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# The Worker

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## THE BLACKLIST.

How It Is Worked in the State of Montana.

Miners Being 'Discharged' for Their Political Opinions—Men Are Kept in Slavery by the Blue Ticket, the Pedigree Card, and the Company Store.

The butte "Reveille" gives a striking sketch of the methods of corporation tyranny in the great smelter city of Montana. Anaconda has a Socialist Mayor and the County Assessor herein referred to as having raised the armor-plating of the smelters is a Socialist official. There is a struggle between the two great rival copper companies for political control of the state, and of both of them against the rising Socialist movement, which they are trying to destroy by the systematic dismissal of active Socialists.

"Going to leave town, Jack?" "I got the 'blue ticket' this morning" was the answer. "You know what that means."

"This conversation audible to the little crowd which had gathered at an outgoing train at the Anaconda depot to-day, was the means of divulging to the 'Reveille' correspondent a remarkable state of affairs in this city.

"The very latest in Standard Oil infamy is the 'blue ticket.' Preliminary to the opening of the Washoe works here, the Standard Oil blacklist, so well known in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has made its appearance in Anaconda. The 'blue ticket' is what the men call it, and if you find your name on a blue ticket you might as well go home, begin to pack up your belongings and get ready to walk out of town, if you haven't the money to ride. The introduction of the 'blue ticket' discloses a condition that has never been equalled in the trust-cursed existence of the city. It proves that the infamous 'blue ticket' is but the beginning of another era of tyranny which will increase the independent citizens of the state.

"To describe the 'blue ticket' it is necessary to go back a few months. Soon after the Amalgamated Copper Company sprang into existence, one of the most convincing proofs that it was an offshoot of the Standard Oil Company was the introduction of the 'pedigree slip' and the 'brass tag' in the Anaconda works.

"Most of the readers of the 'Reveille' are familiar with the 'pedigree slip' and the 'brass tag.' The former is a form which must be filled out by every applicant for work. In it he must state his age, his nationality, his birthplace, and, in short, supply the company with a complete and satisfactory biographical sketch. The 'brass tag' was but a part of the new system of keeping track of the employees. It is the same plan which the Standard Oil Company has worked successfully for years in its refineries in the East. If the applicant for work passed the rigid examinations and his credentials satisfied the agents of the company, he was given a brass tag with a number on it. When he went on shift he passed this tag through the little window at the timekeeper's office and got a red card, on which was registered with an automatic machine the time of his arrival. This, now, became his authority to go to work. It served at once as a check, a means of identification and a convenience for keeping the time of the employee. At the conclusion of the shift he passed in the red card which was again stamped by the automatic timepiece, and received the brass check in return, which he presented in turn at the beginning of the next shift. Recently many of the men on returning from work found when they passed in their red tickets at the timekeeper's office that they were given the customary brass check in return, but that a blue ticket was displayed where the check was usually hung.

"In many instances the men thus summarily discharged were recognized as thoroughly competent and reliable at their work, and the only cause of their dismissal could be found in the fact that they refused to follow the dictates of the bosses in politics and vote the ticket the Amalgamated had decided to support.

"It was some time before the men knew the extent of the company's new method of blacklisting. First, several of them tried for work in the other departments of the Amalgamated works in Anaconda. They found that the 'blue ticket' stood against them at the foundry, at the brickyards and on the B. & P. railroad.

"Then they left town and found that the 'blue ticket' had killed their chances of employment in the Amalgamated works in every part of the state.

"Many of them inquired concerning the chances of getting work in the Amalgamated mines in Butte, when these latter reopened.

"They found that they could not get work in any of the company's mines, in the Colorado smelter or in the Butte and Boston smelter. The unenviable notoriety of the 'blue ticket' had preceded them.

"The man with the blue card is marked by the company. He can't get work in the smelters at Great Falls. He can't get work in the coal mines at Belt. He can't get work in the lumber mill at Hamilton. He can't get work at the coal mines or coke plant at Storr.

"He can't get work in the coal mines at Cobo.

identifying the men, and from the few who have come back to Anaconda to gather their belongings and move out with their families it has been learned that after making the check of the entire state, in no place where the Amalgamated Company controls is it possible to obtain work with the stigma of the 'blue ticket' attached to the man who seeks employment.

"It is difficult to imagine the feelings that this new tyranny of the company has engendered in the minds of the men. A few simple comparisons made among themselves show that there exists in present in this city of Anaconda as complete a system of espionage as prevails around the person of the Tsar of Russia, and that any kind of a public declaration of political independence will win for the thoughtless person the dreaded 'blue ticket.'

"It is remembered by many that they were led into apparently innocent conversation concerning politics; the men were asked if they approved of the course of the County Assessor, who has raised the assessment of the smelter several million dollars, or if they agreed with the sentiment which compelled the company to do something toward abating the smoke nuisance in the valley. Too late; many of the 'blue ticket' men discovered that they should have been more reticent and recognized in the apparently innocent inquirer one of the company's 'spies.'

"There is no longer the slightest doubt in the minds of the people of Anaconda that the works were closed down to weed out all who are politically opposed to the Amalgamated Company or who have opinions of their own which they voice on Election Day. Whatever doubt previously existed has been dissipated since the inauguration of the 'blue ticket.'

"In effectual co-operation with the 'blue ticket' is the company store. No man marked with a ticket of azure hue can get a pair of showstrings at the company store without the money. It is not generally known outside of Anaconda that the company store methods are just as pernicious as ever. Men still are required to go to the store to get their pay checks, and the amount of their indebtedness to the store is deducted from the check before payment.

"The independent merchants have made several ineffectual attempts to compete with the 'store,' and for a time it seemed as if the men were going to have an opportunity to trade where they desired, but the shut-down of the 'blue ticket' and the return to old-time coercion on the part of the company have intimidated the employees so that the commercial branch of the Standard Oil tree is flourishing as of old.

"The Copper City Commercial Company—the emporium named of the company store—employs one man solely to spend his time at the works and watch the men. He goes to the timekeeper's office and finds out the exact amount to the credit of every man employed on the hill. If the books showed that you had \$45 coming to you at the Washoe works you may rest assured that you can get \$45 worth of goods at the Copper City.

"It has been learned that the 'blue ticket' like the 'brass check' and the 'pedigree card,' is a Pennsylvania importation, and that for some years the Standard Oil Company had employed this method of blacklisting men whom they could not manage politically.

"Assessor Levengood is still standing the fire of the Amalgamated newspapers, which have taken a keen dislike to this officer for his fearless stand on county valuation. Mayor Frank was elected by the votes of the people of Anaconda, yet the company is throwing every stumbling-block in his way and trying to hamper him, as it is Mayor Mullins in Butte.

"Judge Smith of Lewis and Clarke County, before whom the municipal election contest was tried, decided that the Mayor was duly elected and duly qualified. Still the Amalgamated newspapers are keeping up the fight and are, in every conceivable manner, trying to keep up the new administration out of the work being done under the guise of legitimate interest.

