manhatan and the Bronx win be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, at the Labor Lyceum, to consider the best method by which to arrange outdoor agitation in such a manuer as to get the results with the least effort. Agitation com-

Campaign Secretary Gerber states

that comrades who are willing to work will be gladly received and given some-thing to do at the Labor Lyceum; he

adds that "work" in this case means "work" and does not mean "talk." He

was a pure S. L. P. argument (minus abuse, of course) and that Hanford had learned his lesson in the S. L. P. and learned it well. It was a great day's work that added Hanford's to the National Bureau's list of speakers, and Comrade Mailly is to be congratulated upon his achievement. The collection netted \$6 or more and was not thoroughly made."

The second of the Sunday evening

educational meetings instituted by the Socialists of Luzerne County, Pn., was a decided success in every respect. At the vacancy caused by Comrade Jan-der's non-attendance in the City Ex-ecutive Committee. The Organizer was instructed to have the photothe first meeting the attendance was rather small, but every comrade pres-ent decided to constitute himself a pillar of strength to the Socialist movegraphs of the three city candidates made for lantern slides. The next reg-ular meeting of the Kings County Committee will be held on Saturday, nent around whom the more weakkneed could rally with confidence. Each pledged himself not only to come bring at least one person with him, with the result that, notwithstanding the extremely had weather, only one of the originals was missing and the whole attendance was doubled. The Friday evening, Sept. 4. All delegates same pledge was repeated by the old as well as the new-comers. The meeting was opened by the County Chairman with appropriate and encouraging during the campaign are requested to send their addresses and the evenings they are willing to speak to Campaign Secretary J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth remarks, followed by a thrilling Socialist song in which the entire andience took part. C. F. Quinn, editor of the "Courier Heraid," the local labor paper, was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. He held the closest attention of his auditors by his scientific exposition of Socialism. Next in order was the inevitable collection, which, after paying hall rent. netted a nest sum for the campaign fund. The chairman then made a fund. The chairman then made a number of current announcements of mittees falling to be represented at this meeting will have to account to them-selves for any shortcomings in their interest to the comrades, after which some literature and buttons were sold and subscriptions taken for party pa-pers. A box of excellent cigars, manu-factured by Comrade Donnelly, was also on hand, which was well patron-ized by the comrades. This social feature will be continued until the ladies begin to attend, when it will be cut out. A general discussion was then opened in which a large propor-tion of the audience took part and which became very interesting at times. Another cheering Socialist song was sung by all present, after which the meeting adjourned, and all left for their homes in due time, feeling that they had spent the evening pleasantly and profitably in con-genial environment. Next Sunday's meeting will be addressed by Nym Seward of Luzerne. C. L. U. Hail, 16 South Main street, Wilkes Barre, is the place; 7.30 p. m. the time. All purposes, comrades interested in the formation of a Socialist quartette or glee club are urged to report to Theodore Boettger, or of Music, 97 Kidder street,

scene of the Lattimer massacre. With the co-operation of the miners and other labor unions there will be an immense parade, followed by a mass meeting, to be addressed by J. Mannon Barnes of Philadelphia, officials of the mine workers, and local comrades. D. O. Coughian of Luzerne, our candidate O. Coughian of Luzerne, and Peter Niko. eeting, to be addressed by J. Mahlon lainis of Plymouth, caudidate Clerk of Courts, will also be preand address the meeting in English and Lithuanian, respectively.

comrades of Duryea are idle. They are also arranging a similar celebration. John F. Pesotini, our candidate for Jury Commissioner, writes that they are preparing for a big time on Labor Day and request the County Committee to send them some speakers. An effort is being made to secure for the occasion Chas, Lavin of Wilkes-Barre and Nym Seward of Luzerne, also two Polish speakers, Jos Kayowski of Luzerne and Peter Dy-

At a meeting of the State Commit-County. Communications were re ceived from Locals Reading, Leechburg, Lehighton, Brownsville, Lans-ford, Irwin, Williamsport, Hauto, Lan-caster, Pittsburg, Sellersville, Royers-ford, Coatesville, Black Lick, Coudersport, Erie, Hazleton, Hyndman, Avonmore, Salina, Scranton, Connels-ville, Wilmerding and Lititz.

Reading continues to hold large and enthusiastic meetings every Saturday evening. Lancaster County have held their convention and nominated a full

Edward Moore, of Philadelphia, will speak in Allentown on Labor Day; there will be a parade at 10.30 a. m., and the speeches will begin at 2 p. m. John Spargo will speak at Conn ville on Labor Day; at Black Lick, Sept. S; Avonmore, Sept. 9; Salina, Sept. 10, and Hyndman, Sept. 11. Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel, of Peoria, Ill., who is now touring the state, will speak in Pittsburg, Sept. 1; Duquesne, Sept. 2; Wilmerding, Sept. 3; West Newton, Sept. 4; Lititz, Sept. 5. Joshua Wanhope will speak in Erie on Labor Day, Geo. Ward in Warren, John F. Tayle in Pittsburg, and Philip Montis at the Mine Workers' picnic at Lansford.

