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#### VOL. XIV.-NO. 27.

# CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM?

By John C. Chase.

During the last few years we have seen grow up in America a class of people mightler and more powerful than any ruling class ever was in the history of the world. A class that dominates and controls every phase of human activity and subverts every principle of government that we have been faught to believe should exist in a free kepublic. We have seen this class growing in strength and power as the wealth of the country concentrated in their hands and we have looked on in passive content, believing that everything would eventually come out all right. But we are now brought to a realization of the fact, that matters will not right themselves, without the intervention of the people, in their sovereign power. On looking about us to-day we discover that everything manklook must have access to in order we discover that everything mankind must have access to in orde to live, has been syndicated or trustified until the people are completely at the mercy of a few trusts and trust

#### Passing of Competition.

The few individuals at the head of these trusts, who have been gradually but surely getting into their possession all the resources of the people, are now in a position where they own the government, control the courts, subsidise

the press and enslave the people.

Competition has disappeared in the business world and monopoly reigns. Thousands of men with small capital are crushed down and out every day in the deadly struggle for supremacy in the mad race for wealth and pow-er. Thousands are turned out of college with diplomas, only to become common laborers or tramps, because of the lack of opportunity to apply their thients. They are forced into the ranks of the working class to com pete in the only place where competi-tion still exist—in the struggle for a job. Our women are forced to labor at occupations detrimental to their ental, moral and physical welfare. Our children are driven to a life of cheerless and profitless labor when scarcely able to realize that they are human beings. Thousands are driven mad and incarcerated in asylums, while others seek relief in crime. Every man's hand is raised against

every other man and even the puny little fist of the child is raised in fee-ble struggle against the brawny hand of its own father. And all this for the purpose of gaining an existence in a country teeming with pienty for all if properly managed. We have allow-ed a few individuals to take possession of the earth and then can and do, compel us to fight each other in order to live. We labor and create everything of value and must go to the capitalist for it after we have created it, and they can charge us anything they please for what we must have to live

# A Universal Hold Up.

Do we want a pound of beef, we must pay tribute to the Beef Trust. Do we want a pound of coal, we must obtain it from the Coal Trust. If we ride a mile on the railroad, we must submit to the exactions of the Railroad Trust. If we would rock the coo-ing baby to sleep in the cradle, we pust contribute to the Cradle Trust. When we are sick and in need of medicine we must get our medicine from the Drug Trust. Do we need ice to stay the ravages of disease, we must contribute to the Ice Trust. We cannot live a moment without paying trib-ute to a few, who have us in their power from the cradle to the grave. Every one knows this. Every one admits this to be the truth but few know what to do about it. Few know how to find relief from this intolerable con-dition. But slowly and surely there is coming into the minds of mankind the by those who believe in capitalism in knowledge that there is relief to be all its hideousness. A convention con-

# Light is Dawning.

We are beginning to understand that the hope of the future for the race lies in another great onward stride in the progress of civilization by changing from the system of individual or private ownership in the means of life to the collective ownership of them by those who toil. We are beginning to realize that we cannot have a free peo-ple and a true republic where the ceans of life are owned by a few. We not fully realize it yet we are demanding more and more of what is ours and

# No Relief in Old Parties.

The great mass of the people are becoming more and more radical in their thinking and are getting rendy to de-mand their freedom from the tyranny of capitalism but have not as yet come to understand just how to make their Some are of the opinion that itself of the capitalist influence that now controls it and lead the people out of the wilderness, while others think that the Democratic party is to be the instrument of their freedom. Such people overlook a very important fact in history, for history does not record a single instance where any oppressive class or system was overthrown by a political party that had been in existence and had enjoyed control of gov-ernment, while that class or system was in operation. Such political par-ties have always been owned body and soul by the class to be overthrown slave power of the South owner the Democratic party, and the plead-ings and the prayers to that party by those who thought it could be prevailed upon to do something toward the re-striction or abolition of chattel slavery were in valu and the people were obliged to create a new political party.

#### False Pretenses.

It is true that both parties will de-nounce each other, but it is the denunciation of the man wno starts the cry of "stop thief" to divert suspicion from men who are jealous of those that are in and want to get in themselves, so that they may get a slice of the cor-ruption fund of those willing to pay for protection. The Republican party is the avowed champion of the capital-ist class and those who live on the swent and life blood of the tollers of the land feel no uneasiness whatever when they are in power. And when the Democratic party gave a trifling evidence of getting away from the con-trol of the Wall Street manipulators and capitalists, we find the tools of the capitalist class, rallying to the support of each other and taking complete pos-session of the party and making of it a twin to the Republican party.

#### What Will They Do!

What will the voters do when they cast their votes next November? Are we to be forever fooled by this mock battle between the Republican and Democratic parties? Or will we say "a plague on both your houses" and forever cut loose from them? So long as we allow ourselves to be humbugged or cajoled, through our prejudices or patriotism, into supporting either of them just so long will we continue to be ensiated by this capitalist system. We have a way to enter our protest and register our demand for the overthrow of the tyranny of our oppressors if we wish to do so. We have a politi-cal party already organized and estab-lished in every state in the Union; a political party that is no longer a small aggregation of people, valuey trying to arouse the people to a sense of their appailing condition, but a live, powerful and fast growing party, that will cast a vote large enough this year to send the chills to the parrow-bones of the capitalist class. This is the party that stands for Socialism—the Socialist Party. It is the party that polled almost a quarter of a million votes in the last elections.

This party is before you and you can

by supporting it, and only by supporting it, cast your vote against that sys-tem that is degrading mankind and driving the working class into a slavery more intolerable than any that has ever disgraced the world.

# Capitalism Dominates.

If you would register your demad for the overthrow of the rule and reign of capitalism, you must vote for a politi-cal party that stands unequivocally in favor of the abolition of the system of private ownership of the means of life. There is no relief offered you by either the Republican or Democratic parties. Let your minds rest for a moment upon the actions of the Democratic party in convention assembled. What do you find? You find an assemblage of men dominated completely trolled from start to finish by those are sick and tired of being defeated and want a platform and a candidate that they can win with. Here we have the hypocrisy of the present-day Democratic party. They turn theh backs upon those who would make some declaration, no matter how weak and puerile, in favor of the mass and openly say that i je platform must not be objectionable to the money men of the country. These men triumph; a conservative platform is adopted; the radical element is either overwhelmed by force of numbers or willingly ac cept a conservative policy in order to

The comrades in the city and state of New York especially should use The Worker for propaganda purposes, because every number contains the name and emblem of the party in this state, their professions and convictions, the candidate, who has been honored by the nomination of a political party for the highest honor within the gift of his fellow countrymen, suddenly the at hunderbolt into the state of the movement in this city and state. A wide circulation of The Worker will save thousand the manual to the state of the movement in this city and state. A wide circulation of The Worker will save thousand the manual than the state of New York especially should use The Worker for propaganda purposes, because every number contains the name and emblem of the party in this state, and the news of the movement in this city and state. A wide circulation of The Worker will save thousand the state of New York especially should use The Worker for propaganda purposes, because every number contains the name and emblem of the party in this state, the name of our state candidates and the news of the movement in this city and state. the nomination of a political party for the highest honor within the gift of his fellow countrymen, suddenly huris a thunderbolf into their midst by practically saying to them that they must have a thoroughly capitalistic of the standard of the more and the news of the novement in this city and state. A wide circulation of the Worker will save thousands of the word party. Experience shows that if an effort is made. for him to stand upon or they cannot have him as their candidate. Then another sham battle is waged between the conservative delegates and the rad-ical end, with the result that the con-vention is controlled by those that bevention is controlled by those that be lieve in having a platform and candidate acceptable to Wall Street.

# Both Old Parties Alike.

The Democratic party stands to-day in exactly the same light before the properly by the exactly the same light before the people of the country as the Republic can party. Both of them are bidding to the support of the class that has pale were leal party, palgn fund. Neither the Republican or into power on it had that they represent the great suffering,

oiling mass. They both are bent upon the trumphant in the coming elec-tion by deserting the people and truck-ling to the desires and the demands of the trust magnates of the country. It will make no difference, therefore, to the financial rulers of the land which the financial rulers of the land which one of the parties the great voting public elects to power, they will have protection in their robbery of the peo-ple. What will the self-respecting, ib-erty loving citizens of the country do, on the eighth of next November? Will the great working class that has seen two great political parties meet in con-vention and why the busicless over body. vention and give themselves over body and soul to the money power of the country be cajoled into supporting either of them? Alas, many of them will be fooled, but there will be many who will not be tricked into support-ing by their votes either wing of the capitalist oligarchy that rules the land.

#### Freedom or Slavery, Which?

On which side will you stand? Will you vote for Roosevelt and Capitalism, or for Parker and Capitalism? Or will or for Parker and Capitalism? Or will you refuse to have anything to do with either of them and vote for Deba and Socialism? Upon the great working class of the country rot. the responsibility of deciding the destiny of this republic. If the Working class continues to divide its strength on election day and allows the capitalist class to continue in power two must class to continue in power, they must expect to continue as they are, crea-tures of a government and an indus-trial system run for the sole purpose of further enriching a class already more powerful than any despotic class that ever ruled the world. We cannot temporize, we cannot compromise, in dealing with the great question human freedom. "They ent' their children's children who compromise with sin." If we would be free, we ourselves must strike the blow. We have it in our power to remedy any evil, right any wrong, change any sys-tem and abolish any class that may be oppressing the people. But we can only do this by acting together. Let us unite then and in the majesty of our sovereign power take the government of this country out of the hands of the class that has made it a machine of oppression and make of it an instru-ment for the deliverance of the toilers

from capitalism and wage slavery. A vote for the Republican or Democratic party is a vote for the continua-tion of industrial servitude. A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for the emancipation of the working class, We may not succeed to-day, we may not succeed to-morrow, but sooner or later the working class will govern the world. Then the goddess of Freedom will lift up her drooping head and-glance with tender and loving eyes-over a happy and contented people united and free in the possession of a universe that harbors no master and

#### ROOSEVELT'S ACTION IN THE COAL STRIKE

The other feature in Roosevelt's letter of acceptance which causes one to forget that he is reading a lot of capi-talistic cant is his confession as to why he interfered in the great anthracite struggle. Many have given him credit for interfering because of his sympa-thy with the unfortunate miners. Some have attributed the action to the influence of John Mitchell with the Republican politicians. Now we are told on no less authority than that of Mr. the dictate of human sympathy for his suffering fellows, not because the exi-gencies of the politicians urged him on, but because capitalism in the coal mines hung in the balance. Here are his own words on the subject: "They must know that it was only the action of the President which prevented the movement for national ownership of the coal fields from gaining what night well have been an irresistible impetus." If this be not an open avowal that the settlement of the anthracite strike was due to the agitation of the Socialists for the public ownership of the coal mines, what is it?—Wilkes Barre Courier-Herald.

#### SPECIAL FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

From now till Election Day, for campaign purposes, The Worker will be sold, AT THE OFFICE, in bundles of NOT LESS THAN 100, for 50 cents a hundred; by MAIL, 60 cents a hundred, except in bundles of 300 or more,

then 50 cents.

As these are "rock-bottom" prices,
we must ask that CASH ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS. This office has
to pay cash for white paper, em-

enough can be sold to pay for the whole hundred ,and the unsold copies can be given away in other places.

At every meeting you should have a supply of yearly and half-yearly paid-subscription cards and try to get steady readers for your party papers. You can get five yearlies OR ten half-yearlies for \$2 and sell them at 50 cents and 25 cents respectively.

-As the Board of Steamship In-—As the isoard of Steamship In-spectors has formally exonerated its membership from all complicity in the Slooten disaster, "public opinion" will please retire to the extreme rear, as-sume a seated posture and walt pa-tiently for the next grand display of marine pyrotechnics

# THE WORK THAT ALL CAN DO.

The Worker.

By Ben Hanford.

matter what the things a comrade may be unable to do, each and every one of us can DISTRIBUTE LITERA-TURE.