"These are the methods by which the Amalgamated Company is trying to reform Anaconda and by tyranny and injustice win fights that they cannot win by fair means. But the workmen do not take kindly to this 'blue ticket' plan, and while it may have the effect of making men more reticent and cautious in expressing their opinions politically, it will defeat its own end on Election Day."

## TROUBLE IN PORTO RICO.

Military despotism is again coming to the front in Porto Rico. A few days ago two Socialists were condemned to imprisonment for "insulting the flag," because of speeches in which they showed the indignities that had been committed in the service of capitalism under that flag in the United States and in Porto Rico. A higher native court, however, set them free.

Now comes the news that on the return of Governor Hunt to the island, his first act was to attend a banquet given him by a gang of railway capitalists and his next was to cause the arrest of forty Socialists for holding public meetings in the interest of the working class against these capitalists, and to have several of them condemned to prison for six months.

Governor Hunt and his franchise-grabbing friends are sowing the wind, and if they reap the whirlwind, they will have their own stupid arrogance to blame.

—The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states. The difference of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the Arm and Torch.

## UNEMPLOYED ON WINTER'S VERGE.

Railroads Laying-off Thousands of Workingmen.

As "Prosperity" Declines, Profits Must Be Kept Up by Cutting Payrolls—Army of the Unemployed Will Help Employers Later to Reduce Wages of Those Still at Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 17.—Following on the heels of the cut in the force of workmen at the shops of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway all over the country, comes the announcement to-day that beginning Monday there will be a reduction in the working hours of a day from ten to nine hours in all the locomotive and repair shops of the Lake Shore Company.

This means a reduction in wages not only in the big shops in Collinwood but in Chicago, Pittsburg, and other large cities entered by that line. The Lake Erie and Western, a branch of the Lake Shore, is included in the order.

The announcement has caused much consternation among the hundreds of workmen in and around Cleveland.

The officials of the road say that the equipment has been so greatly improved that a smaller amount of labor is required to do the same amount of work, hence the reduction in hours and wages.

The same amount of work will be done. The income of the road will not be diminished. The payroll will be reduced. The proprietors' profits will consequently be increased.

Under Socialism—the people who do the work being also the owners—improvements that made possible a reduction of hours would mean more leisure without reduction of pay to the workers. Capitalism turns every such potential blessing into a curse for the toilers.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Three hundred men in the West Albany shops of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad were laid off at noon to-day.

This is in accordance with an order affecting the entire Vanderbilt system between New York and Chicago, and means in effect the laying off of 15 per cent. of the shop force all along the Vanderbilt lines.

Now those three hundred men will have to hunt for jobs, competing with others still at work or already out, so hastening the reduction of wages. A large army of unemployed is what the capitalists like to see.

According to the New York "Times" of Oct. 15, "extensive reductions are being made daily in the track and shop forces of the New York Central, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Lake Erie and Western, West Shore, and other affiliated Vanderbilt roads, and in fact a similar cutting down of expenses is being put into effect on the principal railroads of the country, including the Southern Pacific."

Brown of the New York Central admitted that large reductions were being made on his road, and that a further cutting down was contemplated, and also that the reduction was due partly to an anticipated decrease of business on account of the present industrial situation.

Evidently the brand of prosperity of which Chauncey A. Depew, Senator from the New York Central, brags so much, is getting played out. Unless the workmen of the country quickly use their political power to take into their own hands the control of the industries their labor support, we have good reason to expect soon to see again such a period of misery as we passed through ten years ago—only worse, perhaps, considering that industry is now more highly developed and there is a much larger proportion of very poorly paid laborers and factory operatives who can have no savings to fall back on.

According to present plans, says the "Times," the track forces of the New York Central system "will be reduced 50 per cent. Nearly 1,500 men, or about 15 per cent. of the number of men employed in the shops and roundhouses, and with wages aggregating more than \$2,500 a day, eventually will be let go. They will be chiefly oilers, wipers, and roundhouse laborers. Other roundhouses, realizing similar business prospects, are making similar retrenchments. The Pennsylvania Railroad has been dropping men gradually for some time. A reduction of at least 1,200 men, it is said, will be made on the Western lines of the Southern Pacific. On the Atchafalpa Road the development work has practically been brought to a stop, as the officials believe that the same work can be done more cheaply in the future, and their present earnings will be increased accordingly. To be prepared for any unfavorable change in financial conditions, railroad directors all over the country are going over accounts with a view to a general curtailment of expenses."

AS TO CONFISCATION. When you hear anyone raise the cry of "confiscation" against Socialism, ask him what he thinks of the Shipbuilding Trust. Ask him if the capitalists are not racking their brains all the time to devise schemes for confiscating from each other, lawfully or by fraud, what they have actually confiscated from the workers in the forms of profit, interest, and rent. Ask him if he thinks the working class has any need to take lessons in morality from the class represented by Morgan and Schwab.

## ATTEMPTS AT SUPPRESSION.

Capitalist Authorities Twist the Laws in Effort to Keep Socialists from Spreading the Light.

The fear with which the capitalist class that stands behind and directs the Republican and Democratic public officers regard the growing Socialist movement is shown by these attempts to suppress Socialist propaganda:

The Socialists at Telluride, Colo., have been having trouble with the local authorities for daring to hold street meetings. One of the Socialists arrested was A. H. Flosten, recently elected National Committeeman of the Socialist Party for Colorado. Comrade Flosten defended his own case from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. before a jury picked by a prejudiced sheriff. The jury stayed out all night and disagreed, 3 to 3. The Socialists polled 20 per cent. of the vote in the city election last spring and more than that in the county election last fall. The trials have been great propaganda meetings. There was scarcely a standing room in the court house. Comrade Flosten emphasized the point that he was arrested because he was a Socialist, when pleading his case before the jury, and explained the philosophy and program of the Socialist Party so the jury might judge if a man should be arrested because he adhered to those principles. The judge called him down twice for leaving the subject. At the second trial the jury acquitted Flosten and the other cases were dismissed, except that of J. C. Barnes, which was postponed until December. The expense to the city was about \$1,200. The local comrades held a celebration when Flosten was acquitted.

John W. Brown, of Connecticut, was arrested and fined \$10 for addressing a street meeting in North Adams, Mass. The charge was "obstructing the thoroughfare." Brown appealed and the case will come before the Superior Court in January. The affair caused a sensation, and the daily papers in Western Massachusetts, where Brown is well known, are vigorously discussing the case.

R. F. Adams of Washington, D. C., spent six days in the workhouse for sticking up Socialist signs, which, by the way, have attracted widespread newspaper comment. Adams had a license, but the judge ignored it, and got very angry when Adams showed him authority for sticking signs and said he would continue it. The prosecuting attorney said the fine in such cases was \$500. Adams said they might as well make it \$3,000, as he didn't have \$500.