Ben Hanford, of New York, addressed a good meeting in the Fortieth Ward of Philadelphia on Aug. 22. His speech was clear and to the point, and was listened to with the greatest at-

Nicholas P. Geiger will spend a few days in and about Lansford, working for "Wilshire's Magazine."

Local Philadelphia and the State Pennsylvania.

Prom Erie, Pa., Comrade Heydrick rrites: "Ben Hanford last night de-

P\$\$60000**a**cocceeacocceeacocceeacocceeacoccee WHAT BEN HANFORD SAYS OF "THE SOCIALIST ARMY."

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All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May S, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

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York.

ings and Sunday morning.

divided between the State Committee and the City Committee for campaign

Comrade Barkowski is now speak ing in and around Philadelphia, O Monday, Aug. 31, he spoke in Bride William Geroty, a young Hun burg. garian speaker and organizer, is now Local Hazleton is arranging for a monster Labor Day celebration at the scene of the Lattimer massacre. With the co-operation of the miners and to this country about two years ago. He has made a number of converts and organized six large locals. He speaks five languages, and has mas-tered the English tongue very well. Locals desiring his services should ad-

> on Saturday, Aug. 15, at East Manch Chunk. There were present represent atives from Locals Lehighton, Hackle barrie, Hauto, East Mauch Chunk Nesquehoning, Summit Hill, and Lans ford. It was decided to charge 2 cents for dues, 10 cents to go to the State Committee and 10 cents to the County Committee, L. G. Rothlein was elected secretary and H. B. Barro; chairman.

Hauto reports the local in good work-

Local Royersford asks to be included in the speakers' circuit and sends in \$1 to the state fund,

Local Black Lick has taken on new

Further contributions toward paying off the State Committee's debt are as follows: Frownsville, \$1; Reading, \$2; Thirty-third Ward Branch, Local Philadelphia, \$1; Nineteenth Ward Branch, Local Philadelphia, \$1; Pottstown, \$4.51 Royersford, \$1; Williamsport, \$1; Wilkesbarre, \$5.

Rain which has repeatedly tried to dampen the enthusiasm of the com

(Continued on page 4)

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Emoyment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The blowing Districts meet every Sat urday: Dist. I (Bohemian)-331 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German) -50 E. 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III— Clubhouse, 206 E. Seth St., 7.30 p.m.; Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. VI-1907 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Dist. VII-1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America, Meets every Theaday at Bohemian Hail, 323 E, 73d atreet, New York, Pinancial Secre-tary, J. T. Keily, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan, L. i., Recording Secretary, Jon. Nociter, 774 E, 150th street,

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FOOD 30.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:20 a. m. in Jank's Hall, 231 E. 38th street. New York All Senndinavians are wel-rome. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 302 Knickerbocker areaues, Brooklyn.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper areane, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen induced with the year 1884 by workingmen induced with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to hermbership in initiation free of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick inother 40 weeks, whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging to the property of the St.00 and c.100 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every Lember, and the wives and numerical daugsters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third chass upon a southly reseasements are levied for the shrine different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a men in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third arene, Room 2 New York City.

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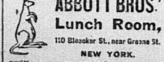
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WHY SHOULD A WORKINGMAN THINK?

By Wm. H. Leffingwell.

I suppose that is a curious question You may be of the opinion that you do think.

But do you? Perhaps you think about som things, but do you really think abou things that are important to your own

Who is it that builds the house factories, streets, railways, street cars, automobiles, furniture? In fact who is it that builds everything? You say the workingmen do it? How do you know that they do all of these things' Oh! You are a workingman. Well, that's one thing you know.

Now, have you a house? Have you n addomobile? Have you nice an addomobile? Have you nice clothes? Have you plenty to eat all the time? And if you haven't enough of all these fine things that you make, thy haven't you? I'll bet you don't

I've often heard you say; "I have tramped the streets now for several weeks, looking for a job, and no one seems to want me. I am willing to ork, but if I do not get a job soon il starve. Wife is raising the ickens. Children are sick. Oh! If I only had a job I'd soon get on my

That was when you didn't have a job, but finally the prosperous days came along and you got a job. You worked every day. Every week you got your pay envelope. Then were you nappy? No. This was your

"I can't understand it, here I've ahead. I'm getting good wages-a much as I ever got-but wife says she cannot make both ends meet. Every-thing seems to cost about twice as much as it used to. The inndlord has raised the rent but the boss won't raise

my wages."

And then you joined the union. You talked it over with the boys and de-cided that you would go on strike.

"We'll show those capitalists a few ings. We'll just tell them that if they don't raise our wages we won't work for them. We'll strike."

And you struck.