And that is the most important thing in our movement. Every Socialist in the United States should Cestribule a book, a pamphlet, or a few leaflets and book, a pamphiet, or a rew renners and papers every single day between this day and election day. The people are this year more ready to read our liter-ature than ever before. It will be a crime of omission on the part of our comrades if all those outside the So-chalist movement are not supplied with means of collablement.

means of enlightenment.

Let each comrade see that his near est neighbor has some Sodallst pamph. Socialist re-let, paper or leafet. See that all the people in your tenement, all the people in our time.

The best work and the most important work in the Socialist movement is a kind of work that all can do. No matter what the things a comrade may

tion day.

If you work in a factory, see that every person in that factory has a So-cialist leader at least once each week between now and Nov. 8. If you be long to a trade union, see that every member has some Socialist literature before election day. See to it that at every meeting of your union every man is given a Socialist paper or leaf-let.

De not leave this work for some one else to do. DO IT YOURSELF. DO

IT NOW.
Put your faith in print. Distribute
Socialist literature, and you will get
Socialist results. Distribute Socialist literature, and we shall have Socialism

1806 ..... 11,000 .....

ITALY.

27,000 79,434

BELGIUM.

1894 329,000 32 1900 344,944 33 1902 437,000 34 1904 302,771 28

\*In this year only one-half the deputies were elected, so this is not a true

DENMARK.

1895 ..... 31,872 1901 ..... 42,972 

WAY.

Vote. 7,440.....

Vote.

......... 60,000(?)........ CANADA.

Vote.

8.025

Vote.

Vote, 10,000...

In order to give a better idea of the

steady growth of the total vote these same statistics have been rearranged

to show the total Socialist vote of the world for each year during which there has been an election in any coun-

-In looking up the record of Fatr

banks, the Republican Vice-Presiden-tial nominee, Democrats have made the commonplace discovery that the aforesaid Fairbanks attained fame and

aforesaid Fairbanks attained faine and fortune by his activity in prosecuting railroad strikers as far back as 1872. But this, of course, will be more than offset by the fact that his running pariner, Roosevelt, is a member of the Railroad Firemen's Union.

BULGARIA.

1,063 ....

5,000(2).....

Reprs.

Vote.

2:8.....

1.076..... 1.689.....

6.803, .....

17.232. . . . . . . . .

8,408.....

test of the Socialist strength.

215,841.....

. . . . . . . . . .

1899 .....

1895 .....

1872 .....

1876 .....

1881 .....

1884 .....

1900 ..... 

1903 ..... B,0000.

........

20,000.....

23,000.....

25,400.....

# SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

4	
	The national secretary of the Social-
	ist Party recently issued a statement
	of the total Socialist vote of the world
Ġ	by countries and years, taken from the
i	Tune number of the "International So-
3	cialist Review." These figures have
i	been reproduced in almost every so-
e.	cialist paper in the United States,
	showing that they "filled a long felt
	want." Although they were compiled
	with the greatest possible care, includ-
	ing a consultation of the files of hun-
	dreds of Socialist papers and official
	party documents, and considerable
	correspondence with the European
	comrades, several errors were still un-
	avoidable. It so happens that Dr.
	Robert Michels, of Germany, was en-
	gaged upon a similar compilation at the same time and the results of his
1	work appeared in the "Neue Zeit" for
	July 16, 1904. A comparison of his
1	results with those obtained by me in
	the article published in the June "Re-
	view" (which was originally prepared
	for the "Encyclopedia Americana")
	shows several errors in both articles.
	Further information having also been
	obtained from some other sources 1
	have now corrected the entire table in
ŝ	the light of all information now at
d	hand and give herewith what is cer-
	tainly the most complete compliation
	of the Socialist vote of the world ever
3	brought together. There are doubtless
1	still errors; indeed it is certain that in
	some cases the figures are only ap- proximately correct, and some of these
	have been indicated by a question
	mark. Furthermore, it must always
	be remembered that statistics of votes,
	and especially Socialist votes, may
	mean a wholly different thing in dif-
	ferent countries. The right of suffrage,
	the method of party alignment and or-
	ganization, party tactics, the character
	of the government, all have great in-
	fluence on the number of votes east,
	and in almost every instance these re-
ś	strictions contribute to lower the So- cialist vote as recorded. So diverse are
	cialist vote as recorded. So diverse are
	the requirements for suffrage in the
ĺ	various countries that these figures are
	of very little value for comparison be- tween countries. However they are
	the most prominent standard of our
	progress and since all the restrictions
	work against the Socialists it is cer-
	tain that such a table does not exag-
	gerate our strength:
	- GERMANY.
	Vote. \ Reprs.
	Vote. \ Reprs. 30,000 8
	1867 30,000 8

9	Vote. \ Reprs.	there has been an election in any coun-
	1867 30,000 8	try, in which the Socialists partici-
1	1871 101,000 2	pated:
•	.1874 351,952 9	1867
r,	1877 493,288	1871 101,000
t	1878 437,158	1872 101,268
8	1881 311,961 12	1874 352,22)
•	1884 549,990 24	1876 353,023
	1887 763.128	1877 494,364
	1890'1,427,289	1878 438.231
•	1893	1881 373,850
8	1898	1882 423.004
	1903 3,008,000	1884 663,153
	FRANCE.	1895637,614
	Vote, Reprs.	1887 931,454
	1887 47,000 10	1889
	1889	1800
	1893 440,000 49	1891
	1898	1892
	1900 880,000 48	1893
8	UNITED STATES.	1804
8	[4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4]	1895
*	Vote, Reprs. 2,008	1896
9	1892 21,512	1897
		18984.515.591
S		1809
		1900
8		1901
8		1902
3		
	1900	1903
9		This table was obtained by adding
8	GREAT BRITAIN.	to the total vote of each year the in-
	Vote. Reprs.	crease for subtracting the decrease)
e	1895 55,000 ;	which had taken place in the Socialist
	1900 100,000	vote of all those countries holding
d	HOLLAND,	elections during that year. The de-
3	Vote. Reprs. 17	crease in the years 1878 and 1881 was
ij		due to the falling off of the German
9	1885 1.464	vote during the "Laws of Exception."
1	1897 13,500 8	The increase since then represents a
퉦	1901	steady yet rapid advance such as no
됞	SWITZERLAND.	other cause, philosophy, doctrine, or
4	Vote. Reprs.	social movement of any kind can par-
릚	1884 3,501	allelA. M. Simons, in International
8	1887 2,100	Socialist Review.
	1890 14,431 1	
	1803 39,000 1	-It is said that the government is
g	1896 40,000 1	suppressing news of a massacre in the
16	1899	Phillippines, but even if it is the fact,
돃	1902	why should the islands expect greater
	AUSTRIA.	publicity in such matters than was
	Vote. Reprs.	given to Colorado?
10	1897 750,000	

# GREAT GAINS FOR SOCIALISM.

Big Increase in Our Vote at State Elections.

Enormous Gain in Arkansas -- Vote More Than Doubled in Mains - Official Standing and Place on the Ballot Gained in Vermont.

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party reports that incomplete re-turns from the Arkansas state election held Sept. 6 show the Socialist vote to be over 1,000 as against only 27 in

The "Maine Socialist" gives the Socialist vote in the recent election in that state, as far as reported, as 1,258 as against 604 in 1900 and says: "There are over 200 towns to be heard from which will probably bring the total vote up to 1,300, making a gain of 130 per cent, over the vote of 1900." The vote of a few of the larger towns as compared with the vote of 1900 is as colors, the vote at the present elec-tion being given first and that of 1900 second: Portland, 1904, 192; 1900, 78; South, Portland, 26, 5; Westbrook, 33. 4; Gorham, 5, 1; Bridgton, 9, 6; Freeport, S. 2; Gardiner, 7, 1; Augusta, 14, S; Rockland, 40, 9; Warren, 8, 11; Camden, 30, 14; Thomaston, 27, 11; Wiscasset, 10, 1; Dresden, 16, 2; Norway, 10, 3; Dexter. 6, 2; Hampden, 5, 1; Bath, 118, 8; Richmond, 24, 7; Phippsburg, 4, 1; Madison, 159, 52; Anson, 46, 29; Mercer, 6, 12; Pittsfield, 11, 1; Skowhegan, 112, 110; Solon, 6, 0; Auburn, 80, 4; Lewiston, 55, 4; Lisbon, 16, 0; Mechanic Falls, 11, 0; Saco, 13, 3; Sanford, 17, 1; Berwick, 10, 6.

The Barre "Daily Times" states that the Socialist vote in Vermont gives our party official standing in that state and a place on the ballot in November. In giving the vote of the state by counties it reports the Socialist vote at 757, as reported in the last issue of The Worker, but a later dispatch states that the vote for Clarence E. Morse, the Socialist candidate for governor, is officially given as 760, with one town to hear from. This is out of a total vote of 69,508; in 1900 the head of the Socialist ticket received 567 out of a total vote of 67,400.

### SOCIALIST POSITION ON EDUCATION.

Platform of Our Candidates for School Board in Cincinnati.

In order to emphasize the stand taken by Socialists on the woman suf-frage question, the party in Cincin-nati has nominated three women— Mrs. Iva Morrison, Miss Florence Crambert and Mrs. Hattie Fowler—as candidates-at-large for the School Board. For campaign purposes they prepared this platform, which has been approved by the city central com-

"As Socialists we advocate, of course, first, the nationalization of all the means of production and distribution for use and not profit, and democratic control and management thereof by the people. This naturally would replace the present indirect capitalist control of government by a direct working class control of government. assuring equal opportunity of a living to all, and the full product of their toll to all actual producers of wealth. As candidates for School Board we stand for the following program:

"A-Changes in Instruction, "1. Sufficient kindergartens for all

children of proper age.

"2. Manual training in all grades (not trade schools).

"3. General introduction of the idea

of development and freedom in education in close connection with things, according to the principles of modern "4. Teaching of economics and his-tory with evolution of industry as

Establishment of vacation

schools. "6. Adequate night schools for

Instruction of children as to "7. Instruction of children as to child labor legislation and rights of children before the law. "B-Changes Affecting Teaching

Force.
"1. Adequate teachers (small "2. Pedagogical or Normal School training required as a qualification for teaching.
"3. Right of trial for teachers when

"4. Pensions for teachers when superannuated or disabled.
"5. Teachers to elect Teachers to elect principals of

"6. Female teachers to be paid the same salary as male teachers, for the same class of work. "C-Care of Children.

"1. Free text books Free meals and clothing, when "3. Free medical service, inspection of eyes, ears, mental faculties (for ed-ucational purposes) and contagion.

"D-Equipment. "1. Adequate buildings, numerous not large.

"2. Ample playgrounds, with physi-

cal instructor in charge.

"3. Museums, art galleries, libraries etc., enlarged and accessible to all children through frequent visits, accom-

panied by teachers "4.. Baths and gymnasiums in each "5. All school buildings open even-ings, Sundays and holidays, for public

ssemblages.
"6. The state to print all school

# THE PRESSING NEED.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Comrades and Friends:-We are in the heat of the greatest Socialist campaign ever waged in the United States. The conditions of the country all combine to give us our long sought opportunity to organize our propaganda on a national scale and build up a mili-tant national party of the working

Now has the time arrived. The workers everywhere are moving toward So-cialism and the people of all classes want to hear what Socialism is and what it proposes to accomplish.

The crowds that attend our meetings are enormous and the enthusiasm in-tense, and at these meetings many new supporters are won to the party and he movement.

The party is in excellent working or

der, the members in excellent spirit and the outlook is all that could be de-

There is but one element of weak-WE LACK FUNDS!

The harvest is ripe for the reapers but they come not. Comrades, there ought to be a thousand speakers in the field from now

The people are hungering for the message of Socialism.

Now, right now, is the time to bring it to them in all its splendid meaning and awakening power. To fail at this time is to turn our backs upon the supreme opportunity and set back the movement instead of pushing it forward with our united en-

ergy. Comrades, the insignificant campaign fund of less than five thousand dollars is not creditable to us as a national party, nor is it eloquent of the fenity

of our membership to the international movement.