At Texarkana, Ark., the mayor tried to prevent National Organizer Goebel holding a meeting, but finally had to admit his right to do so. He, however, prevented him from selling subscription cards to Socialist papers at the meeting.

Rev. Granville Lowther was arrested on Oct. 9 at Great Bend, Kansas, for making a Socialist speech on the street. The marshal came along and ordered him to go to the park to speak. He told the marshal he would do so, and explained to the audience that the street belonged to them and that the marshal was their servant, but that, notwithstanding the fact he had a right to speak on the street if he did not obstruct the sidewalk, he would comply with the request of the authorities. He then announced that he would speak at the court house that night and requested the crowd to come and hear him. He ceased speaking, but, as he turned to walk away, the officer arrested him. He was then taken to the police court and fined.

The city attorney prosecuted the case and Comrade Lowther pleaded in his own defense. That he would be fined was a foregone conclusion. He refused, however, to pay his fine, and was therefore sent to jail, but the comrades insisted on paying his fine and secured his release. What action will be taken regarding the matter, since the fine was paid, cannot be said at present. Upon Comrade Lowther's return to Wichita the case will be considered by the local comrades, and if any redress is possible the matter will be pushed vigorously.

The police will not permit Socialist street meetings in Plainfield or Summit, N. J., and the last named place has been selected by our comrades as the one in which to test the ordinance.

MACHINISTS THREATENED. It is reported that the National Metal Trades Association has started a movement to reduce the wages of machinists all over the country 10 per cent. If this reduction is accomplished, it will affect the wages of 100,000 machinists, union and non-union, as the Association includes the proprietors of shops now employing fully that number of men. Wage agreements with many of the local unions expire Jan. 1, 1904, and preparations are being made by the manufacturers to insist upon a reduction when the negotiations for new agreements begin.

The best thing the machinists can do to forestall and prevent such an attack is to vote the Socialist ticket on Nov. 3. A general doubling or tripling of the Socialist vote all over the country this fall, following the big gains last year, would show the employers that the workmen are heading to trust and rely upon themselves and were in no mood to submit to further exactions.

If you wish to avoid a fight and have a big bully against you, the best way is to show him from the start that you are not afraid. Plead with him or try to harmonize differences, and he will reduce his aggressions; defy him and it is his turn to plead. And the capitalist class is the most thorough bully the world has ever seen.

## TEDDY'S HINT IS FOLLOWED.

Bindery Bosses Using Open-Shop Decision Against Unions.

Circular Issued by National Publishing Company in Philadelphia to Employers After Strike—They "Pity" the Strikers and Keep Them Out, Quote Roosevelt to Dupes and Give Them Low Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—The National Publishing Company of this city, in whose bindery there has recently been an unsuccessful strike and which is employing a large number of binders at less than the union scale, is taking prompt advantage of President Roosevelt's "open shop" decision. The company is sending typewritten circulars to its employees, one of which, dated Oct. 7, is as follows:

"PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DECLARATES THE GOVERNMENT BINDERY AN 'OPEN SHOP.'"

"He says non-union men shall have the same rights as union workmen. Men cannot be forced to join the Bookbinders' Union and the government cannot separate citizens into classes and say that only those who belong to the union shall be employed.

"President Roosevelt is a man of great ability and a man of great courage. The Bookbinders' Union of Washington dare not order a strike in the Government Bindery, and the only thing labor leaders can do is permit union and non-union men to work together.

"The leaders were very foolish to demand that President Roosevelt should discharge Assistant Foreman Miller simply because he was not a member of the union. They now see that they made a great mistake.

"If the government can run an 'open shop' in Washington then 'open shops' can be run in all other cities. If the labor leaders allow union men to work with non-union men in a book bindery in one city then they must allow them to work together in all cities.

"Senator Stewart of Nevada congratulated President Roosevelt on his action in the case of Miller in the government bindery, and praised him for resisting the unjust demands of labor leaders.

"Senator Stewart said: 'The Constitution guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all the people of our country. How can there be liberty if a man cannot obtain work when he applies for it without the endorsement of some union which may have expelled him from membership because of the personal animosity of a clique of men against him?'

This will show how near the American Federation of Labor Executive Council is to the fact when it tells us, in the circular editorially commented upon in The Worker of Oct. 11, that the President's decision has nothing to do with the question of open versus union shops outside of government employment and tries to convey the impression that Roosevelt is a friend of the workmen.

This company—which, by the way, describes itself on its letter-heads as a "Manufacturer of Bibles" and is, of course, composed of very pious and philanthropic gentlemen—is sending out other circulars in which the officers of labor unions are described as unscrupulous schemers who compel the rank and file to go on strike in order that they may get high salaries. Just how a few officers can compel hundreds of members to strike or how it is that these officers expect to get higher salaries when the members are on strike than when they are at work and paying dues, is not explained. But the pious and philanthropic bosses expect the poor dupes who have taken strikers' places at reduced wages to believe it all.

"One circular pretends to quote from a letter written by a striker—and giving his name, of course—to the effect that he finds he has been deceived by the wicked labor leaders and wants his job back. The bosses shed crocodile tears over the strikers' sufferings and close the circular with these words:

"P. S.—We pity the strikers who were misled and deceived by the officials of the Bookbinders' Union. We now have all the work-people we want in our bindery and cannot take on any more hands."

How sweet a thing is pity! How satisfying to an empty stomach! How let us be deeply grateful to these bosses who pity us, and vote for Roosevelt's party as they wish.

SOFT COAL TRUST GROWS. Another step in the growth of the Soft Coal Trust: The Pittsburg Coal Company has absorbed the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company, which had previously added the Alabama properties of the Corona Coal and Coke Company to its Pennsylvania and Ohio domain. Simultaneously, the Lancaster Coal Company of Pennsylvania bought out the Selco Coal Company of Alabama.

Workers of New York, do not forget that Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals helped to decimate the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law and the Eight Hour Law unconstitutional. The Republican and Democratic parties have united in renouncing him for a term of fourteen years. Vote under the Arm and Torch for a judge who will sustain labor laws.

## THE FIGHT IN HAVERHILL.

Capitalist Forces Concentrated There.

A Big "Barrel" to Back Republican National Committee's Ukase that Socialism Must Be Checked in Carey's Home-Crooked Methods and Queer Personages in Anti-Socialist Campaign.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 18.—Perhaps the hardest political fight that Haverhill has ever seen is now on. As was announced some months ago, the Republican National Committee MUST be crushed here in its historic stronghold. Organized capitalists of the nation are giving their support to the reactionary attempt. No money is being spared and no methods are too mean for the capitalist managers to resort to in their frantic effort to stem the tide.

The splendid record made in the Massachusetts Legislature by James P. Carey, Socialist Representative from a Haverhill district, the inspiration which his conduct and that of his colleagues has given to the movement all over the country, and especially the tremendous increase of the Socialist vote throughout Massachusetts in the state, city, and town elections of the last year have brought the owners of the nation to the resolution that, at whatever cost of money or of manhood Carey must be defeated this year. They imagine that if they can muster a plurality against Carey, they can boast that Haverhill has repudiated Socialism, they will have dealt the whole movement a mortal blow.