But there were a lot of other fellows there, ready to take your jobs.

You went to them and asked them not

You said: "See here, men, we've got

wives and families to support and we're on strike for higher wages. Don't take our jobs." But the other fellows replied: "Well, so have we got wives. We haven't

unpleasant names. The police interfered. They clubbed you. They drove you away from the factory. And when they couldn't find any excuse for clubbing you, the judges issued injunctions

And did you think then? Well, not to any vurpose. You said a lot of fool-ish things about the police, the mayor, the president and the trusts, but did The trouble is, my dear fellow, you don't think.

You say that you know that two

plus two makes four.

You also say that you know that there is a working class. That's half of the sum. The other half—well, I'll have to tell you the other half. There

is also a capitalist class.

The capitalist class is the class that owns the factories that you work in. Sometimes they allow you to work but only for one purpose, and that is to produce surplus wealth for them. To make profits—dividends. This capitalist class also owns some else that it needs in order to stay in business—the government. There's the

strike for better conditions all

the way out of this difficulty? See if you cannot solve it yourself.
You get control of the government.
"Strike at the ballot-box." Vote your-

Unite. Vote your class into control. Take the wealth which you have created—the capital. Own it. Operate the factories socially as you do now but make them the collective property of all and not the private property of

Until you do this all your struggle and strikes will be in vain. Unless you learn to reason from cause and effect you must suffer the conse-

POLILICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic voters is called to the following notices MANHATTAN AND BRONX ALDER-

MANIC CONVENTIONS. FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

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

Thirteenth street, residence of Kanely, 25th, at 1708 Amsterdam avenue, residence of P. Dursch. 34th, at 67 W. One Hundred and

Thirty-first street, residence of Hill-

7th, at 61 E. One Hundred and Thirtieth street, residence of Rove. 40th, at 919 E. One Hundred and

Sixty-third street, residence of Wissner. 41st, at 619 Morris avenue, sho

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10. 28th, at 1432 Second avenue, hall,

NEW YORK COUNTY ASSEMBLY

DISTRICTS. A convention of the Social Demo

A convention of the Social Demo-cratic Party of the Twenty-sixth As-sembly District to nominate a candi-date for member of the Assembly will be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 10, at 1432 Second avenue, hall.

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDICIAL

Conventions of the Social Democratic Party, to nominate candidates for Jus-tices of the Municipal Court for the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, will held on Friday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m., at he following places: 12th Municipal Court District, at

Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First reet and Columbus avenue. 13th Municipal Court District, at 232 E. Broadway, club rooms,

TRICT CONVENTIONS.

ventions of the Social Der members of Assembly will be held on Saturday, Sept. 5, 8 p. m., in all the As-sembly Districts in Kings County, in e following places: 1st-121 Schermerhorn street, office

2d-95 Duffield street, residence of

4th-61 Morton street, residence of

5th-211 Hooper street, residence of

7th-8446 Bay Twenty-seventh street

sidence of Campbell. 8th-45 Wyckoff street, residence o 9th-131 Imlay street, residence of

10th-411 Adelphi street, residence of 11th-122 Fort Greene Place, resl

12th-374 Twelfth street, residence 13th-47 Jewel street, residence of

14th-310 Huron street, residence of 15th-187 Humboldt street, hall. 16th-9 McDougal street, club.

forbidding you from striking, walking, talking, and in fact keeping you from doing anything that would "aid or abet" striking.

This

which produces all the wealth and receives only wages in return, just enough to barely live upon. The other "two" is the capitalist class, which owns everything (including the government) and lives in luxury off the toil of the workers, but does nothing The result (the sum) is that when you powers of government (which is owned by the capitalists) are used to club you into submission.

Now, can you not think? What is

self and your class into power. Put workingmen into office. Control this government to suit yourself. "Workingmen of the world, unite; you have nothing to lose but your hains, you have a world to gain.'

few as at present.

o have we got wives. We haven't if you like to be clubbed, shot and ny jobs at all."

And then you called them a lot of then THINK.

18th-1226 Park Place, residence of Droste. 19th——949-955 Willoughby avenue

17th-540 Hancock street, residen

Labor Lyceum. 20th-257 Hamburg avenue, hall.

21st-675 Glenmore avenue, hall,

BROOKLYN BOROUGH ALDER MANIC CONVENTIONS. Conventions of the Social Democratic Party to nominate candidates for Al n will be held in all the Alder

anic Districts of the Borough of rocklyn, on Saturday, September 5, in the following places:

45th-121 Schermerhorn street, office of Dr. Fur 46th-05 Duffield street, residence of

47th-95 President street, residence of Weppler 48th-64 Morton street, residence of

Pattberg.
49th-214 Hooper street, residence of lutscher. 50th-30 Summer avenue, hall.