There are a million Socialists and sympathizers in the United States who

will average a ten-cent contribution to the national campaign fund. This would give us a fund of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS and this is what we should have, and

with such a fund, we could attack the

capitalist strongholds all along the line and arouse and enthuse our rank and file while striking terror to the capitalist enemy and their army of political mercenaries.

Comrades, the money can be raised.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

It is simply a question of making a thorough canvass of every cross-road, hamlet, village, town and city in the and. DO IT NOW.

Appoint a committee or go at it sin-gle-handed and give every Socialist, semi-Socialist and sympathizer a chance to chip in a dime or more to the campaign fund to be used to send our speakers and spread literature to arouse the people and strike capitalism a body blow in November.

a body blow in November.

Conrades, every one of us must count this year. Let not one stand back or wait for another to take the lead. If ever the time was when the best we had and all we had was needed by the Socialist movement, that

The badge we wear is not a decoration merely. It represents an obliga-tion and no true comrade will shirk it in the hour of battle. Every fibre in our bodies, every par-

ticle of our energy, every atom of our united capacity must be strained this

The battle is raging as never before and we must rally with our combined power for the assault upon the bul warks of the enemy.

Let each and every comrade be a volunteer in the ervice of the cam-paign fund. Send what you can to the National Secretary, collect what you can and send that and then collect and send more, and for every penny you manage to turn in the propaganda will be strengthened and you will have added to the great working class vic-tory awaiting us in November.

Approved by the National Quorum,

Sept. 17, 1904. Note:-All remittances should be

sent direct and made payable to Wil-liam Mailly, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Contributions acknowledged in the Socialist

# PHILANTHROPY BY PROXY.

By John F. Clarke.

Certain persons are standing up to strike for a year past against the counted and called philanthropic secause, forsooth, they select a target. be counted and called philanthropic because, forsooth, they select a targetat which to throw a few dollars and make a center shot. The bell rings every time they fire. John D. Rocke-feller casts his bread upon the prepar-ed waters and rakes in his hundred-fold increase with a holy smirk, while his clacquers applaud his benevolence. Where does John D. Rockefeller get this money? Why a lot of fellows bore for oil and store it and tank it and refine it and sell it and turn over to John D. Rockefeller's close friends the proceeds of their toil. Well, then, are not these toilers the real philanthropists? Do they not give more to John & Co. than John gives to others? John is only the self-appointed almoner of his army of toilers. It is deuced funny, but it is a scandalous fact. A bad sys-tem has put John in this awkward sit-uation and he is entrenched in this place, is backed by the government and the military and can only be dis-lodged by the ballot. Boys, are you ready to fire your ballots at this sys-tem? Not yet? Well, the longer you put it off the harder will you find the fools and spend it for them. It they do not know better it is not his place to enlighten them. It is the Social-

Hockefeller is occupying a foolish position in society, but is he the fool? Are there any fools responsible for his actions? Are any of these fools going to drop out of the foolish ranks this fall? Boss Morgan has been abroad spending money lavishly and buying stolen stoles. Incidentally he did the -clairvoyant act by crossing waiters' palms with silver. Who worked for those tips that Boss Mor-gan gets praised for? If Boss Morgan earned one man's salary that would not allow him to flood Europe with wealth. One man's honest wage would not permit him to make kings envious. Whose munificence did Boss Morgan let fly? Did the toilers elect Boss Morgan a delegate to make a dis-play of their wealth? Boys, does be make a statement of how he spent the wealth that you snatched from crudity? Not he; he would see you in sheol, hades and hell first. Are you going to vote for a continuance of this game? Well, if you like the situation stick to it until you have a bellyful of that kind of thing.

Last Sunday nyight I took tea with an old friend. Later in the evening three other men called in, making five men altogether. All five have hereto fore voted the Democratic ticket. It turned out in conversation that three of us are for Debs this time. The other two are hesitating between Roosevelt and Watson. The three of us tried to show them that Debs and Socialism is the logical cure for exist ing conditions. These two men are tone cutters and have been on a

be enforced except by bloodshed. They do not want any change in our social system, as they do not want the op-portunity taken away from them of climbing over the masses and reaching opulence some day. These men have been taught that it is a fine thing to rise at the expense of the proletariat. Here are two young married men, who have done little or no work for a year and who have the prospect of doing less in the next year, branging on their prospective chances of becoming rich some day. If they ever realize their dreams they will make those under them shudder.

Andrew Carnegie is gnother philan-

thropist who takes great credit for doing good on money squeezed from industrial slaves. He says that it is dishonest to die rich, thus admitting, in part, our contention. Andy, with his Scotch sense of dry humor, is will-ing to take the wage of thousands of

ist's business to put them wise and if they do not profit by the wisdom it is because their intellects are unripe as yet. Thousands of intellects are ripen-ing in the sun of Socialism and thou-sands of weaker ones are being cultivated by Socialistic propaganda. Boys, we are going to do our duty by you selves you will win out. listed for keeps, so the fight is just be-gun. We will report results of the battle. If half of you fellows, who "are not going to throw your cast your ballots in four own behalf. the battle would be won. Don't stand

wake up. Shake yourself!
Stop being philanthropists. Don't give your all to your boss. If you do a ten dollar job every day do not give your master nine of it. Philanthropy can be carried to extremes. A fool and his earning capacity are soon parted. How long did it take your boss to make a million? Ten ye million? Two thousand years? Your green old age will be pretty well spent before you begin to spend that mil-lion. The real philanthropist is he who produces wealth, not necessarily the one who spends. If my mother-in-law gives my good coat to the ash man, is it she or I who can morally be credited with a charitable act? Savey? You just come over on our side and you will find that we are on your side. The boss is looking out for himself. You do likewise.

the profits of corporations depending pecially those profits which are conealed by watering of slock, for the purposes of taxing these concealed pro-fits, to raise funds to meet expenses of above recommendation.

The Cincinnati "Post" gives this platform a prominent place and has a large picture of one of our candidates on the front page.

"E-Miscellaneous.

"I. Inmates of orphan asylums and other public institutions for children to attend public schools.

"2. Urging of an investigation of

-The "World" reproaches the Republican party with the assertion that neither their platform nor Roosevelt's speech of acceptance contains the word "economy." But as the workingman who votes the Republican ticket will have to practice it, the charge doesn't amount to much anyhow While capitalism skins the workers, it doesn't matter much to the latter how the plunder is disposed of. Whether it is squandered or boarded, the vic-tims will have to practice economy, which means living on as little as pos-sible. In that sense its mention of either of the platforms is superfluous.

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state of New York, on account of rovisions of the election laws, the Party is officially recognized under e of Social Democratic Party, and m is the Arm and Torch, as shown

ocialist Party (or Social Democrati New York) should not be confuse a so-called Socialist Labor Party ter is a smallaring ruled, moribus with the so-called Socialist tander with the so-called Socialist tander, morborer for the latter is a smallering ruled, morborgenization which litterly opposes trade unions and carries on an abusive or paging of alander against the real Social movement, which supports the trade unions with the social supports the support of the suppor THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

e Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York) has passed through its id general election. Its growing power suitched and its speedy victory for-owed by the great increase of its vota lown in these figures. 



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HANFORD, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-THOS. PENDERGAST, OF WATERTOWN. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-

CHARLES R. BACH. OF ROCHESTER.

retary of State-E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown, For State Treasurer-

EMIL NEPPEL of New York. For Attorney-General-LEON A. MALKIEL of New York.

For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn. lor-State Englueer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo.

for Associate Judge of the Court of WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

IS THE STRIKE PLAYED OUT? Judging from the results of the struggles on the economic field i would seem that for the present at any rate the day of winning great strikes

is over. single strike of any great importance has been successful. On the other hand the capitalists are assuming the aggressive and almost invariably carry their point. Where the strike fails the lockout succeeds. The long con tinued attack of the unions has slack ened, and the counter-attack from th capitalist side is being developed and pushed home. The union forces are andonbtedly on the defensive if not on

A few months are under the lead ership of John Mitchell, the miners with seemingly great resolution and de termination put forward their demand for an increased ware. Not content with a simple refusal, the mine owners met the demand with a counter proposition that wages be reduced They won, . With the consent and by the advice of Mitchell the reduction was submitted to.

Packing house employees recently struck to prevent a reduction in wages from \$6.50 to \$5.50 per week. After : struggle to the limits of physical endurance they were forced to surrende to the employers.

The threatened strike of the moto men and conductors on the elevated ronds of this city was brought to the hatred of blacks is wnolly caused naught also. It failed to materfalize principally because the union mer were shown plainly that an organized force of strike-breakers were on hand to instantly supply their places.

Last week the lockout declared by

building trades in New York City began to tell the same story. One by one the unions surrendered and went back to work. Internal dissensions helped along the disintegration which is being so complacently noticed in the capitalist press.

This week the lockout or shut down (the terms are identical in this case) of the Harvester Trust plants against its employees has had a similar result. Nine thousand men have gone back to work "as individuals." their hours of labor have been increased and their wages reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. The "ultimatum" of the trust was accepted with practically no resistance. As the press says, "there was no serious manifestation of dis-

There remains but one strike of any mportance-that of the Fall River textile workers. Like most of the others it is a defensive strike-a strike against reduction of wages; a strike of famished and starving men and women and children against the denands of powerful and wealthy cotton lords. And like the others, it is practically lost already. There is hardly a shadow of doubt, except perhaps in the minds of those who delude themselves with false hopes, but that the reduction will have to be submitted to The places of the strikers are already taken-in fact were taken before the strike was declared-taken by the child slaves of the cotton mills of Georgia and Alabama-mills owned in many cases by the New England corton lords against whom the strike was declared.

What do these things mean? They can have but one meaning; they signify that organized labor has not only lost its power of attack, but is now on the defensive, and even its defensive power is being broken down. They mean that the "principle" of the "open shop" is becoming triumphant all along the line-that the Parry tactics are all powerful as against those of Gompers.

And they mean yet more. They indicate that no reversal of positions need be expected. This special counter-organization of capitalism is still mmature and undeveloped, yet it has sufficed to defeat labor organizations which have taken years of hard and self-sacrificing work to establish. And as it is being strengthened and developed every day, its future efficiency in the same direction cannot be questioned.

But broadly speaking they mean something still more. They mean that the old tactics having failed, new ones must be adopted. Capitalism must be opposed politically to the opposed sucressfully. Its economic power is too great to be met by that of the workers. Its political power is nothing when the workers understand theirs and use it intelligently. And such use will destroy completely the economic power of capitalism, and transfer it to the working class.

The Socialist Party now forms the only rallying ground for the hardpressed workers-a position from which they can advance to the attack in assured confidence of victory and make the one great strike at the ballotbox, accomplish permanently and with infinitely more thoroughness what a thousand futile economic strikes have failed to gain.

# THE RACE QUESTION A CLASS

"There is no clash between the white man of the South and the negro of MY CLASS!" said John Mitchell, Jr., President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., at the convention of the Bankers' Association in New York City. Mr. Mitchell declared that no color line was drawn between the "better class" of whites and the "better class" of blacks, and that the negro was learning that as a business man the negro would be respected and not discriminated against. "He was received with enthusiasm and his brief remarks proved to be one of the memorable features of the convention. Among the Southern delegates a feeling of genuine satisfaction was expressed and they united in praising Mr. Mitchell's speech," says the New York "Evening Post." And when the colored banker had fluished and was being cheered and congratulated on all sides, the bankers were roused to new enthusiasm by a response from one of the South's best-known financiers, Col. Robert J. Lowry of Atlanta, who said: "I am delighted to hear from my Southern brother. There is no fight, no hostility, between his class and my race in Georgia-or anywhere else. I am glad to hear this gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman is right in what he says."