Quiet Blacklisting of Voters. As one means to this end, the employers have been systematically weeding out the known Socialists from the shops here. Of course, no one has been discharged for being a Socialist. When a boss wants to get rid of a man, he can always find a good excuse. So, on one pretext or another, a large number of the active Socialists have been discharged or "laid off," and never taken back and have been forced to go elsewhere to seek a chance to work and live. Scattered over the state or over the country, they are all good missionaries of Socialism, but the Socialist Party in this locality is deprived of their votes. The question is, however, since the use of this distasteful method is pretty generally known, will it not be found that it has made Socialists of enough of the formerly indifferent ones to more than make up the loss? We shall see on Nov. 3.

The Rule-or-Ruin Renegades. In addition to this and to the use of money and influence in many open or underhand ways, the capitalist managers have taken into their employ and dumped upon this suffering town all the renegades from the Socialist ranks who can lay their hands on the people who, when in the party, were determined to rule or ruin, who found the party capable of ruling itself and who have been driven outside the lines to carry on their spiteful work of destruction.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," they are told. Mrs. Avery, who, during the last four years of her membership in the Socialist Party, stood on every possible side in every trouble that she and other rule-or-ruin characters like her succeeded in stirring up, and who, with her Man Friday, David Goldstein, was finally suspended when she had quite worn out the patience of the comrades, is venting all her long stored-up fury in frantic slanders against Socialism and all the Socialists who would not bow to her will; and Man Friday echoes them in the most approved fashion.

"The Millionaire." F. G. R. Gordon, whose reputation as a trouble-maker is too well known to need repeating, has been supplied with money—by his well-beloved "great middle class," no doubt—to establish a campaign paper called "The Millionaire"—for the sole purpose of printing such attacks on the Socialist Party as the common decency of the existing newspapers would not allow them to publish.

Herbert N. Casson is on deck, too, as a contributor to this organ. He certainly displays marvelous industry and ingenuity in digging up ancient records and picking out here a sentence and there a paragraph from Socialist books and newspapers and piecing them together, without regard to their context or the time and occasion of their publication, and thus producing a curious farrago which "conclusively" proves—to those who wish to be so persuaded—that Socialism is dead and yet that it is an increasing danger to national prosperity, that the Socialist Party is all split up and paralyzed by internal quarrels and yet that it constitutes a powerful conspiracy, bound by unquestioning allegiance to despotic leaders and iron-bound secret rules, against everything that is good and true—and so on, ad nauseam.

Fostering Dissension in Unions. In addition to all this, the capitalist agents, "friends" of organized labor as they claim to be, are and for a long time past have been doing everything in their power to foster dissension in the trade unions—especially in the boot and shoe working industry, as this is a shoe town—for the purpose of using the animosities thus aroused against Carey and the party he represents. But there are many boot and shoe workers—men of the rank and file both

## "GRAFT vs. THE SAME THING."

Eugene V. Debs Says that is the Issue between the Old Parties—Rising Tide of Socialism All Over the Land to Sweep Away Corrupt Capitalism.

In taking a general survey of the political situation on the eve of the various state and local elections that are to be held this month and next, we are struck with the mixed condition of things that prevails almost everywhere, and the curious alignments that are being made in the field of capitalist politics for the approaching raid upon the spoils of office.

Even the remnants of the Populist party that were supposed to be dead seem to have been only in a state of suspended animation and have come back to life again and are now applying liniment to the stiff joints and will soon be ready to limp back into the ring again and offer their "reform" nostrum for the salvation of the world.

In Colorado, Texas, and some other states, Populist conferences have been held and resolutions adopted that sound like a voice from the catacombs. What Populism really needs is an undertaker with a long spade and an airtight, concrete coffin that stays buried.

The sorry spectacle the Populists will present this year and the still sorer figure they will carve will perhaps convince them that they are dead and ought not to be walking about in their grave clothes.

In Ohio the situation is extremely attractive, equal to a hippodrome and as full of incident as a circus with a menagerie attached. The other day Mark Hanna, next to the greatest labor leader in America, and candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, lost his temper, probably from sheer envy, in discussing Tom Johnson, and declared the rich single-taxer "the anarchist leader of the Socialists who were responsible for the assassination of President McKinley." This paragraph is a gem of the first water. It is also a true index of capitalist politics—rank idiocy with froth upon its craven lips.

There is no hyena that would be guilty of tearing his dead friend from his grave that he might expose his death wound as a plea for votes to secure an office for himself.

While Hanna and Johnson and their allies are hammering each other around in the ring in their great one-act farce entitled "Stand Pat vs. Municipal Reform," the Socialist Party of the Buckeye State, led by that honest and fearless working-class advocate, Isaac Cowen, their candidate for Governor, are waging a vigorous and effective campaign throughout the state and my advice lead me to believe that the results will be of the most gratifying character to themselves and the party at large.

The curious turn things have taken in New York City politics and the complications resulting therefrom combine to make that fight so unique as to attract the attention of the whole country. Of course there is a monumental issue involved and the working class especially are vitally interested as to whether they shall be robbed under "McChlain's" BARTHELAN administration or freed under "Low's" BUSINESS administration."

Great issue this is that appeals to the patriotic states of America! More succinctly stated it is "Graft vs. The

Sides of the house—who know where the trouble comes from and who recognize that the Socialists in the trade have been and are the consistent advocates of "peace with honor" within the trade, of intelligent harmony of the working class against the capitalists who always profit by such dissension.

If We Win, We Win; and If We Lose, We Win. The Haverhill comrades are making a straight and clean fight, as vigorous as it can be made with the limited means at our disposal—a campaign of education and argument, based on the statement of facts, the discussion of principles, and the splendid records of the men whom the party has thus far elected. We are not depending on braggadocio. We await the result on Election Day with deep interest, of course, but without alarm. If we are defeated this year, we shall be defeated with honor; it will not be the first time in history that a great cause, destined to ultimate victory, has suffered temporary or local defeat; and we shall know, as others have done, how to turn that defeat into victory. If we win again this year, it will be admitted on all sides to be the greatest triumph we have ever achieved, for never were the forces of capitalism so powerfully concentrated against us.

Socialism in Haverhill is very much alive and doing well, thank you, and our enemies will be forced to admit it, in time.

FUNDS FOR HAVERHILL. To meet the extraordinary campaign now being waged against Socialism in Haverhill, it is desirable that as large a campaign fund as possible should be raised to provide speakers and literature to counteract the misrepresentations of the capitalist agents. Readers of The Worker are invited to contribute. No matter how small the amount you can afford to give, send it in THIS WEEK. Send all contributions for the Haverhill Campaign Fund to The Worker, 184 William Street, New York. Money will be forwarded to Haverhill at once and acknowledgment made in this paper.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Same Thing." The pure and simple labor leader of New York will doubtless find this a campaign rich with picking for the faithful who know when and where to keep out of politics.