51st-352 Fifty-second street, residence of Souter. 52d-8646 Bay Twenty-seventh street,

53d-45 Wyckoff street, residence of

54th-131 Imlay street, residence of Mezer. 55th—411 Adelphi street, residence of

56th-122 Fort Green Place, residence 57th-374 Twelfth street, residence of

58th-47 Jewel street, residence of

50th-310 Huron street, residence of

61st-9 McDougal street, club. 62d-540 Hancock street, residence of

63d-1226 Park Place, resider 64th-949-955 Willoughby avenue, La-

65th-257 Hamburg avenue, hall. 66th-675 Glenmore avenue, hall.

QUEENS COUNTY CONVENTION A convention of the Social Demo cratic Party of the County of Qu to nominate candidates for publi-fices to be voted for at the ens election will be held on Saturday, Sept 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergre

OUEENS BOROUGH CONVENTION. A convention of the Social Demo cratic Party of the Borough of Queen to nominate candidates for borough of-ces to be voted for at the ensuing elec-tion will be held on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Evregreen, L. I.

QUEENS COUNTY ASSEMBLY DIS-TRICT CONVENTIONS.

Conventions of the Social Democratic Party to nominate candidates for mem-bers of Assembly will be held as fol-

First Assembly District, on Saturday Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Ever-green, L. 1., school.

Second Assembly District, on Friday, Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall, Twombly Place and Division street,

Jamaica, L. I.

QUEENS BOROUGH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT CONVENTIONS. Conventions to nominate candidates for Aldermen will be held as follows:

68th Aldermanic District, on Satur-day, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle avenue, Ev-ergreen, L. I., school. 60th Aldermanic District, at Muhlen-Collection of the Collection of the C brinck's Turn Hall, College Point, L. I.,

on Thursday, Sept. 17. 70th Aldermanic District, on Friday. Sept. 18, at Meyer's Congress Hall Twombly Place and Division street Jamaica, L. 1.

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

QUEENS COUNTY NOTICES.

A borough meeting of all the mem-ers of the Social Democratic Party in Queens County, N. Y., will be held or Saturday, Sept. 12, at 63 Myrtle ave tue. Evergreen. Matters of importance to come up for action and it is the duty of every party member to attend and especially those of Local Long

PARTY NEWS.

rades of Potter County, Pa., did not prevent three good Socialist meetings in that county and one in an adjoining county. Ben Hanford spoke at Cou dersport on Tuesday, Aug. 25, in the Opera Honse, half biled with enthusi-asts who came through a heavy rain-storm to hear him. He made some telling points in answering arguments pre-sented by the editor of a local Repub-lican paper. The meeting in Port Alle-gany, McKean County, threatened to be a failure, as the drizzle made prospects for an open-air meeting very doleful, but the rain ceased about eight o'clock and with the aid of bass and snare drums a good crowd was gathered, and Comrade Hanford held their ful attention, notwithstanding threatening weather, for over an hour. After the meeting a branch was organized, and thus a start has been made in a new field. The meeting in Austin on Sun day afternoon was a complete succesagain, notwithstanding a heavy rain just before the meeting. A social re ception was given to Comrade Hanford in the evening, attended by about thirty of the most active comrades and their wives. Refreshments were served and music by Socialist members of the local orchestra, with impromptu addresses by some of the rades, and a short but extre interesting and instructive talk by Comrade Hanford made the evening one of the most enjoyable in the history of the Socialist movement in Aust.n.

tembers and pledges \$1 a month to ward wining out the debt of the State

Comrade Newcomb of Pittsburg writes: "Last Friday evening was an exciting time in Wilkinsburg. The members of the new local there were enjoying a visit from Comrade Taylor of Philadelphia. A very good meeting was in progress when the Burgess hurried up to say that the meeting must be discontinued. Then followed a lively few minutes. Comrade Taylor asked for the ordinance which empowered the official to inter-fere with us. Naturally this was not in evidence. The Burgess would cer-tainly have remained in als office if ha had foreseen how much his "dignity" would suffer by his encounter with the Socialists. The speaker simply hurled the Constitution at him, and he went away in discomfort. The feeling of the meeting was with Comrade Taylor. The interruptions, however, were not ne, and out rattled the brigade, sta tioned only a few yards away. The general opinion was that the alarm was false, the only object being to break up the meeting. This proved to be true, but the petty trick signally failed. The people simply stepped to one side and ironically cheered the firemen as they passed. Certainly we must be making great headway even in respectable Wilkinsburg when the town officials have to resor ing continued until a late hour, and the interest was sustained throughout There was a continual rush of ques-tions, and, indeed, at last Comrade Taylor was obliged to refuse to answer any others, or he would probably have been there still. He is to be with us again next Friday, and we await de-velopments. It would be impossible to have anyone here better able to carry on a campaign and to increase our membership by educational work than Comrade Taylor, who gives his

Socialism will be in evidence in old New Hampshire on Labor Day. The holiday will be observed at Claremont by appropriate exercises on an elaborate scale and an address by Dr. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., under the direc-tion of Claremont Local, Socialist Party. Local Franklin will have a Socialist Labor Day speaker. At Canobie Lake the day will be signalized by a three-cornered debate — Republican. Democratic, and Socialist. Leading speakers of the three parties have nised to take part.

Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester Mass., delivered a most interesting, scholarly, and forcible address on "Industrial Peace" at the Peace Conven-tion in Mystic, Conn., Thursday after-noon, Aug. 27, treating his subject from the standpoint of the Socialist and speaking to the largest attendance of the conference. Quite a number of Socialist booklets were purchased at the close of his speech. In the evening he spoke to a large crowd on the main street of the town. The Mystic Band furnished music. A handsome collection was taken up, new members received, and literature sold.

John Weaver Sherman has an excellent article on Socialism in a recent number of the "Suburban," a weekly paper circulating largely in the outlying districts and environs of Besto ing districts and environs of Boston. It is an excellent plan for those of our comrades who are able to write for the press to take advantage of the many opportunities that offer for presenting our views through local period-

The "Evening Record" of Chelses

Party of that city, addressed by James De Bell. Comrade De Bell the two political agencies for main taining the system of capitalist exploitation of the workers. The "Record" says: "Every remark was greeted with applause and many were the marks of commendation."

State Secretary White of Connecticut acknowledges receipts for the State Or-ganizer Fund, up to Aug. 2, as follows; E. P. Clarke, Mystic, \$1; C. I. Bar \$10; Geo. Jackson, Mystic, 25 cents; W. Lofstedt, List 195, \$11.75; Local Hartford, \$29; Br. 4, Rockville, \$4; Cigar Packers, New Haven, \$1; Wm. Davis, Derby. \$3; previously acknowledged \$115.95; total, \$180.45.

New branches have been formed in am and New Haven, and one be organized in New London.

Comrade Brown is again laid up with a severe cold, and was obliged to can-cel all of his dates subsequent to Aug. 25. He will not atempt public speaking again until after Labor Day.

Local Bridgeport had, two of the most successful meetings ever held there last week. On Monday there was a hall meeting and the hall was packed. The speakers were J. W. Brown and Sol. Fieldman. As was to be expected, the results of the work of those two able exponents of Socialism were very able exponents of Socialism were very gratifying, twenty subscriptions for The Worker being taken and twenty-one applications for membership re-ceived, besides disposing of about \$5 worth of literature. On Tuesday night was held the largest open-air meeting ever held in Bridgeport, Comrades Brown and Fieldman again being the speakers. More subscriptions for party speakers. More subscriptions for party papers and also more applications for membership were taken, besides selling a large quantity of literature.

Michigan. Comrade WcFarlan of Flint Mich

writes: "State Organizer Lamb is doing a grand work. He is tireless, en ergetic, and efficient. We believe that he has found a treasure in Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel, who has been in the state since July 22. Dr. Knopfnagel has talked Socialism in Muskegon, Muskegon Heights, Grand Rapids, Ionia, Lansing, Williamston, Owesso, and g. Williamston, Owosso, and Everywhere he goes the com rades take new heart, and realize that they must be doing something them-selves and not waiting for others. He explains to them the necessity of the dues-paying system, and has had remarkable success in rousing enthu-siasm for sound organization. In Grand Rapids he reorganized the local and established ward branches, be sides organizing a German branch with eighteen members. In Ionia be organized a local with twenty-six charter members, and in Lansing one with twenty-nine members, seven of whom were women. In Williamstown he ob-tained nine members. We had him in Flint for six lectures, and he brought many new members into our local. He also met with the State Local Quorum and gave us valuable advice. His lec-tures were model expositions of clearcut revolutionary Socialism, showing that Socialism stands for the interests of the working class and of the working class only. The Lansing comrade hope to have Dr. Knopfnagel the whole month of October. We are sorry to lose him so soon, but he has promised to go to Pennsylvania for September. that state that they will find the Doc tor a deep, forceful, and yet teacher."

Wisconsin. The party branches in Sheboygan held a very enjoyable and successful fair on Aug. 13 to 16. The German village was a pretty feature, and the a large number of American prole tarians must live. Good music furnished, and the "Tripstrill Kuddle sum, which will go to the benefit of their local press. The Racine picule on Aug. 16 was a success, netting over one hundred dollars. Three hundred Milwaukee comrades attended, and more would doubtless have been present if the Sheboyan fair occurring on the same day had not divided their attention. The Racine branches have an excellent habit of putting their funds into literature, and a good pro-paganda will probably be the result of the entertainment.