This touching scene to which the Southern white capitalist greeted the black capitalist as a gentleman and a brother is a striking proof of the fact that the race question is at bottom. like all other questions, a class ques-

It is undoubtedly true that the negr has suffered much discrimination and outrage merely because of race feeling. and on the surface it may seem that by repugnance to those of another race. But the real source of this race feeling is to be found in the fact that the negroes AS A RACE were ence, as slaves, almost the sole working class in the South, together with the fact the Employers' Association in the that most of them are now poor work- of their capitalist masters.

ing people-wage slaves instead of

The non-productive ruling class whether it be a slave holding class or capitalist class, always looks down upon and despises the other class which tolls and sweats for it and feeds it and produces all the wealth upon which it lives in luxury. The capital ist's contempt of the white working man is restrained only by the consid eration that it is necessary to get his vote, by the fact that it is necessary to maintain the illusion of social and political equality in order to keep the white workingman contented with his lot. The white workingman is used to believing himself "as good as any man" and it is therefore necessary for the capitalists to keep up this flatter ing illusion in order to persuade him to continue to submit to the present industrial system of legalized robbery. But because the negro working class is not long used to political freedom and because the master class of the South once owned him bodily as a chattel slave, the contempt of the Southern ruling class for the negro workingman is entirely unrestrained, and the negro's age-long habit of submission is taken advantage of to throw out his vote or disfranchise him. That the Southerner's contempt for

the negro is not really based on any physical repugnance to him as a person is proven by the fact that the rich whites of the South talak nothing of tolerating the presence of the black man as a personal servant waiting upon them, shaving them, attending them in baths and performing all sorts of services which bring the colored man into the closest personal contact with his master. And the thousands of mulattoes in the South are living proofs that many of the white men who express their horror at the thought of "social equality" freely enter into the most intimate of all personal relations with the women of the black race, as did many of the old slaveholders who considered their female slaves as sexual property as well as sources of material profit.

As a matter of fact there is no the cial equality" between the workingmen and the rich men of any race. The white capitalist moves in the "cultured and respectable society" of his own class and would regard as preposterous and abhorrent the idea of receiving the "coarse and vulgar workingman" on a basis of equality; the workingman is admitted to his circles only in a despised-menial capacity. In some places special street cars for workingmen have been proposed (just as the South has its "Jim Crow" cars for negroes) in order that the fine ladies and gen tlemen of the capitalist class may not have to soil themselves by riding in the same cars with "the dirty, ignor

ant workingmen." That the Southern capitalist has no more regard for the workingman of his own race than he has for the negro is shown by the fact that wherever white workingmen go on strike the capitalists never hesitate to replace them with negro scabs, and the black man who will do any equal amount of work for less wages can always get the job of the white. When a question of capitalist profit is involved race lines disappear and class division, regardless of race, stands out clearly for all to see. And that the negro is despised by the Southern upper class really for the reason that he is a workingman, and consequently poor, is proven by the fact that both the ne groes and the prosperous whites con sider the "poor white trash" of the South still lower than the black race itself.

The speech of the colored coultalist at the convention of the Bankers' Assoclation, and the way in which it was feceived by the Southern gentry present, prove that the Southern capitalist does not say: "All 'coons' look alike to me." To the Southern capitalist the olack banker is evidently a "gentleman" and a brother in the fraternity of capitalist parasites, but the black workingman is despised as a "loafer and an inferior being, as is the white workingman. And the black banker has a delightfully simple solution of the race problem: Just let all negroes become bankers or business men and then they will be respected and race hatred will disappear. White workingmen are familiar with the same advice: Just let them save enough capital out of their wages, by the practise of industry, thrift, frugality and other capitalist virtues, to compete with multi-million-dollar trusts and then they will be eminently respectable citizens.

It is part of the instinctive policy of the capitalist class to perpetuate itself by creating and playing upon race hatred in order to keep workingmen of all races and nationalities from uniting to overthrow the infamous industrial system by which the capitalists profit. And it is also part of capt talist policy to use a weaker race to undermine the efforts of the more intelligent workingmen to better their condition and emancipate their class. So it happens that Booker T. Weshing ton and other prominent colored mer are coddled by the ruling capitalis men to be hard-working, submissly and contented under the tyranny of capitalism, just as many white labo ingmen to believe that their interests can be harmonized with the interest

Booker T. Washington, the best type of the negro leader who is entirely sat isfactory to the capitalist, has recent ly been put to a crucial test on the question of working class vs. capitalist class. During the recent great meat strike, in which so many of his race were used as strike-breakers, he was asked by the union of the workers in the stockyards to address a meeting, which both union and non-union work ingmen were invited to attend, on the question: "Should negroes act as strike-breakers?" In this position, so awkward for a man who has dined with the capitalist President who stands for the "open shop," Booker escaped by pleading the convenient excuse of "a previous engagement"

ent. Some perro papers openly advise the colored man to show his "faithfulness" and his industrial power by taking job wherever be can get it, even if he is thus helping to break a strike, and promise that this will result in capitalist favor and respect, notwithstanding the fact that the strike-breaker is always despised even by the capitalist himself and kicked out when he can no longer be used.

which would prevent his being pre-

The Socialist movement, on the other hand, appeals to all workingmen, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude (but with very lively regard to present condition of servitude), to realize that their interests are in common and against the interests of all capitalists and to unite

to overthrow capitalist rule. Many of the Southern trade union are realizing this, in some measure, by admitting the negroes to membership equally with the white, just as the bankers recognize their common class interest by welcoming the negro banker.

To the negro Socialism says: As workingman you are oppressed by your capitalist boss as you were as a slave by your master; you are enslaved and robbed of the product of your labor under wage-slavery as you were under chattel slavery; you must unite with all other workingmen in the Socialist movement to free yourselves.

To the white workingman Socialism says: If you do not realize your common interests with your black fellow workman he will be used against you by the capitalist, who is the enemy of both of you. You must recognize that his interests as a workingman are the same as yours and must enroll him as a comrade in the fight against capi-

And to the white Southerner wh fears the bugaboo of "social equality" with the negro, and objects to Social sm on that ground, ft may be said No one who objects to "social equality" with the negro, or with anyone else, can be forced to associate with those who are uncongenial to them under Socialism or under any other sys tem. No one need invite to his home or seek the company of those who are displeasing to him. Socialism stands for political and economic equality, and in all public relations men of all races must have the same rights as human beings; but private association is a matter for each individual to decide for himself. And finally it should be remembered that as repugnance to the colored man less its chief source in his subservient position as a worker together with all the lack of advantages which that position implies, therefore under Socialism, when opportunity for education and culture will be open to all, the negro and all others who are now crushed and degraded by capitalism will develop to a point where they will no longer be "inferior." and consequently no longer repellant or uncongenial. C. L.

PUT YOUR FAITH IN PRINT. Elsewhere in this issue appears an article from the pen of our Vice-Presi dential candidate, Benjamin Hanford

which we hope will result in the wide spread adoption of the suggestions con tained therein. The importance of a wide distribu

tion of Socialist literature in this cam paign cannot be overestimated. And at no time in the history of the move ment has it been better supplied with effective and convincing literature. The leaflets, pamphlets and party press in general, are admirably adapt d for telling work in this campaign, the ablest and most thoughtful writers in the movement having supplied an assortment of literature so varied and comprehensive that every point of im mediate application for use in the campaign is completely covered.

Distribution of Socialist literature by individuals on their own initiative is the important thing. Much literature is distributed through committees an at meetings, but much more can be distributed if each individual Socialist will consider himself a permanent committee of one for this purpose an easelessly distribute leaflets and pa pers among his acquaintances and allthe people be meets wherever he goes and whatever be does.

No one who has attended the agt tation meetings of the party can fail to have noticed the earnest attent given to the speakers by the audiences. Never before has this attention been so marked. And if people listen so carefully, it follows that they will

Public speaking Is, of course, mor

work of literature distribution. But the effect of the former is perhaps almost entirely lost if not followed up by the latter. An impression create in the mind of a workingman by speaker can only be made permanent by seizing the opportunity to sustain the newly aroused interest, and this can be most effectively done through the medium of a well written leaflet, pamphlet or party paper.

As Comrade Hanford says, this worl is within the reach of all. It requires no peculiar ability and involves n great effort nor large expense, yet it is perhaps the most effective method of undermining capitalism and adding strength to the Socialist movement. The prospective convert may perhaps quarrel with the appearance of the speaker, his accent, pronunciation or other personal peculiarity. But he canot get away from solid and undeni able facts presented in cold type. As Comrade Hanford further re

marks: "We must put our faith in print." That part is already done. Its distribution in that form is how the pressing need of the hour. Let us sow thickly the seeds of Socialism, so that we may reap the harvest of So-

If we have given considerable space

in the columns of The Worker, since

the International Congress, to the dis-cussions upon the question of the gen-

eral strike-or the political strike, as it is perhaps more aptly termed by some-it is not solely because the question has for American Socialists an academic Interest. Such an interest it must have for us, be cause it is a live question in several of the European countries, and much of the news of the Socialist movement in those countries is practically unin-telligible without some knowledge of the theory of the general strike and of the views held concerning it by diferent elements within our ranks. present it is not a live question in the United States. There has been little or no propaganda of the idea among Socialists or trade unionists here, and the political and economic conditions have not forced it upon our considera-We rejoice that this is so, and assuredly we have no desire to make it a question. Yet there is the possipility that in the more or less distant circumstances may arise which would bring the subject to our atten tion. In Connecticut and in Canada we have seen laws proposed exactly analogous to that which provoked the unfortunate strike in Holland last year, and we have heard such legisla tion strongly advocated by such capi-talist spokesmen as Parry and Daven-port and by such papers as the New York "Post" and "Sun." In Montana veritable political lockout on a gigan tic scale; and we may see it again, there or elsewhere. The arbitrary conduct of the government and its violation of the civic and political rights of the workers in Idaho and in Colorado rival, if they do not surpass, the outrages committed by the govern ments of Spain and Hungary. To say nothing of the restriction of the su frage in several Southern states, tact-ly approved by many, and openly by of the Northern exponents of capitalism-William Randolph Hearst among the number—we can trace, in local, in state, and in national polities and administration, an insidion but steady and growing encroachmen upon the powers of the most popular branches of the government by the least popular of the judicial upon the legislative, of the upper houses upon the lower, and of the executive upon all. It is not inconcervable that may come to the time when we shall in using other means than those of or dinary political and trade-union action to rebuke and check these reactionary "Wolf" when the wolf is not here; but it is good to begin to get ready for the when we have reasons to expect his coming. A knowledge of the t tory of political strikes in Europe, their causes and methods and results is certainly interesting to the Ameri-can division of the international Social-Democracy, and may one day be useful to it.

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Weekly Circulation Statement Show ing Condition of The Worker.

As The Worker always has been and is now published at a deficit, and as it is imperatively necessary that the deficit be wiped out and the paper made self-supporting, a circulation made self-supporting, a circulation statement will be published from week to week, showing the gams or losses of the paper, so that its readers may realize the necessity of increasing the circulation and may see the results of their efforts to do so. It is necessary for the paper to have a regular paid-circulation of 25,000 in order to be selfsupporting.

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# THE GOD OF DISCONTENT.

Some men kneel to the God of Gold, And some to the God of Fame. Some men bow at the shrine of Art, Some worship an ancient name. But I would place a wreath to-day On the altar where the fires Have burned since light of reason To life all our best desires.

Of this God of Disc I'd lay a wreath of love to-day For the lives that have been apa In sorrow, pain and sore travail, In the service of the god Whose fires have ilt each onward path That the feet of man have trod. BOBERT T. WHITELAW.