Let the Tammany Tiger and the Low Gastruis have it out. In either case the worst will win. The only difference is the armor-plate hypocrisy of the Low odious machine.

The reform (if administration of Low speaks for itself—it requires no special commendation—it is LOW enough.

If we have got to have one or the other, give us that without the "reform." We have tried all the capitalist parties and they are all alike—more so when they have a moral spasm and hold the banner of "reform." Then clap your hand on your pocketbook, if the "reformers" haven't already got it, and make for the tail tumbler.

The old parties take turn about "reforming" each other. The "reform" party is usually the one that has been turned out and wants to get back to the public crib and troughs again.

The hubbub over the spoils in New York will doubtless absorb most of the interest lying around loose, and the din and roar may for the moment drown the clash of the class struggle, but it is only for the passing hour. These entanglements and collisions in the old parties will increase and from each of them there will be jarred loose an element that is bound to gravitate toward the Socialist Party and take its place in the Revolutionary Army of International Socialism.

The post-office scandals, the shameful plunder and spoliation of the Indians by the Dawes Commission and other government agents paid and sworn to protect them against other thieves, and countless other cases of crime and corruption in the high offices of the state and national, Republican and Democratic alike, all serve to corroborate the Socialist charge as to the essential rottenness of capitalist politics.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is the prolific source of political corruption. Workingmen do not debase the politics of the nation. They have no incentive for so doing. With the capitalists it is otherwise. They have to buttress their private economic interests, in conflict with the collective interests of the community, with moral mire and political dirtiness, and to talk of "reform" in this sort of thing, a la Low, is like spraying a cesspool with eau d'cologne.

In all this the Socialist sees the working out of the social and economic forces and his serenity is undisturbed while his faith is increased and his determination intensified. The fall elections in the several states will register the rising tide of Socialism and supply a new basis for comparison and calculation in determining the progress of the movement.

The Socialist Party is everywhere alert, active, and energetic and the vote this year will doubtless indicate a long stride toward the goal.

EUGENE V. DEBS  
Galveston, Tex.



HALL MEETINGS

AND LECTURES.
FRIDAY, OCT. 23.
West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speaker: Furman.

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.
1st, 3d and 5th A. D., at 59 Morton street, S. p. m. Lecture by Morris Hillquit: "Socialism: A Theory, a Movement, and an Ideal."

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.
Ratification meeting of the 10th A. D., at Progress Hall, 28-30 Avenue A. Speakers: Hayes, Spargo, Jonas, Feigenbaum and others.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.
Sixty-first street and Amsterdam avenue, 10th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Abrahamson.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.
Bureau Lodge, International Association of Machinists, 104 Grand street. Speaker: Spargo.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.
Sixty-first street and Amsterdam avenue, 10th A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Abrahamson.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 23.
Bureau Lodge, International Association of Machinists, 104 Grand street. Speaker: Spargo.

9th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Phillips.
Tenth street and White Plains Road, Amsterdam District. Speakers: Finger and Rosen.

Seventy-seventh street and Third Avenue, 28th A. D. Speakers: Roever and others.

16th street and Amsterdam Avenue, 23rd A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Reichenthal.

Broomse and Essex streets, 10th A. D. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.
Thirtieth street and Seventh Avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Abrahamson and Oswald.

Thirtieth street and Eighth Avenue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Nicholson and Harris.

Fiftieth street and Eighth Avenue, 16th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Dorfman.

Seventy-third street and First Avenue, 18th A. D. Speakers: Paulitchek and Abrahamson.

19th street and Second Avenue, 12th A. D. Speakers: Rosen and Reichenthal.

125th street and Seventh Avenue, 31st A. D. Speakers: Mayes and Nicholson.

10th street and Columbus Avenue, 21st A. D. Speakers: Sackin and Dorfman.

143rd street and Willis Avenue, 34th A. D. Speakers: Franz and Reichenthal.

165th street and Third Avenue, 35th A. D. Speakers: Finger, Abrahamson, and Rosen.

Houston and Essex streets, 10th A. D.
The 28th A. D. and the 30th A. D. will each have a wagon for the week before election and hold a number of meetings each night.

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.
Socialist Club House, Fulton street and Fulton Avenue. Speakers: Peiser, McCormick, and Wm. Feigenbaum.

Broadway and Jefferson Avenue. Speakers: Morris, Dawson and Droste.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.
Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street. Speakers: Saechtelen, McCormick and Droste.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.
Broadway and Jefferson Avenue. Speakers: Holmes, Morris and Dawson.

Socialist Club House, Fulton Street and Fulton Avenue. Speakers: McCormick, Wm. Feigenbaum, and Droste.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.
Fulton and Main streets, Long Island City. Roever and Cassidy.

Richmond.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24.
Canal and Bay streets. Speakers: Paulitchek and Furman.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.
Canal and Bay streets. Speaker: Roever.

Queens.
SATURDAY, OCT. 24.
Canal and Bay streets. Speakers: Paulitchek and Furman.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.
Mass meeting at Hethers' Broadway Hall, 452 Broadway, Astoria, L. I. Speakers: Furman and Phillips.

Br. College Point, S. D. P. 5.00
F. K. ... 1.00
Julius ... 2.50
Glas ... 2.50
B. ... 3.25
E. ... 3.00
G. ... 1.00
H. ... 1.00
K. ... 2.00
L. ... 2.00
M. ... 1.00
N. ... 1.00
O. ... 1.00
P. ... 1.00
Q. ... 1.00
R. ... 1.00
S. ... 1.00
T. ... 1.00
U. ... 1.00
V. ... 1.00
W. ... 1.00
X. ... 1.00
Y. ... 1.00
Z. ... 1.00

On Monday, Oct. 23, a great mass meeting will be held in Fitzhugh Hall, the largest hall in the city, with Charles R. Bach, our candidate for Mayor, Frank A. Silverman, candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward, and other speakers, among them, probably, Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, delegate of the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor and of the Federation to the British Trades Congress. Several other big meetings will be held, addressed by Max Hayes, Lorenzo D. Mages of New York, and H. Gayford Walsh, with local speakers.

Three clubs have been formed in the Seventeenth Ward, the initial membership of which being larger than in the one club of 1931. This augurs well for the election of Silverman and the whole ward ticket, and the eighth also is likely to go for Socialism with a big vote.

On Sunday evening a rousing good meeting was held in Goldstein's Hall, Jesse Freeman speaking in Jewish and Geo. W. Mischel in English. Our first meeting in the Nineteenth Ward, held at Foley's Hall, addressed by Silverman, Bach, Charles Uetz, and H. D. Henderson, our candidate for Alderman, was also most successful. Henderson is a well known union printer and is making a good fight in his ward.

We have the enemy on the run and are going to keep on accelerating their speed as time passes. G. W. M.