National Secretary Mailly will speak in Sheboygan en Labor Day; Thos. J. Hagerty is to speak the same day in Milwaukee, A. M. Simons to Beloit and Janesville unions, W. R. Gaylord in Watertown, Emil Seidet in Waukeshn, E. H. Basenberg in Neenah, and other local Socialist speakers in other cities, so that Labor Day in Wisconsin will be what it should always be, a truly

Socialist holiday. Open-air meetings are held weekly in Milwaukee on the South Side, under the auspices of the Fifth and Eighth Ward branches. The most encourag-ing feature of these meetings is the extensive sale of literature to

Preparations are being made for ar extended tour of Wisconsin by Ber Hanford. All are anxious to hear the famous veteran of New York.

for charters have been made by two new branches, and a charter has been ed to the new women's branch is

Ohlo News.

A new local has been organized in Adams Township, Lucas County, through the efforts of the Toledo cou-rades.

August will be a record-breaker in point of party membership in Ohio.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will return to work upon the Ohio circuits, begi sept. 20 and continuing until the Locals Toledo, Cleveland, Cincin ati, and Dayton report the continu ance of their street agitation meetings with good success. This is in addi-tion to the work of the regular state circuit speakers.

Comrade Arthur Du Proz of Canto is the latest addition to the ranks of the "soap-box" speakers. He is holding forth every week in Canton.

Isaac Cowen, candidate for Gov-ernor, will tour Ohio, beginning Oct. 19 and continuing until the election. Terms will be the same as all regular circuit speakers. Elyria, Akron, and Canton have already applied for dates. There are fourteen dates still open.

H. W. Smith will speak in Corning

The Sixteenth Congressional Dis-trict is being stirred up in good shape and promises the old party politicians a surprise this fall. This is all caused by the special election in that district

convention on Aug. 25 and nominated a full county ticket. Belmont County Socialists have met

and nominated a full county ticket.

They have three locals in the county and will make things hustle from Hanford will speak in Memorial

Hall, Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday,

Pacific Coast.

Comrade Martin of Olympia, Ore., vrites: "We have just had our first street-meeting arrest in this sleepy old town, and it has aroused more sympathy with Socialism than anything that has happened before. Comrade McClair of Tacoma spoke to a large and attentive crowd, much to the an and attentive crowd, much to noyance of the Chief of Police. The Chief interrupted him, yelling: 'Cur that out. If you come here again I'll pinch you, see? I'll not have a set of damned anarchists run this town.'
An interested by-stander asked the
Chief if this was not a free country and got the reply: 'You shut your ed mouth or I'll pull you.' turing to repeat the question, he was until we got bail. Another, who asked why this man was arrested, was answere, with a similarly profane threat of arrest. We intend to keep it up and give the authorities plenty of rope to hang themselves with."

has been holding good street meetings at San Jose and large quantities of literature were sold. Comrade Wood-bey has been doing excellent work in San Luis Oblsbo County.

Here and There.

The Socialists of Newport News, Va., have nominated L. A. Hall for the Senate and A. J. Hauser for the lower house of the Legislature. They are confident of a good increase in the vote. National Organizer Goebel spoke on the streets on Aug. 17 and 20 and on Aug. 21 in Rosenbaum's hall. At all the meetings the crowds were very large and attentive, and the local comrades speak in the highest terms of Comrade Goebel's work as a propa-

Comrade McGrady will make a tour In the East during the month of De-cember and arrangements have al-ready been made for him to lecture in Barre, Vt., on December 18.

The Western dates for Comrade McGrady will be filled beginning at Omaha, Oct. 9. From there be will lecture at Denver, Leadville, Aspen, Murray, Park City, Pocatello, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. The return tour will be made through Ore-gon, Washington, British Columbia, and Montana. The dates for the re-restrip will be held open until Sept. 20 and the route made up at that time. Comrades desiring engagements should write to W. G. Critchlow, 26 should write to W. G. Critchlow, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, Ohio.

On the evenings of Aug. 26 and 27 rade John M. Ray of Nashville street meetings in Knoxville speaking to large crowds and explain ing in a most masterful manner the Socialist principles. Comrade Sneed writes: "Being a visitor in the city, I availed myself of an opportunity to hear this earnest man, and I was much impressed with his clear and forcible arguments. There was no interference from authorities, but one thing that injured the effects of his speech was the remarks of a number of working-men themselves who said to their ac-quaintances as Mr. Ray laid bare the evils of capitalism, 'Why, he is a crank.' 'What he says is impossible Until workingmen cease to ridicule those who are making such sacrifices for their good and go to studying this great subject of Socialism there is no hope for their betterment." The learning, comrade. Never fear. They are

Comrade Silvio Origo of Springfield, Sunday to speak either in English or

The Socialists of Muscatine County, Iowa, have held a well attended con-vention and nominated a full ticket. Calhoun County has also nominated. State Organizer Jacobs has spoken this week at Albia, Avery, Oskaloosa Sigourney, North English, and Ottum-wa. John M. Work, our candidate for Governor, begins his tour of the state on Sept. 8. General activity is re-

In the current number of the official ournal of the Brotherhood of Painters we note an article by R. T. Simms, a present system is discussed and the Socialist remedy for the evil set forth. One more sign of the times.