# I SAY IT OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

By Horace Traubel.

wrong is to die. It is near its end. So-cial revision is at hand. ask me why I do it. After saying it ask me why I do it. Arter saying it once I should stop. It bores you to bear it so often. Very well then, let it bore you. Is the sun stale because it comes up every morning? Is the spring stale because it comes once a year? I am an alarmist. It is my business to keen on saying things. To not worry seep on saying things. To not worry myself asking whether everything I say is new or is said in a new way. Is what I say true? When you see me coming you dodge. When you hear my voice coming you stop your ears. Yet you must see me. You must hear what say. I will keep on saying my say until everybody has not only heard but heard right. I am going to make interest and rent and profit hear. Yes, I am going to make them confess. I do not deceive myself. I do not talk in the tongue of culture. I am not an au-thority. No college utters itself through me. No institution. I am only one of the people struggling with the people to express my faith. I am giv-ing evolution a lift. I am not the most important factor in the proceed ing. But I cannot be left out. I can keep on saying evil as long as evil can keep on doing evil. Of course what I say is not very new. It is just the opposite. It is very old. Better men and worse men than I am have been saying it as I say it to-day. They have bored and horrified their generations as I bore and horrify you. They were ridiculous to their contemperaries as I am ridiculous to you. I am not at tempting to entertain you. To make things easy for you. Things have got to be pretty hard for us all before they become easy. I did not start the fight I only keep it up. The weapons were put in my hand. I use them. Use hem every day. The weapons you are tired of. The weapons that are ridiculous. The weapons that noise about you wherever you go, on polite as well as on impolite occasions. History put them in my hands. The tragic past put them in my hands. They we to me by the dead. I know weapons mean. I know what history means. I know what the dead mean. I risk all my credit for urban-

That is enough:
I say it over and over again. I risk all my credit for wisdom. I say it again. ity. I say it again. Over and over again. The same old saying. I risk even my credit for style. I say it again. What can I do but say it again? I may be of little use to the world with my faith. I would be of no use at all vithout my faith. Why should I stop? If I stop my faith steps. I and my faith are one. Why should my faith stop if the proprietor does not stop? If interest and rent and profit do not stop? As long as the boss lasts I will last. As long as the superior people. As long as the authorities. As long as the social swells. The wave rises, the ve falls. Black belongs with white, belongs with down. How could a ongs with down. world that has Parry do without me? How could a world that has Rockefeller do without me? The wrong go on repeating itself. Why should n my protest go on repeating itself? The g will find that I can be more persistent than the wrong. My is to go into the immortal future. My raith

THE GENERAL STRIKF.

III.-Opinions of Dutch Social Demo-

crats. Founded Upon Their Recent

Experience, with the Resolution Pro-

posed by Them and Adopted by the

The resolution on the general strike

proposed by the Social Democratic La-bor Party of Holland and adopted by

the International Congress at Amst

Considering that it is desirable to defi-

the position of the Social Democracy in regard to the general strike, the Congress

A. That the prime necessity for a suc

eseful strike ou a large scale is a strong

B. That the absolute general strike, in

coment lay down their work, would defeat

its own object, because it would render all existence, including that of the prole-

C. That the emancipation of the working class cannot be the result of any such sud-

other hand, it is quite possible that a

strike which spreads over a few economic

ally important trades, or over a large num

rights of the workers; and therefore

chists, with their propaganda of the ger

day by day by means of the trade unlor

requested our party to elaborate a resolu-tion and a report on the general strike

and the political strike, to serve as a basis for the discussion of that question at the next International Congress. We have ful-filled the first part of the task by the res-

olution voted by our congress at Phques April 3 and 4. We now present this report

It is not by chance that our party ha

used in only a few countries; the prol

tariat has not made a general experience as to its usefulness. The Social Democracy

tempt has been made to use the political strike seems to be best fitted to present

a reasoned opinion upon the value of this

weapon in the struggle for the emand

pation of the protestriat.

We hasten to say, however, that at our congress we requested the delegates not to judge our resolution solely by the experience made in Helland. This resolution was intended for the International Congress; it was necessary that the con-

seems to be best fitted to present

been entrusted with this work.

ber of branches of trade, may be a means

organization and a self-imposed discipli

the sense that all workers shall at a

den exertion of force, although,

of the working class:

thrist, impossible; and

dam is in the following terms:

International Congress.

I say it over and over again. The strike of 1902, on the contrary, did visits will continue as long as the plu-tocracy continues. I do not wait for your welcome. I wisit you anyhow. I push into your offices. I push into

your stores. I push into your churches I push into the confessional. Nothing is sacred against my presence. would rather have you love me. would rather have you glad to see n come. I would rather have you think me clever. I would rather have you meet me half way. I would rather you introduce me to your friends pride than with apology. Yet I am in different. I take what I get. What I do not get I do not grieve for or quar-rel for. If truth first waited to be welcomed it would never come. Truth comes before its time. Truth makes its time. It does not ask for a chance to live. It makes the chance to live Truth does not exist by your suffer-Truth lives in its own right, is provided for by its own genlus. It asks nothing. It gives every thing. You make room for the indus trial iniquities. You must also make room for me. You may not like to do it. You will have to do it. If you do not open the door yourself and an-nounce my welcome I will force my way in. I am bound to do a certain thing. That thing will get done one way or another. I do not appear to entertain you. To clown the day. My business is serious business. My business is ungrateful business. I am to say to you the things you do not wish to hear. I am to appear before you at inopportune moments. And I am to say my say. When you are tired to death, say my say. When you damn me, say my say. When you have heard my say a thousand times already, say my say. When you send out your militia to drive me. say my say. When your colleges and your churches and your laws and your so-cial fathers are all trying their best to destroy me, say my say. When n When my against myself, say my say. That is my one job in life. Laknow the penal-ties attached. I know what I lose by my adhesion to the law. But I keep on saying my say. In the thick and thin of battle, say my say. In the perilous luxury of peace, say my say. I know what I lose. But I also know what I gain. As long as the world makes its false affirmation I will make my true protest. Do not be deceived I will survive your distrust. I do not ask or need your permission. I do not suffer when you deny me. I say my say. You nail me to the cross. You hang me for dead by the sheriffs of your regime. You shoot me dead by your troops. You declare against me in the laws. You file literary opinions that disprove my talents. You quote the social records to show I am lacking in manners and atmosphere. You find me dishonored by the creeds of re-ligions and outfigured in the tables of industrial pundits. Dead or alive I say my say. Stupld or bought I say my say. Gentleman or boor I say my say. Learned or ignorant I say my say. I say my say. I say it over and over again.

ceptions to be presented in it should rest

principles which should aid the whole bor movement to stem its course; it was

necessary to start from general conceptions

of the social conditions under which the

proletarian struggle evolves, not to restrict

urselves to special or local considerations

This does not mean that we should no

vall ourselves of the partial experience, which the preletariat has made in the mat

ter of the political strike. We begin, then

by briefly reciting the experiences of Be gium, Sweden, and Holland. It need no

be said that our judgment is most complete

as concerns the causes and effects of the

strike in our own country.

As to Beigium, we have availed ourselves,

for the strike of 1893, of "Le Socialism

en Belgique" by Vandervelde and Destree; for that of 1902, of various articles in the

we have used the report elaborated by

Hialmar Branting for the Executive Com

PIRST TRIAL IN BELGIUM.

The Belgian comrades have the fullest ex-

perience of the political strike. They have used it twice; the first time, they were

relatively successful; the second time, they

The strike of 1803 in Belgium for univer-

al suffrage was the first political strike.

It was preceded by a vigorous propaganda

The trade-union organization was still

Cicialist press. As to the Swedish st whose details are too little known als

nittee of the Swedish Labor Party

not wrest the slightest concession from reactionary parties in the nation,

of the preletariat. We will not here dis-cuss how far bad tactics may have contributed to the failure of the strike. It will evidently be easy to guard against such a mistake in the future. But what is clearly apparent is that the bourgeoisic, now that it knows the political strike no longer takes to flight before it. strary, it defends itself by all the means at the disposal of the capitalist state without fear, knowing that, in existing ns, with the present division of forces, these means still suffice to bold the proleturian organization in check and over

But what gives the second Belgian strike great interest for the international prot tariat is the manner in which the work-ers executed their retreat. The battle was lost, but they know how to fight while withdrawing to a dignified point, successfully accomplishing what has always been ecounted a great honor to a vanquished army-to retire in perfect discipline after the defeat. The example which they gave shows what qualities and what powers are developed in the proletariat by class-conness and experience in struggle. This sione is enough to refute the error of sup posing that in a political strike any defea must necessarily end in catastrophe. The Belgian strike has proved that this is no more true in this sort of conflict than in an ordinary strike, and that the dangers ecessarily resulting from the economic struggie against so powerful an adversary as the modern state may be considerably reduced by unity of aim and of action among the workers.

The strike of 1932-as, unfortunately, very popular movement in Belgium-had its victims, and the lamentable events of Brussels and Louvain, where seven work ngmen were killed by the "guardians of order," are remembered by all. But the unity of action, the unanimity with which work was abandon'd and was resumed, saved the Belgian workers from the enerrating consequences of defeat, from the demoralizing spectacle of seeing the combat-ants of yesterday robbed of their means of livelihood, made a prey to misery, and treated as pariahs. There were hardly any measures of reprisal on the part of the employers; the organizations remained in tact; and as for the elections which tool; place under the direct influence of these events and of a strong anti-Socialist reaction exploited by the Clericals among the petty hourgeois, this result was, with a slight diminution of the Socialist vote here and there, a gain of 16,000 votes in the whole country. It is true that the movement for universal suffrage lost in intensity for some time; but the strike was not the sole cause of this; on the contrary, it is very possible that without the strike position in the Chamber would have had the same effect. Such has been the case in the two strikes in Holland and in Austria; and, as Victor Adler has recently well said, such a temporary relaxation of the moresuch a temporary ment for universal suffrage is only natural, since it is manifestly impossible that a movement should remain at its apogee for

# years.

We pass now to the strike in Sweden. Two things differentiate it from that in Belgium. First, it was expressly announced, not as

a means of pressure, but as a form of demonstration. The Swedish workers wished to show by this means that for oncentrate their whole attentio advantage of making a real defeat imp

It had been decided that work should be the parliamentary debates upon the suf frage bills. Thus it was limited to a few geois press to represent the strike as the prelude of a revolution and to inflame pol-

popular will, in a compromise. The final decision of the suffrage question was deferred; all the bills were rejected and the Chamber called upon the government t present a new one within two years.

extended than that in Belgium. At Stockbolm, not only were the factories and the men is the large cities and the principal industrial centers immediately responded to the call. This political training, the result of a long struggle, is no our opinion one of the causes of the strike, so of the strike of the causes of the strike of the causes of the strike of the strike of the causes of the strike of the causes of the strike of the strike of the cause of the strike of the

campaign for universal suffrage. The So cial Democratic Party had the complete di-rection of the strike and, in order to avoid to leave the trade unions completely on The strike call came from the Executive Committee of the Social De policy, together with the

of bringing about important social changes or of opposing reactionary designs on the very weak in Belgium; the political organization was far from being all that could Warns the workers not to allow them be wished; but during the long campaign selves to be taken in tow by the Anar for universal suffrage the Belgian working-men had learned two things: First, to coneral strike, carried on with the object of diverting the workers from the really entrate all their forces upon one point, to regard universal suffrage as the principal essential struggle which must be continued end to be achieved, for which they should dare everything; second, to follow confi-dently the political guidance of the Labor Party. Class consciousness began to and political action and co-operation; and Calls upon the workers to build up their unity and power in the class struggle by awaken in the masses; moreover, it found perfecting their organization, because, if its concrete expression in a political dethe strike should appear at any time useful or necessary for the obtainment of some ordered the strike, the mass of working- but the street-rallway and gas workerpolitical object, its success will entirely de pend on that.

This resolution was accompanied by an extended report, which we translate the causes of the success of the strike of 1863. The International Socialist Bureau has

that it surprised the capitalists and coasequently frightened them. For the first time in the history of proletarian-emaucipation, the workers used the weapon of the strike against the state. Each new exhibition of the militant spirit on their moment that its end is at hand. This was seen is many countries on the occasion of the first May Day demonstration in 1800; it was seen in Belgium in 1893. Fear of the revolution, which the strike seemed to heraid, fear of the thousands of miners arraying themselves against capitalism, d'smayed the capitalist class for a moment and paralyzed its will. It defended itself, it is true, with its usual forces the police, the army, the prison; but its defense was irresolute. It preferred to make a conces-

he bourgeoisie. It was undoubtedly more atensive than that of 1893; three hundred thousand workers took part in it; the or genization of the workers, their fighting dis-cipline, was better; the general enthusiasm was certainly not less. And yet it did not succeed at all in intimidating the reac-The most sagacious Socialist theorists have attributed their defeat to the parlianentary aillance with the Liberals, which had hampered the revolutionary movement

ors of a certain amount of p

entitled to two or three votes each awas the result of the first political (TY

or the holders of university diplor

ment in the working class the

ness of its power.