WE WIN NAME IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Exclusive Right to Use Word "Socialist" on Ballot as Provided by Law, is Sustained in Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—The DuPont City Court, the court having jurisdiction for the state in such cases, decided on Oct. 14 that the nomination papers of the Socialist Labor Party were defective, and issued an order allowing them until Monday, Oct. 19, to amend them, provided they do not use the appellation "Socialist." The papers were objected to on the ground that the "Socialist Labor Party" has no right to use the name "Socialist" in conjunction with "Labor," as the law says: "No words shall be used in any nomination papers to describe or designate the party or policy or political appellation represented by the candidate named in such nomination papers as aforesaid, identical with the words used for the like purpose in certificates of nomination made by a convention of delegates of a political party." The Socialist Party having won legal recognition by its vote last year, is a political party in the meaning of the law.

The attorney for the S. L. P. argued that the Socialist Party was only a small group of citizens who had nominated by petition and had accidentally polled for their candidates two per cent. of the entire vote cast in the state. The Socialist Labor Party, he said, was a bona fide organization, which had for seven consecutive elections won the right to place its name on the S. L. P. was on the stand to prove it was a bona fide party. Luther I. Kauffman, the attorney for the Socialist Party, cross-examined Eberle, and asked him if his S. L. P. was not an insurgent party which succeeded for the Socialist Labor Party. Eberle admitted that it had succeeded. He said, in answer to Comrade Kauffman's question as to how many sections there were of the S. L. P., that it was a national party. Comrade Kauffman then forced him to admit that if the party he represented is a Socialist Labor Party, then there are two such parties in the United States and in Pennsylvania, and that his S. L. P. is not entitled to use exclusively as its appellation the words "Socialist Labor Party." The attorneys for the Socialist Party, Comrade Kauffman of Philadelphia and Attorney Bergman of Harrisburg, contended that it is the Socialist Party that had cast two per cent. of the vote at the last state election, and its right to keep any other party from using the word "Socialist" in title was absolute. The court accepted this and sustained the objection of the Socialist Party.

THE TRAGEDY AT BARRE.

A Statement of the Facts in Regard to the Fatal Result of the Anarchist Attack Upon Italian Socialists.

Barre, Vt., Oct. 17.—Some of the newspapers have been publishing all sorts of wild and false news about the tragedy which occurred at Barre, Vt., in a clash between the Anarchists and Socialists on the evening of Oct. 4, and some of these capitalist-owned sheets have taken advantage of this deplorable and unedifying slander upon both Socialism and Socialists.

ROCHESTER CAMPAIGN.

Social Democrats Have the Enemy "On the Run" and Are Steadily Gaining New Adherents.

BOCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The Labor Lyceum meeting yesterday was a lively and interesting one. City Comptroller Johnson, "Old-time" candidate for Mayor, read a paper on "Ideal City Government." The local "Chronicle" and Democrat" try to say he was listened to with respectful attention by the crowd that filled the hall to the doors, but that when in the following discussion Comrades Lippert, Kitchel, Jackson, Silverman, McNamee, and other Social Democrats tore his strictly bourgeois "Ideal" to tatters, "that

speeches were received with surprising enthusiasm."

The Social Democratic Party is actually gaining favor among the workmen here, for the simple reason that it makes no attempt to compromise or evade, but meets every question fairly and squarely on the one basis of working-class interests. No one need have any doubt whether Bach or Silverman or any other Social Democratic candidate stands, and the people are coming to realize what this means.

On Monday, Oct. 23, a great mass meeting will be held in Fitzhugh Hall, the largest hall in the city, with Charles R. Bach, our candidate for Mayor, Frank A. Silverman, candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward, and other speakers, among them, probably, Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, delegate of the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor and of the Federation to the British Trades Congress. Several other big meetings will be held, addressed by Max Hayes, Lorenzo D. Mages of New York, and H. Gayford Walsh, with local speakers.

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Mass Meeting OF THE Social Democratic Party, BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 WILLOWBURY AVENUE.

Under the auspices of the Young People's Social Democratic Club, at the BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-955 WILLOWBURY AVENUE. On Thursday Evening, Oct. 29, 1933. DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN, Candidate for Mayor, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show will be held, addressed by Max Hayes, Lorenzo D. Mages of New York, and H. Gayford Walsh, with local speakers.

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 8, 1934, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, New York.

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

SOME LESSONS FOR STEEL WORKERS. Trust Keeps Up Its Profits, in Spite of Diminishing Business, by Compelling Three Men to Do the Work of Four.

The New York "Commercial" in an article published a few weeks ago, which correctly forecast the cut in the Steel Trust common dividend, said several interesting things about the methods by which that corporation has managed to keep up its "earnings"—that is, its profits for non-workers out of the product of workers—in spite of the reduction of its business. We quote briefly:

"The continuous process system will be in operation in most of the mills of the United States Steel Corporation within the next two years. The pig iron is practically handled by means of hydraulic machinery from the time it leaves the furnaces to the time it is converted into finished steel shapes. In one of the mills where the newest methods are being introduced a representative of the New York 'Commercial' was informed that, to produce the same amount of material under old methods, it would require 3,000 men. Under the new system the number of employees has been reduced fully 25 per cent."

There you have the whole thing in a nutshell. Scientists and inventors derive new methods by which three men can do the work formerly done by four. These methods are put into use. But are the workers benefited? Are their hours of labor reduced by one-fourth? Under Socialism it would be so. Under capitalism, no. The mills are owned by men who do not work, who do not have to work, just because they own the things that other men must have access to in order to work and live. The new methods are put into use; every fourth man is turned out to hunt a new job, to bid against the three lucky ones remaining; the three work just as hard and as long as before, perhaps harder, and create as large a product as the four by old methods; and the men who own the mills and do not work in them save the wages of the fourth man, increase their profits by so much, and have that fourth man, standing idle and hungry, to take the place of one of the three, if they venture to ask for a share in the benefits of scientific and technical progress.

Another passage deserves to be cited. A representative of the Steel Trust is quoted as saying: "There is no question that the Steel Corporation will benefit to the extent of \$2,000,000 a year through an expenditure of \$25,000,000. So many new and economical features are being introduced that fewer and fewer men are required in the rolling mill."

In case all the mills were operating on a union basis, the Steel Corporation would find it difficult to operate under the new machinery that is being introduced. Comparatively few of the mills of the combine are running with union men; and they are able to do as they please.

In order to escape dictation from organized labor many of the men who were making unreasonably high wages have been made foremen of the mills that have introduced this wonderful labor-saving machinery. In other words, they are starved men, and their wages are not governed by the Amalgamated Association scale or the scale of any other union organization. This has helped to materially cut down cost of operations. The allotments for improvements were well distributed, and are not exorbitant by any means. The shareholders of the Steel Corporation will reap great benefits as a result."