-Tell all your friends of the goo time they can have on Sunday or Mon-day, Sept. 6 or 7, at Fuehrer's Park. See advertisement on last page.

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

THE INDUSTRIAL HELL

Some of the department stores have reached the acme of perfection in child-slavery by employing small girls to act as cash and bundle clerks. For many years past, boys, ranging from ten to fifteen years of age, have been employed in this capacity, but the mod-ern up-to-date establishments find boys too expensive and have substituted girls.

Last week I had occasion to go through one of these institutions, and, although accustomed as we have become to the employment of child labor, ne cannot view with indifference the sight of this small army of female slaves, and despise a system that permits a soulless corporation to tear away from the mother's breast these grind out their young life's blood on the satanic altar of profits.

child slaves, who are known only by the number on their check, toll through the long days, running hither and thither in obedience to the sharp commands of the overseer, carrying cash and bundles in many cases larger than the tots themselves. As I looked or their pale, care-worn faces, from which the animated look of health and happy youth had flown forever, I was re-minded of the fact that these children rendered prematurely old, and with their vital powers sapped in this indus trial hell, would be expected to be; one

the mothers of the next generation.

Yes, the masters of the bread tell t that girls are cheaper than boys, for boys are needed in the shop to operate the machine which takes the place of men; boys are needed to shine the shoes of the master class, and in othe ways to assist in supporting the work the ever increasing army of the unen ployed. And so the baby girl is taken from the home and mother's care, and entered in the struggle for bread.

Imagine, if you can, the dreary life led by these child workers, who m onth, and year after year, per after month, and year after year, per-form their never ending task and then ask yourself if it is surprising that after a few years of this haudi-capped strife, these girls are forced to suicide or a life of shame. Any protest on the part of working girls, that their meagre wage is not sufficient for food, shelter and clothing, brings the same capitalistic response as given by a Chicago dry goods king to his female employees, who upon asking for wages sufficient to enable them to live re-ceived this reply: "Why, girls, you are all fair looking; why don't you

seek a gentleman friend?'
Go and ask the thousands of young women on the streets why they are there, and they will tell you they have simply followed the advice of the capitalistic masters, and bartered their honor for bread. Look at the daily press, teeming with suicidal records and the silent Potter's Field, mutely bearing testimony to those who, rather than face the struggle longer, have chosen the bullet or the poison draught.

These are the conditions facing the young tollers of to-day. Told by the masters that bonor and virtue are com modities to be bought and sold, toll the common necessities of life, with-out a single ray of hope, is it not to be expected that the unhappy victim of commercial strife will ultimately end the struggle by a few brief months of dissipation, or bring the grim tragedy of life to a close by suicide? Think of this, you fathers. Is it for this pur-pose that you bring up your children? Is your paternal love so dwarfed that you permit the master class to place you on the level of the horse and cov and rear your young for profit? Has your manhood and sense of moral right become so seared by the conditions of commercial serfdom, that you

are willing to perpetuate this system of wage-slavery? But the master class must have profits, you think? Yes, the idlers must have palaces, while the tollers live in hovels; the rich must have all the in idle wantonness and gluttony, while the tollers pour out their very life blood at their masters' feet.

But the star of hope is rising through the gloom. We hear the march of thoucry aloud against this infamous sys-tem which makes men fiends and coins the soul and sinew of the nation into And as this fast increasing band of revolutionists register their o'er a nation of happy and contented people, secure in the possession of their rights and the full product of their toil, while in the receding darkness of the industrial hall we see capitalism, ignorance, and slavery cowering into the dark caverns of oblivion.

THE CURSE OF CHILD

AND FEMALE LABOR.

Chief Factory Inspector Edgar T. Davis of Illinois, writing in the "Woodworker" on child-labor in that state, gives a statistical table classify ing the employees in nearly twenty thousand mills, factories, and work-shops in about fifty specified indus-tries. Out of a total of 512,000 persons employed, 99,000 were women, over 7,000 were girls under sixteen, and nearly 12,000 were boys under that age. In a word, nearly one-fourth of the total number employed belonged to one or the other of these three cate gories, none of whom, if the interest of humanity instead of the require ments of capitalist profit were to b consulted, ought to be found in th industrial barracks or dungeon known as mills and factories. In many other states the proportion is

even larger. Socialism, by giving the worker the value of his product now appropriated by the capitalist, would enable the men to maintain pleasant homes and set the women free for the domestic and social and educational dutie which at least ninety-nine out of every hundred normal women would prefer and it would take those boys and girls out of the shops and keep them in the on the home, the school, the college, and the fargue.

GRAND LABOR DAY FESTIVAL

ARRANGED BY THE

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. Ferries direct to Park, or Flushing Trolley Cars via Jackson Ave.