Needless to say, this result served

SECOND BELGIAN STRIKE.

ome its power of endurance. VICTORY IN DEFEAT

THE STRIKE IN SWEDEN.

the cause of universal suffrage they would sacrifice their wages during the days, so important to them, when the bills were being discussed in the Chamber and would great political question. This interpretation of the strike, expressly stated, had the stble.
A second important point is that the du-

lic opinion against the working class Like the first Belgian strike, that in

to the population. As in Belgium, the Swedish proletariat had been politically educated by a long

pline of the workers, had the result that the unious suffered no loss. In only one it did not last long. Let us say here also that ou

comrades themselves attribute their victory largely to the fact that they caught the capitalists unprepared. "We have succeeded in part by surprise," writes Hist of the employers the next time of a revolution. Hence, a compromise, a clear that, to have a chance of successful victory for the proletariat; universal suffrage, but with plural voting [the] the bourgeoisle harder, whether by

greater magnitude, its longer duration, or THE DUTCH EXPERIENCE.

come now to the experience of the strike in our own country. Its motive is well known. After the victorious strike of the rallway workers in January, 1903 [in the railway waves.

Holland the railways belon: to the government.—Ed.]. Minister Kuyper [Protestant Clerical.—Ed.] in the month of February presented a bill providing a penalty of was very similar to the one offered about the same time by Senator Tracy in the Connecticut Legislature, but not passed capitalist press, were united for defen The Railway Workers' Union, apparently very strong at that time, ind officially an nounced a new strike if their rights wer trenched, upon. Consequently, a strike in opposition to the new laws was nimost uning the workers a Polsk has informed us that the Workers' Union, the strongest isbor organi the strike was decided upon, unanimously way werkers, followed by that of the dockers and longshoremen of Amsterdam, had emboliemed the proletariat and caused it to overestimate its powers. The Anarchists had preached the general strike, in opposition to general political and trade-gaion action, as an infallible method, and his influence to the ving, who call themselves "Free Bo virulent hatred of the Social Democrats and secondarily by their endless and noisy internal discussions. Their whole attitude is negative and destructive.—Hd. j. But total lack of political rights has caused the

the suffrage; it was therefore impossible for the proletariat to avenge itself upon the authors of the infamous laws Gols the absence of political rights, the conss and political education of the for it to accept the idea of a struggle lim-ited to a campaign of meeting and the ac-

Hardly one-fourth of the workers possess

class instinct was too strong for the man to allow their rights to be taken away that the government should abandon its pro-ject of forcing the passage of its anti-strik law shead of the parliamentary, investigatotal of one hundred .- Ed.1 made many at If these efforts had succeeded, the well-founded grievances of the workers would have impressed public opinion and have diminished, and perhaps the strike could welcome to it; it desired and provoked the trades unions for years to come. Its vio

We will not here trace the progress of defeat of the strike. The original plan of workers (on railways and docks). The ex tension of the strike to other trades was had no purpose but to mask that failure order came for the return to strike, except for the city of Amsterdam though about 30,000 at least 10,000 more in it (that is to say, at least 10,000 more in it (that is to say, at least 10,000 more not suffer any great inconvenience. [Amsterdam has over 506,900 people, about one-tenth of the whole population of Holland,

of the causes of the failure was th lack of a clear understanding as to the character of the strike (whether to exert pressure, as in Belgium, or merely to make and often contrary currents in the labor movement met in the directing committee; the Social Democrats being obliged to work there in concert with the Anarchists and the nure and simple unionists, any effort committee and a miscarriage of the popu-lar movement at a moment when at least other hand, warned by the January strike, had time, before the first of April, to take

UNFORTUNATE RESULTS. As we have seen, the political strike in pardonable conduct of the Anarchists, who engeriy seized that opportunity to impeach the Social Democracy before the workers weakening of most of the trade unions. Their members left them by thousands. defenseless and disunited, they recognized their opportunity to make reprisals. The Dutch bourgeoists, anomaly reprisals.

\*An investigation committee, elected at the close of the assistant which ended the trike, and composed in major part of work-igness hostile to the Secial Democracy, as published a proport which completely offices the accumulations of transon brought to the Accumulations of transon brought to the Accumulations of transon brought

ernment, which characterized the striker The great railway companies [the Dutch railways, owned by the state, are operated under contract by corporations.—Ed.] began it, and the capitalists of the ports an others followed. Five thousand workme of them being railway men. The numb diminished but slowly, nearly all employers dred under the blacklist.

of the unions, influence many minds, es; cially of these who know nothing of the portunce to it. They deem the politica tariat can wound only itself.

Still, we must add that the effects of the unions have lost some members, they have confident in their powers, they have been The strike has cleared this. The unions better understand their especial task, and are, we believe, beginning their normal de-velopment.

which took place very soon after the events of April, showed nearly everywhere an increase in our vots. The meetings and demonstrations for the First of May of this year, organized by our party alone or in of the Clerical parties [Catholic and Calwinlet - Ed I and the Anarchists, both of means - the one seeking to hold us responsible for the strike and its sad results, the

Finally, the relations of our party with the trade unions have been much improved and our principles are gaining ground among the organized workers.

We take this occasion to declare before at not having been outside the movement of inst year, Ill-judged as it was and clearly as we foresaw its defeat. We have shown the workers that the Socialist Party never abandons them in the hour of danger, when class are at stake, that it would rather share all the evils of defeat than stand

. 'THE ANARCHIST CHIMERA." We mass now to a brief explanation of

minds by the Anarchists' propaganda for the general strike as a universal panacea clearly as possible on this subject. This on does not exist in Holland alone strike has become a means of distracting the workers here from the trade-union orpolitical organization and action, and babituating them to amuse themselves with

Our resolution regards the Anarchist utopia of the general strike from three folding their arms and bringing productlo could, at a stroke, change the balance of power of the classes—the Illusion of expect-ing the sudden coming of the social revoluthese grounds, our resolution puts the to the methods of combat already known to the proletariat, or treating these as s

against the Anarchist chimera of the gen-eral strike. The Social Democracy absolutely rejects this extravagant and danger ous conception. But this is not enough. Aside from the idea of an unlimited and unrealizable strike for an absolute end, we have to pronounce upon the limited and realizable strike with a definite end, but

directed against the state.

This latter is not an Anarchist idea. It is entertained by many Social Den workers. It has been propagated for sev-eral years by our party in Belgium and universal suffrage. Among our German comrades there begins to be a discussion of its possibility in case of an attack by the government upon the political rights of the people. Nor is it a chimerical idea. It has several times been put in practice by the workers of different countries. This idea is the resultant of two acts of circum-stances: First, the growing unity and power, the increasing self-consciousness and organization, of the working class;

second, the unwillingness of the govern-ments to accord to the workers the political rights necessary for their struggle, and the attacks made by the governments upon such rights as the proletariat possesses, in the hope of paralyzing the labor movement. We have, in recent years, seen the Bel gian, the Swedish, and the Dutch workers deciding on the political strike. We know why they have so decided; they had no other way either to conquer the right of suffrage or to defend themselves against

suffrage or to defend themselves against an attack upon their most necessary aimthe right to strike. No, they possessed no other means to show the governments their will and the power-of their class.

THE LAST RESORT.

It seems to us that it is this consideration that ought to be conclusive when we Rolland was the exact opposite of that In Sweden. Unfortunately it was so like-wise in its immediate consequences. It is a dangerous method. It must be used wise in its immediate consequences. It is not of the defeat that we speak, but of gerous" is not synonymous with "injuri method. What method is or can be infallible, so long as the power of the proleturiat is less than that of its adversary?
But it is the supreme method of demonstration, of protest, and of pressure which
remains to the prolestrain when the ordinary means are lacking. Political rights
may be denied to the workers when they
begin to use them, or the right of suffrage
may be rendered illesory by indirect measures—gerrymandering, the vote of the
upper house, or some coup d'état. But the
workers cannot be prevented from trying
to intimidate or to disorganize a heattle
government or from bringing pressure to method. What method is or can be in-

bear upon public spinion by more or les periously interrupting production and trans-portation. We repeat, the proletariat has so other means of manifesting its socia courgeoisie in its revolutionary struggle against absolutism [e.g., in England befor 1640 and in the American colonies befor 1640 and in the American colonies before 1776.—Ed.], is not possible for the working class, because it is too poor to make this means effective. The armed revolt of the fusal of military service. What else re

We do not here inquire whether or not will in future be necessary for the work Ing class to use these supreme methods o combat. We do not pretend to predict the become more vigorous in proportion as the pronching doom? Or, in that case, will considerable portion of the bourgeoiste once, submit and allow the power to allp gradually from 4ts hands? We pronound no opinion on these two hypotheses. But we say this: Every Social Democrat ought to count upon the possibility of resistance

ers organized in a class party have no right to say: "We voluntarily renounce for the future our supreme means of combat." We assure it that the proletariat will never again use its organized forces to disorganize the capitalist state. We have n right to allay the fear (however suggested by the Anarchists) which the capitalists actually feel at the thought of the politithem by a thread.

Our resolution does not pronounce upo

the details-form, extent, etc.-of the ponumber of trades, or only the principal branches of economic life? Should its du-ration be fixed? Should it be regarded as a serious demonstration, as a protest, o as a means of pressure? We cannot ente upon the economic structure of each country and its political conditions. Nor does our resolution touch upon the question whether certain economic circumstances (as the absence of large industries depending toon foreign trade) or certain political cir mental power, or democratic forms) would make the political strike impracticable in certain countries. Our resolution must be s'ient upon these points, because it is busc.i only upon general principles and circum

stances.
THE SINE QUA NON. THE SINE QUA NON.

But there is one point upon which it speaks clearly. The general strike, in order to be possible and to offer any chance of success, requires ever increasing protectrian unity, organization, and political consciousness. The last paragraph of our resolution shows our opposition to the Anarchist chimera. As they picture it, the Anarchist detect the workers from the efforts and sacrifices necessary for a cantinued struggle. We, on the contrary, emphatically declare that the perfecting of organization, political the perfecting of organization, politics condition sine qua non to assure the sureas of any political strike, or even to pre vent its resulting in a veritable catastrophe for the proletariat. For the capitalist class is more and more on its guard, and on evernment profits by the experience of an foundly convinced of this, or can mor trous effects exposed the vanquished pro

It was in view of this report, sub mitted in print and supported in de bate, that the International Congress adopted the Dutch resolution, and the olution, as a declaration of the Sci cial Democracy of the world through its highest organ of expre in the light of the report.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND. The following contributions have

fund since the last report: Regular Contributions:-John Schmit er, for Brewery Workers' Union No. 37, Georgetown, Wash., \$25; Joseph Bosek, for Bohemian Branch, No. 14. Cleveland, O., \$10; A Friend, Nev York City, \$100; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind., \$10; Harry T. Smith, 68 W. Sixty-fifth street, New York City, \$5; D. Zeok, Fort Scott, Kans., \$1; Karl Biasenak, for Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Norwood, Mass., \$10; J. E. Perry, for some Eric comrades, Erie, Pa., \$2; Lee W. Lang Muscatine, Ia., 10c.; Walter Williams Canada, \$20; W. W., \$50; T. W. Miner Blairstown, Ia., 50c.; Julius Zorp, fo the International Union of Brewer: Workers of America, \$500; Erhar Frey, for Brewery Workers' Union No. 11, Syracuse, N. Y., \$10; August Bentler, for Brewery Workers' Union No. 11. Syracuse, N. 1., \$10; August Bentier, for Brewery Workers' Union, No. 126, Waterbury Conn., \$10; Wm. Braun, 25c.; Henry Reakert, Rochester, N. Y., \$5; M. J. Carroll, Rochester, N. Y., \$5; M. J. Carroll, Rochester, N. Y., \$2; John E. Collins, New Glarus, Wis., \$1.50; Ernest Brennelsen, J. B. Shields and E. E. Martin, \$1.50; collected by A. J. Schulthelss, Providence, R. I., \$7.30; Aug. Griesbach, Creston, Tenn., 70c.; W. D. Altman, Rosensteel, Pa., 25c.; L. C. Grieger, Covington, Ky., \$2; C. Simon, Memphis, Tean., \$10; G. A. Mueller, Ardmore, Ind. Ter., \$4; Clemens Glouchowski, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; Frank Swierzynski, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1; Geo. Lambenstein, Mariboro, Mass., \$1; Otto Kuhn, Los Angeles, Ozl., \$5; L. C. Currier, Barstow, Ozl., \$1; W. F. Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. M., \$1.25;

Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. M., \$1.25; John Beichle, Lynchburg, Va., \$1; Claus A. Johnson, San Diego, Cal., \$5; Alex. Coutner, Fort Casery, Wash., \$2.25; previously acknowledged, \$976.47; total, \$1,783.57. Half Day's Pay Fund;—E. E. Martin, \* It is known that the Hungarian Prime Minister, M. Pisse, consulted Minister Kuy-per by telegraph as to measures to be taken to assure the triumph of "erder" and to overcome the rallway workers.