The Steel Trust stockholders and bondholders, many of whom do not so much as know what a steel mill looks like, spend thirty-five millions created by the labor of steel workers and use to reap a reward of twelve millions a year for it. Fewer and fewer men are to be given the chance to earn a living for themselves, because fewer and fewer are sufficient to produce the proprietors' profits. Those who are turned off—who cease what becomes of them? And by judiciously distributing a few furloughings, turning "wages" into "salaries" of equal or less amount, the trust disguises the sustenance of the workers:

If the iron and steel workers are not to be reduced to a much harder condition than they occupy to-day, if they are not to have a heavy reduction of pay added to the extreme overwork and the insecurity of employment they now suffer, it is high time for them to recognize that the day for pure and simple unionism and "fighting capital with capital" is past, and that the only hope is in united political action of the whole working class for the collective ownership of the steel mills and all other means of production, now held in gross exploitation by the capitalist class.

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

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PUBLICATIONS. LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

THE MONARCH BILLIONAIRE, By MORRISON I. SWIFT. \$1.00. Ogilvie, Publisher.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism. In Jewish Language, Published by the Zukunft Press Federation. Subscription Rates: Per Annum \$1.00 6 Months 60c Single Copies 10c Sample Copies Free. ZUKUNFT, 50 Suffolk St., New York.

An Alleged Socialist. The last word on the Communist Manifesto and Socialism. Utopian and Scientific, in a good deal like an alleged Christian who has never read the Bible. His intentions may be all right, but the book is so bad that it does not seem worth talking about. We shall send two copies to you for free. We will send you the two books in a redacted cloth binding and will also send the International Socialist Review one year to you free. Write to: CHARLES H. SMITH & COMPANY, 50 Park Ave., New York.

WHAT TO READ ON SOCIALISM. A list of thirty-two pages, containing a standard work on socialism in such a way that the student can readily grasp what is to be learned from each. An introductory essay by Charles H. Kerr on "The Social Condition of the World" and "The Social Condition of the World." Address: CHARLES H. SMITH & COMPANY, 50 Park Ave., New York.

MOTHER JONES' PORTRAIT. Send 10 cents and get a picture of the great organizer of the miners and champion of the child slaves. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

DR. MATHILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 308 E. 98th St., NEW YORK.

OUR UNION LABEL. THE ONLY ONE TO BE RECOGNIZED ON SHIRTS, WAISTS, COLLARS & CUFFS. LEARN TO ASK FOR IT, and also See that your Laundryman has it!

GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH? A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and music by Peter E. Burrows, will be sent to any person who sends us a new subscriber for The Worker within two weeks. Address THE WORKER, 184 William St., New York.

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

Buy Your Gents Furnishing Goods PHILIP DIAMOND 210 Stanton St., bet. Ridge and Pine. The finest selection of DRESS and other SUITS, COLLARS, HOSIERY, ETC., at the lowest prices.

Workmen's Children's Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary is: WILLIAM SCHWALZ, Biltmore House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

Where to Lunch and Dine. MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law, 333 Broadway, Telephone 2275, Franklin.

E. D. MAYS, LAWYER, 247 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practitioner in all Courts. Consultation free.

E. E. SALISBURY, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 247 Broadway, Room 902. 9th Floor, 247.

ABEOTT BROS. Lunch Room, 110 Bleecker St., bet. Grand St. NEW YORK.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

The increasing business of the national office has compelled the addition of another room to the headquarters, the address of which is now 502-303-304 McCague Building, Omaha, Neb.

There are undoubtedly many Socialists living in places where they would like to have a speaker visit their localities but are unable to assume the financial responsibility attached to the undertaking.

When John W. Brown of Connecticut gets through working in the Massachusetts state and municipal campaigns he will begin a tour under the direction of the National Lecture Bureau which will take him westward from New York.

Several applications for the Italian Organizer, Silvio Origo, have already received national headquarters and locals through the country can facilitate the management of a tour by making application for dates to the National Secretary or the respective state secretaries.

The fifth annual conference of the Social Democratic Women's Society of America was held in Long Island City, Oct. 11.

Special Organizing Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Local San Diego, Cal., \$3.60; Local Rock Island, Ill., \$1; Local Worcester, Mass., \$7.25; Otto Knemmerer, St. Louis, Mo., 50 cents; Louis Rogovin, St. Louis, Mo., 50 cents; C. Knecht, Poplar Bluff, Mo., \$1; Tom Kinzie, Poplar Bluff, Mo., 25 cents; S. F. C. Manchester, N. H., 10 cents; Wm. Hummel, New Ham, Minn., \$1; Louis Aronstein, Dover, N. H., 20 cents; M. Hart, Dover, N. H., 25 cents; A. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H., 25 cents; Timothy Sullivan, Graniteville, Vt., \$1; German Branch, Local Baltimore, Md., \$7; Branch 1, Local Cleveland, O., \$5; H. H. Seattle, Wash., 20 cents; Arthur Litten, Rescue, Cal., \$1; total to noon Oct. 17, \$33.40; previously reported, \$2,009.12; total, \$2,042.52.

Ben Hanford's Tour.

Ben Hanford's lecture dates up to Nov. 10 are as follows: Iowa: Oct. 24, Hiteam; Oct. 25, Keokuk; Oct. 26, Clinton; Oct. 27, Des Moines; Oct. 28, Marshalltown; Oct. 31, Sioux City, Iowa; Nov. 1, Omaha; Nov. 2, Plattsmouth; Nov. 3, Keary; Nov. 5, North Platte; Nov. 6, Kearney; Nov. 9, Cheyenne, Wyoming. After about ten days in Colorado he will stop over at Albuquerque, New Mexico, before entering Arizona, after which the California tour will begin.

New York City.

The second lecture of the series held by the 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. groups will be given Sunday evening, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m., at 59 Morton street. Morris Hillquit will speak on "Socialism - a Theory, a Movement, and an Ideal." Admission is free and all are invited.

The National Organizers.

Since Sept. 23, George E. Bigelow reports having addressed meetings in Kansas, at Cherokee, Girard, Pittsburg (2), Weir City, Scammon, Columbus, Oswego (2), Glens (3). He was at Neosho, Mo., Oct. 5 and 6, addressing the district act meetings at Tablequah, I. T., where he stayed until Oct. 12, holding seven meetings in that locality. He went to Midway, Mo. Kansas dates are as follows: West Smith, Oct. 17 and 18; Van Bu-

ren, Oct. 19; Ozark, Oct. 20; Coahill, Oct. 21; Russellville, Oct. 22; Morrilton, Oct. 23; Springfield, Oct. 24 and 25; Little Rock, Oct. 26; Bald Knob, Oct. 27; Augusta, Oct. 28; Wynne, Oct. 29. He will stay in Memphis from Oct. 30 to Nov. 2, and return across Arkansas in time to enter in the Bigelow addresses 22 meetings. It will be seen that he is working hard. The reports received at the National Headquarters from various locals are enthusiastic in praise of his work.