ON BOTH DAYS:

GRAND CONCERT BY 500 SINGERS

Brilliant Performance by Actors' Protective Union

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

FIREWORKS AND GAMES

Arranged by Local Hudson County, Socialist Party, and Kindred Organi cations of the County for the Campaign Fund. POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, At UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK

Children's Parade and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowling for Children's Parage and Presentation, Children's Games, Bowing for Men and Women, Vaudeville Performance on the Stage, Singing by the Wrokingmen'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

P. S.-Tickets dated August 30 are good for above date. Hanford's Reply to Havemeyer.

The issue of The Worker of June 14, containing Ben Hanford's reply report has been printed as a four-page leaflet, f the Social Democratic Party and the Arm and It bears the party name of the Social Den Torch, adapting it for campaign use in New York. Price, \$1.50 a thousand; \$5 cents for 500; 20 cents a hundred.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William Street, New York.

THE EASTERN QUESTION, KARL MARX. This "eternal question." as Disraeli called it, looms up again. The ches' caldron is bubbling in the Balkans and the Easter War threatens. If war does not come it will be because each of the "Great Powers" fears that war abroad would precipitate revolution at home.

Now is the time for any man who would understand modern world-history to read Marx' famous "New York Tribune" correspondence, which has been issued in a handsome cloth-bound volume of 656 pages, with index and maps. Price, \$2. Order from SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

WILLIAM STREET. recreation ground to develop their | Grand Picnic and bodies and minds to a healthy hood and womanhood, capable of play-ing their part in the world's work with joy to themselves and advantage to

But the capitalists say: "Socialism threatens our national prosperity." So it does. It threatens THEIR prosperity, which is based on the poverty and ignorance of the tollers. If you like to see empty schoolhouses, neg-lected homes, unemployed and hungry men, and armies of women and children coming home weary from the fac-tories, then vote against Socialism, for we propose to put an end to these

things.

MACHINE TO LAY BRICK? "Cosmos," a Paris paper, reports that a practical machine for laying brick, or rather for adjusting them af-ter they have been laid by hand, has been invented by John H. Knight of Barfield, England. The machine does the mortar and the placing of th brick roughly upon it. It is alleged that besides reducing the standard of skill required in the trade, the machine will enable the same number of men to lay a much larger number of

brick in a day. The effect of the introduction of such a device, under capitalism, would be, of course, to throw a considerable number of bricklayers out of work and lower the wages of the others. Under Socialism, the effect would be simply to shorten the hours of labor for all.

The invention of a workable brick laying machine has several times been announced, and it is not yet certair whether this latest announcement is more reliable than the others. How ever, since Mergenthaler, after many years of study and after many fail ures, succeeded in perfecting a chine to set type, it is reasonable suppose that machines can be made t do almost any other kind of labor, however arduous or complex.

THE ERA OF POVERTY.

The unheard-of miseries, not to be paralleled in the history of man that appeared with the rise of machine industry, are spreading and invading from year to year, new countries and new strata of society. Never, even in the worst days of chattel slavery, were children, ten or twelve years old, condemned to work ten or twelve hours a day; never, in any society, was the producing class crushed by labor so brutalizing, so dangerous, so unhealthy; never was it decimated in the flower of its age by such maladies-impoverishment of the blood, scrofula occur daily expose the frightf poverty of the working class. In this beautiful capitalist society, the more the worker toils, the less he can live on the wages of his labor,-Paul La-

NEW YORK CITY. Summernight's Festival AND BARBECUE.

Arranged by the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Ass'n In Ald of the Sinking Fund,

Assisted by the Various Organizationa Having Their Headquarters at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, At LIBERTY PARK, Cooper Ave., Evergreen, L. I.

Sunday, Sept. 13, 1903.

Park Opens at 10 A. M. Commencing at 2 P M PRIZE BOWLING AND OTHER AMUSEMENTS. Ticket, Admit One, Ten Cents.

In case of unfavorable weather the s place at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Through all the tangled web of creeds, Through all the fleeting shibboleths that men hold dear

Through all the empty words and worse than empty deeds.

The one word "Freedom" rings out true and clear. Freedom for the aching heart and Weary brain; Freedom from heavy care and noisy

strife; Freedom from every binding, galling That fetters us and makes a helpless,

The woman's soul in agony has cried. As with hopeless heart and weary, She has seen her sons and brothers

leave her side

To mount to heights for which she sought in vain. And why in vain? Because through all the distant ages past
She has ever been man's slave and

The chains of creed and custom bound her fast: She dared not struggle, she could only

"It is God's will-Oh, help me, Lord," And tighter, heavier grew the chain,
As patiently she bore her load and
meekly bowed her head, Nor strove her heritage to gain.

At last through Evolution, courage eame, And the woman's dormant soul awoke; "I am mine own, nor gods nor men may claim,"

And one by one her fetters broke.

NELLIE M. JERAULD.