Washington lists, \$38.25; Edw. Elfort Bingham Canyon, Utah, \$1.25; Do-minia Vyskocil, Coal City, Ill., national share, \$2; Wm. H. Pierce, Montana lists, \$2.68; F. X. Waldhorst, Alabama lists, \$19; F. L. Montgomery, Pennsyl-vania lists, \$16.03; W. B. Killingbeck, New Jersey lists, \$23; Louis Junge, Ne braska, \$1; Thos. C. Sherman, Wyo-ming lists, Local Archer, \$3; previously acknowledged, \$2,807.24; total, \$2,906,45.

Grand total, \$4 000.02 Socialist Party campaign fund by the United Brewery Workers' national convention came at a time when it was greatly needed, as bits for litera-ture for the campaign were pressing

the national office.

Of the convention's act Eugene V. Debs expresses himself as follows:
"The action is immensely significant. It is a signal gun that sounds the new departure in unionism—the breaking up of the old and the building up of the new and progressive movement. This will be good news to our comrades and an example that others will have to follow. The plutes will see in this an answer to their Citizens' Alliance. Sherman Bell. Colorado and in-

junction program."

In acknowledging the contribution, the National Secretary said to the Brewery Workers' secretary, Comrade Zorn: "I suppose it is aimost needless-to say that we appreciate deeply the, donation made by your convention, it came at a most opportune time and will assist materially in furthering the campaign for Socialism. Your dona-tion was all the more welcome since it was unexpected, although the gener- him. The comrades of adjoining counosity of the United Brewery Workmen-in all the struggles of the working class was a sufficient guarantee that they would not fall to do their duty this year. It is to be regretted that there are not more trade unions in this country so consistent and energetic as the Brewery Workmell in upholding by word and deed the principles of soli-darity of the working class and the international labor movement."

Herman Grefifich of Switzerland is visiting the United States as one of the delegates to the Inter-Parliamen-tary Peace Union. Comrade Grefilich has addressed party meetings in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, and other large cities. He has also accomphuled the other delegates to the Peace Union on their trips to different parts of the country. While in Cripparts of the country. While in Crip-ple Creek a reception was given by the Citizens' Alliance, but Comrade Grefflich signified his class-conscious ness by refusing to participate in the reception. He will return to Europe in October

The printed official builetin for Sep-tember contains full information about campaign supplies handled by the national headquarters. Copy sent upon application to the National Secretary. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAK-

ERS. Dates for national campaign speak-

ending Oct. 8 are arranged as follows: Eugene V. Debs: Oct. 2, Livingston, Mont; Oct. 3, Butte, Mont.; Oct. 4, en-route; Oct. 5, Salt Lake City, Utah; Oct. 6, en route; Oct. 7, Denver, Colo.; Oct. 8, en route to Omaha. Ben Hanford: Oct. 2. Baltimore, Md.:

Oct. 3, en route; Oct. 4, Huntington, W. Va.; Oct. 5, en route; Oct. 6, Newport, Ky.; Oct. 7, Covington, Ky.; Oct. Franklin H. Wentworth: Oct. 2.

Evanston, Ill.; Oct. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.; James F. Carey: Oct. 1 and 4, Rhode Island; Oct. 5, 6 and 7, Newark, N. J. Oct. 8 and 9, Jersey City, N. J.

John Sparge: Oct. 2, Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 3, en route: Oct. 4, Lamoure, N. D.: Oct. 5, Forman, N. D.: Oct. 6, Cayuga, N. D.; Oct. 7, en route; Oct. 8 Minnesota.

John W Brown: Oct 2 Wilmerding Pa.; Oct. 3, Butler, Pa.; Oct. 4, Frank-lin, Pa.; Oct. 5, Oil City, Pa.; Oct. 7, Sharon, Pa.; Oct. 8, Toledo, O.

M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 1, Stamford, Conn.: Oct. 2. Danbury, Conn.: Oct. 3. Waterbury, Conn.; Oct. 4. Stafford, Conn.; Oct. 5, Willimantic, Conn.; Oct. 6 Putnam, Conn.; Oct. 7, Meriden, Conn.: Oct. 8. Norwich, Conn. Comrade Wilkins will enter Massachusetts on Oct. 10 under the direction of the state secretary.

E. E. Carr closes his work in Indiana at Martinsville, Sept. 29, and will enter Wisconsin Oct. 1. Another speaker will full Indiana dates o Chas. G. Towner, who will be unable to speak because of sickness. Dates arranged are as follows: Oct. 3, Westport, Ind.; Oct. 4, vacant; Oct. 5, Richmond, Ind.; Oct. 6, Marion, Ind.; Oct. 7 and 8, Kokomo, Ind.

John M. Ray: Oct. 2, Lutcher, La.; Oct. 3 and 4, New Iberia, La.; Oct. 5 and 6, La Fayette, La.; Oct. 7, 8 and

Ida Crouch Hazlett begins her work Oct. 2 at South Bend, Ind., speaking en route to Pennsylvania. Dates ar-ranged are as follows: Oct. 2, South Bend, Ind.: Oct 3. Elkhart, Ind.: Oct. 4, Toledo, O.; Oct. 5, Lorain, O.; Oct. 5, Cleveland, O.; Oct. 7, Pittsburg, Pa. Chas. Pergier, Bohemian organizer; New York City, Oct. 1 and 11.

Enough applications have been secured for an Italian speaker to warrant placing one in the field. Teofile Petrella of Newark, N. J., has been secured for this work which will include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Pennsylvania. Dates will be an-

Applications for a French speaker were very few and not sufficient to justify the expense of filling the few dates applied for.

DEBS' AND HANFORD'S TOURS.

Reports of E. V. Debs' campaign tour have been received as follows: The Chattanooga "News' gave a long report of the meeting on Sept. 13, prefacing it by saying: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, and one of the most Socialist ticket, and one of the most eloquent speakers in the country, spoke to a large and very enthusiastic audience at the Auditorium last night. He is possessed of a very earnest delivery and had his hearers with him from the start. Mr. Debs entered the Auditorium at 8 o'clock and was greeted with continued cheering. From the moment Mr. Debs began to speak his every word reached his farthest hearer and-filled easily the entire auditorium. He spoke for two hours, dealing with

The day before the Atlanta meeting on Sept. 14 the local comrades received notice from the pastor of the Wesley Tabernacle, which had been secured a month previous, that the meeting a month previous, that the meeting could not be held there, because "Mr. Debs was not going to deliver a lec-ture, as was first supposed, but a cam-paign speech for himself as candidate of the Socialist Party." As a result the local compades had to get permis-sion from the governor to use the hall of representatives in the state capitol, which was secured after some quibwhich was secured after some quib-biling over an obsolete law. The late notice of change prevented a large meeting, but Comrade Wffk reports: "We enjoyed a pretty good audience. The hall was well filled and a good many people crowded the galleries. No doubt we could have done better had we not been so shamefully interfered we not been so shamefully interfered with. Comrade Debs' speech was grand and masterly. The report of the morning paper was a very unfair report of the meeting, both as to num-bers and utterances."

Comrade Waldborst writes from Bir-mingbam, Ala., about the meeting of Sept. 15: "I have to report the great-

est success with Comrade Debs' meet-ing in this city. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and hundreds were turned away unable to get in the hall. The constant topic in the streets is the speech of Debs. You can hear about it on the cars and everywhere. Talk about enthusiasm! I had to pull Comrade Debs away from the people lowed to the depot to shake hands with ties made application for a special train and club rates, but the railroads would give neither, replying: "No club rates for a speech by Eugene V. Debs." The United Mine Workers' band came from Brookside, free and unsolicited, although on strike since July." The Birmingham daily papers gave exceptionally good reports.

Comrade Perrin reports the Little

Rock meeting on Sept. 16: "The house was packed and jammed, no standing room even out in the corridor. Debs was lustily cheered to the echo. Many farmers had come to the meeting from a distance. Debs spoke for two hours and held his audience in rapt atten

At Fort Smith, Sept. 18, Dan Hogan says: "We had over 5,000 visitors to town on that day, and would have had at least half that many paid admissions to the park, except for a heavy rain which began to fall shortly be fore the meeting, which was anyway a great success. Comrade Debs was at his best, and many people who had been tottering near the brink of sur-render did so. It was a great day for the cause." Comrade Lowry writes that "the meeting was a success, despite the fact that the politicians fur-nished free liquor and used their ut-most endeavors to keep the masses away from the park. Even the "drummers" at the hotels say it was the

greatest that they ever heard."

The Kankas City "Journal" reports
that Debs' meeting in Wichita, Kas., "was the biggest gathering of the year in Wichita, though both the Democrati-and the Republicans have held rallies

In announcing Debs' meeting, the Wichita "Da.ly Beacon" had this to say about his previous meetings: "H! Pacific coast tour was a continuou ovation. In several instances meetings called on a few hours' notice brought out audiences that could not be seated, while in others where deliberate preparations were made and the large auditoriums were procured, the out-pouring of the people was astonishing. The Seattle lecture, an instance of the

(Continued on page 4.)

# GEORGE D. HERRON.

GEGRGE D. HERRON.

Editor of The Worker:—The many comfrace and frauds of Commide George D.
Herron will regret to learn that he will be
physically unable to take an active part in
the campaign, and that he impaired health
met and quiet in the sanny climes of Italy
and other parts of the old world.

In taking his femporary leave Comrade
Herron may feel assured that the loving
regards and best wishes of all his comrades follow him and that they will receive
that with warm-hearted and open-armed
welcome on his return. Comrade Herron
feels obliged to lay aside his burden for
awhite and recuperate his overtaxed mental and physical powers. During the past
fitteen years he has been at the forefront,
in the heat and strain of conflict, and never
once has he wavered at his post. Being
dovered with the intellectual powers of a
giant and the moral bardel himself to his
suffering fellow-man without ever it
thought of persynal, advantage to himself.

Long ago his gifts were recognized by
the all-perceiving powers that be and rich
were the rewards with which they tempted the all-perceiving powers that be and rich were the rewards with which they tempted him would be but turn away from the un-appreciative rabble and serve the cause of

him would be but turn away grown use of appreciative rabble and serve the case of manhood.

Had Herron yielded to these off-repeated importunities he would to-day stand in the foremost pulpit of New York or Boston and all the rich would patronize him white his sermous would be scattered wide with fulsome culogy cammending them to all the people. But this man of simple habits and stern convictions could not be tempted—he had no price—and when the crown they offered was thrice refused they let losse their wrath upon his head and from him, yet through it all he walked erect and kept the faith and preserved the purity of his soul.

loase their wratt upon his head and from home their wratt upon his head and from him. Jet through it all he walked erect and kept the faith and preserved the purity of his soul.