George H. Goebel visited the following places in Arkansas on his way to Texas: Wynne, held good meeting, first in place, and a local of 14 members has since been organized. Bad weather at Forest City and no meeting. At Brinkley did not find people expected, but held fair meeting. At Hazen an afternoon meeting of farmers was well attended, and at night held good meeting on Little Rock followed. Boston arrangements had not been made for meeting, but at Arkadelphia successful one was held. The mayor of Texarkana attempted to bulldoze Goebel from addressing a street meeting, but had to give way. Had a fine crowd for about an hour, but couple of drunken men interrupted, probably put up to it by others, and meeting was closed. Goebel was prevented from sewing subscription cards to papers by judge officers, but many in the crowd took addresses of papers and said they would subscribe direct. Goebel then went on to Dallas, where he worked for ten days. Goebel will probably stay in Texas until Nov. 18, and then spend about twenty days in Louisiana. His financial report for August and September shows: Receipts, \$112.50; expenses, salary, \$177; hotel, \$57.50; railroad fare, \$71.19; miscellaneous, \$28.37; total, \$324.56; cost to National Office, \$216.00; meetings, 156; locals organized, 6. Regarding his financial report, Goebel says: "The big difference between my receipts and expenses makes me feel anything but good. I know it is necessary for some one to go over this new ground, and do not mind the risk taken or the extreme exertion required; but I do mind this deficit, because I feel few of the comrades who read the reports will understand that this territory is almost completely unorganized, or where it is, so poor that little or nothing can be expected from it at present. I have done my best and cannot do more than that."

M. W. Wilkins made extended reports of his work in Washington, Sept. 14 to Oct. 4 he addressed meetings at Index, Everett (2), Marysville, Fairhaven (3), Whateo, Haine, Lynden (2), Licking, Cliffer, Sedro Woolley, Lyman, Cokedale. Meetings good and organized locals at Index, Whateo and Sedro Woolley. Comrade Herman of Lyman writes that Wilkins visit strengthened the local, and Comrade Gill of Blain says Wilkins "woke up a good many people and caused six new members to sign applications that night, and we've been taking them in ever since. Wilkins' financial report for September shows: Receipts, \$120.41; expenses, salary, \$112.00; hotel, \$8.25; railroad fare, \$18.20; miscellaneous, \$4.05; total, \$132.50; deficit, \$12.09. Meetings held, 29; locals organized, 6. Wilkins' regular work in Montana, at Kalspelt, Nov. 11. State Secretary County has arranged dates until Dec. 5.

Harry M. McKee has addressed meetings in Arizona from Sept. 29 to Oct. 9, as follows: McCabe (3), Walker (2), Poland, Groom Creek, Prescott (3), Congress, Phoenix (3), Mesa and Tempe. Locals were organized at Walker, Prescott and Mesa. Prescott caused a sensation seems to have been quited by McKee's visit. The local paper gave a three column report of one of the meetings. McKee was in Arizona until Nov. 7, and will return to California to act as Northern Organizer.

John W. Bennett's dates in South Dakota are: Oct. 25, Baltic; Oct. 26, 27 and 28, Sioux Falls; Oct. 29, Dell Rapids; Oct. 30, Ft. Madison; Nov. 1 and 2, Oldham; Nov. 3 and 4, Brookings; Nov. 5, Watertown; Nov. 6 and 7, Clark; Nov. 8, 9 and 10, Aberdeen; Nov. 11 and 12, Britton.

P. J. Hyland is scheduled to begin work in Wyoming on Oct. 20, at Cheyenne, where further arrangements for the Wyoming trip will be made. Charles Towner has been in work in West Virginia since Oct. 12, and will continue there until Oct. 25, when he will begin in Maryland at Barton, afterwards filling the following dates until election: Oct. 20, Lonaconing; Oct. 27, Midland; Oct. 28, Frostburg; Oct. 30, Sharpburg; Oct. 30, Cumberland; Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and 2, Hagers-town and vicinity.

During William A. Toole's two weeks' trip through Maryland to the National Committee he addressed meetings at Williamsport, Smithsburg, Boonsboro, Sharpburg, Hagerstown, Hancock, Cumberland (2), Frostburg, Midland, Lonaconing and Barton. Locals were organized at Frostburg and Barton. Financial report shows: Receipts, \$2; expenses, salary, \$10; hotel, \$10.55; railroad fare, \$14; miscellaneous, \$3.75; total, \$38.30. Cost to national office, \$36.30. Comrades at Hagerstown, Sharpburg and Cumberland report favorably upon Toole's work.

New York City.

The second lecture of the series held by the 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. groups will be given Sunday evening, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m., at 59 Morton street. Morris Hillquit will speak on "Socialism - a Theory, a Movement, and an Ideal." Admission is free and all are invited.

New Jersey.

At the last meeting of the State Committee of New Jersey communications were received from the secretary of Essex County, giving official notice of the election of R. McCance as county secretary and J. W. James as member of State Organization Committee; from secretary of Hudson County, questioning the regularity of State Secretary's call for an election of his successor; from Chas. Ufer, declining office of secretary; letter from J. B. Leeds, asking for lists of names in designated towns of Burlington County, and nominating list; with a view to filing ticket; from F. A. Ufer, substance of letter being embodied in delegates' report; from State Voting Machine Commission, asking for facsimile of our party emblem and address of official authorized to receive printed matter; and from others. The ballot for State Secretary resulted in Chas. Ufer; \$1 for M. M. Goebel; 10 for E. C. Reed; and for J. B. Leeds. Killback; but the issue of ballots and sub-

sequent voting thereon was unconstitutional, and thus the situation is unchanged. State Secretary Kearns, whose resignation the comrades were loath to accept, offered to continue in office until an election was held, and his resignation was accepted with that condition. The constitution was declared adopted by a referendum of 123 to 8. It was decided to appropriate \$15 per month for services of State Secretary. Treasurer's report showed: Balance, last report, \$48.56; receipts, \$101.08; expenditures, \$96.05; balance on hand, \$63.59. Organization Committee: Balance, last report, \$19.83; receipts, \$17.10; expenditures, \$7.52; balance, \$29.21. Deputy Organizer Strobel reported that he was sure of a ticket being put up in Sussex County, and almost as sure in Morris County; that he had deputed J. B. Leeds to see that ticket is filed in Burlington County, and is confident he will succeed; few meetings held, but large quantities of literature placed in trustworthy hands for distribution in Dover, Rockaway, Morrisstown and Hanover, in Morris County, and Burlington in Burlington County. Reports of delegates were as follows: Essex County: Held one county and six public meetings; received from a German society a donation of \$50, and same society contributed \$10 to the Fire and Drum Corps; have nominated a full city ticket and ward ticket in the 13th Ward. Mercer County: Fifty members in good standing; have nominated a full county and city ticket and in 7 out of the 14 wards; distributed 5,000 pieces of literature; held meetings with H. H. Herron for a week's service as speaker, beginning Oct. 19. 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