The first time I ever heard of Dr. Herron was when he trampled on conventional shams in public and avowed his sympathy with the despised, the suffering and weak protest during the Pullman strike, when all men of position and power were in the service of pluteeray. He was one of the few, the very few, who dared oppose the Moloch and declare his sympathy with the prostrate victims, and well do I remember how comforting were the brave and noble respectively. The suffering message that flashed from the soul of George D. Herron.

From that hour to this be has not faltered. Freely has he spent himself, fearlessly has he fought the fight, with ceaseless vigil and unrelaxing devotion has he served the cause, and with thought for all save self alone and pity even for those who pelted him, he has won his way to the hurt, of indir, and are sufficiently for all save self alone and pity even for those who pelted him, he has won his way to the hurt, of only a market and the press to come.

The pure and lofty thought and the rare moral courage as beautifully blended, in his character have made it possible few George D. Herron to live up to his ideals, to be true to his stainless self and set an example that the jenorant and bruial present may affect to depair, but that the enight-ened and humans future will gladly followed and the Socialist movement we properly avoid aggrandiscention of our followmen and in the Socialist movement we properly avoid aggrandiscention of our followmen and in the Socialist movement we properly avoid aggrandiscention of our followmen and in the Socialist movement that the enight-ened and humans future will gladly followed and the socialist movement to properly avoid aggrandiscention of our followmen and in the Socialist movement to be did while at rest, Elie pury hyait and willing hands will be at work and he will serve th

BUGENE Y. DEBS.

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#### NATIONAL QUORUM.

Business Transacted at the Recent Meeting of the Querem of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Quorum of the National Com-The Quorum of the National Commit-tee of the Socialist Party met at na-tional headquarters, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, with B. Berlyn, Victor L. Berger, S. M. Reynolds and Chas, G. Towner present; Contrade Work being absent in the lecture field. Reynolds was made chairman and W. E. Clark ap-

pointed secretary.

The National Secretary presented Comrade Joseph Baronders of New York, who made the following state-

"I appear before you in the name of First Agitation District of th the First Agitation District of the Social Democratic Party of the city of New York, comprising about a dozen party organizations and the behave being labor and progressive organizations not affiliated with the party. I submit this credential which gives me official authorization to appear before

your committee: "New York, Sept. 15, 1904. "This is to certify that Comrade Jo-seph Barondess has been duly author-zied by the First Agitation District. Social Democratic Party, to appear in person before your body, for the pur-pose of petitioning you to reinstate to membership Comrade Meyer London. the candidate for Assembly in the the candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District of the City of New York, on the Social Democratic Party's ticket and thereby enable us to carry on our propaganda for the cause, which were no outbusinstically and earnestic

was so enthosiastically and earnestly started. We bespeak your favorable consideration of our earnest appeal "Signed B. Feigenbaum, in behalf of the First Agitation District, New York City.'

"I ask you to place a construction upon Article 12, Section 8 of the national constitution of the Socialist Party, in order to settle a dispute now existing in the City of New York as to the nomination for Assembly in the the nomination for Assembly in the Fourth District of Comrade Meyer

"Comrade Meyer London has been for eighteen years, and still is, active in the Socialist movement. He is still a member of the Socialist Party, but in arrears. He has naver been notified of any suspension or expulsion; by virtue of this fact, he is still a member of the party. Someone in the City of New York protested against his nomination, Courade London request-ed relastatement before the City Ex-ecutive Committee of the City of New York which request was granted; then the matter was submitted to the Gen-eral Committee of the City of New York, where Comrade Alex. Jonas and myself appeared in behalf of the First Agitation District and the General Committee decided to refer the matter to the State Committee of New York. with request that they ratify the nomi-nation of Comrade London. The state constitution of New York of last year povided that candidates who are no bers of the Socialist Party for full year may be permitted by the state committee to accept a nomination of the Socialist Party. It is for this reason that Comrade Jonas and myself re-quested the General Committee to act favorably upon the nomination of London and also requested the State Com-mittee for a similar action. When the matter care before the State Committee, we were informed that, in view of Section 8. Article XII of the Na tional Constitution, the State Committee could not not in the matter.

"We find ourselves in this position. We have nominated our candidates. We find ourselves in this position.

We have nominated our candidates, printed our literature, called meetings, burns out our banners and announced why no financial business had been to the citizens our candidates and the withdrawel of London for a Jechnical reason would simply paralyze our cam-"Comrade London has been in the

Socialist movement for over eighteen years and is well known throughout the country as an able agitator. For this reason. I respectfully request your Comrade London to pay up his du and allow his nomination to stand."

After consideration, Berger moved: "That it is the sense of the Quorun that the state organization of every or gapized state and territory has ful control over its membership, and can recognize anybody to membership it tional Constitution.

"Furthermore, that as far as th construction of Sertion S. Article XII, is concerned, in the opinion of the Quorum, anybody who is a member should be recognized as such until hims been dropped, suspended or expelied from membership by his respective organization." The motion was car-

A delegate committee from the Bohemian Central Committee appeared and entered a verbal protest against Charles Pergler acting as national or ganizer. The National Secretary submifted communications from the nois state committee, Cleveland Re hemian branches and others upon the subject. After consideration, Perger

rum (Oct. 17) to suswer the accusa tions of the Bohemian Central Com Carried.

Upon inquiry, the committee stated it was agreeable to have the tour of Pergier continued until he could ap-pear at the next Querum meeting. The National Secretary suggested

that a telegram be sent to the conven tion of Brewery Workers in session in Indianapolis. Upon motion of Berger, the suggestion was adopted and the

"National Quorum of the Socialist Party in session sends greetings to the United Brewery Workers in convention assembled and hearty apprecia-tion of the noble stand of Brewery Workers in all political and economic struggles of the working class."

At the second session on the following day Berlyn was made chairman. A telegram was read from Local Kings County, N. Y., protesting against Debs speaking in the afternoon in New York on the same day he was to speak in Brooklyn in the evening. The National Secretary was advised to get further information before acting.

A suggested call for the campaign fund, written by Comrade Debs, was read and Reynolds moved:

"That the appeal be issued as read, sent to the Socialist press for publication, and issued in circular form with the indersement of Quorum added; and that all individual contributions be sent direct to the National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill." Berger moved to amend:

"That contributions be sent through state secretaries and that one-half be retained by respective state committees and the other half forwarded to the national office."

On vote the amondment was lost Berger voting in the affirmative; and the original motion was carried. Berger voting in the negative

In answer to inquiry, letter was read from Secretary L. E. Workman, Idano, stating that State Quorum meeting had been called for Sept. 11, at which the state chairman would be present, to act upon the question of the state segretary. A resolution was presented from Local Lewiston, Idaho, exonerating E. B. Ault from the charge of riding de a pass to the national conven-tion. Ordered filed.

National Secretary reported that application from Utah for state charter was before the national committee. A letter was read signed by 14 member of Local Salt Lake protesting against various matters, and calling attention to the action of the referendum of Utah locals in striking out a section of the state constitution which conformed to Section 8, Article 12, of the national constitution. A reference to a report of the result of the referendum pub-ilshed in "The Crisis" of Salt Lake showed that "The constitution had been adopted with the exception Section 5 of Article 8, the vote on this section being: For, 46; against, 81."

The article in question is as follows; "No person shall be nominated or endorsed by any subdivision of the party for candidate unless he is a newber of the party, and has been such for at least one year, but this provision shall not apply to organiza-tions which have been in existence for less than one year."

Thereupon, Berger and Towner, in their espacity as National Committee men, protested against granting the state charter until such time as the I'tah state organization shall have compiled with the requirements of the national constitution as provided in Section 8, Article XII. In view of these protests, the Quorum took no action. At the afternoon session Berger was nade chairman.

The National Secretary submitted : newspaper report of fusion in Kansas in Sheridan County among "Demo-crats. Populists and Socialists;" and that he had written a letter of inquiry to the state secretary, who had answered that he would investigate.

transacted with the national office slace last April. The action was ap-proved. State secretary of Kentucky reperted charter of Local Louisvill had been surrendered so that reque for referendum from Local Louisvil quid not be recognized.

A letter was read from State Secre-tary Roe of Nebraska requesting as-sistance for keeping one of their congressional candidates at work in his district until election. The Quorum de-cided that the available funds would not justify the national office in ren dering such assistance.

An appeal for ald from the state see retary of Oregon was presented but action taken.

A letter was read from National Or ganizer M. W. Wilkins stating the con-ditions existing in West Virginia, and suggesting that J. W. Carroll be apcointed for organizing work in that state. Berlyn moved that Comrade Carroll be selected for this work and that the National Secretary place blui in the field as soon as possi

A letter was reported from Comrade Origo, saying he would not be able to make a tour during the campaign; and the National Secretary reported that Comrade Petriella of New Jersey had xpressed his willingness to make a our for the national office and the ircular letters had been sent for the urpose of determining the best route. A letter was read from W. A. Bar

main of Tyrola, I. T., saying he would soon resign his position as postmaster as he preferred to be a member of the Socialist Party to holding a job as postmaster. The answer of the National Secretary was approved. The National Secretary

The National Secretary reported as application for a local charter from Coal Creek, Tenz, unaccempanied by any remittance for dues on account of the applicants being on a strike. Berlyn moved: "That under the circumstances, the charter be granted, and

#### BROOKLYN'S DEBS DEMONSTRATION.

ters of every assembly district, at the

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, New York Labor Lyceum and at the office of The Worker; in Brownsville at the head-quarters of the William Morris Edu-

cational Club; in Queens County from

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"L" station bill-boards. Twenty-five

thousand throwaway cards are how ready for distribution. One hundred thousand leaflets, "The Mission of the

S. D. P." with an advertisement of the

Debs meeting are also ready and this leaflet must be used exclusively be-tween now and the Debs meeting at

all street meetings. All similar leaflets not bearing this advertisement should be held in reserve by the assembly districts until after the Debs meeting.

be shipped to their headquarters.

Comrade Hahn.

For the first time in the history of t Kings County an opportunity presents itself to hear one of the ablest and most eloquent exponents of Socialism, our Presidential candidate, Eu gene V. Debs, who will speak at the jestic Theatre, Fulton street and Rockwell place, on Sunday evening, Oct. 23. Comrade Pendergast, Social ocratic candidate for Governor will make the opening address at this meeting. Music will be furnished by an orchestra composed of union int M., under the direction of Comrade W. K. Schaefer.

That the comrades of Kings County are taking an active interest in this affair is seen by the advance sale of reserved seats, which has already outare only four more private boxes left, each box containing eight seats and can be had on application to the Cam-paign Secretary, at the Brooklyn La-bor Lyceum. General admission tickets are going lively. Reserved seat tickets should be exchanged for the regular seats as soon as convenient in order to avoid the rush at the ticket box. These tickets will be exchanged by the Campaigns Secretary for regular seats at any time between now and Oct. 19. All reserved seats no occupied by 8:30 p. m. on the night of this meeting will be disposed of.

Tickets can be had at the headquar-of 1904 in Kings County.

the charter dues be remitted." Car- I J. Barondess in place of D. Sirelson

The National Secretary read a letter from National Lecturer Harry M. Mc Kee, relative to a bill for cards which he had had printed on his own account, but had used in advertising his meet ings. Towner moved: "That the na-tional committee cannot assume re-sponsibility for private advertising, gotten out by organizers on their own recount." Carried.

The National Secretary brought up

the matter of admitting foreign speaking people into the party. Towner

"That Socialists speaking a foreign tongue and forming a national organi-zation of their own may affiliate with the Socialist Party by paying local and state dues and affiliating with the respective local and state organizations and conforming with their rules. But such members having a national organization of their own shall not be permitted to have a vote in the na-tional affairs of the Socialist Party un-less they pay national dues through the respective state organizations and become full members of the party." Carried.

Berger explained that this system had been in vogue in Wisconsin for several years, and that finally the Polish organizations were now paying national dues.

· Quorum adjourned to meet Oct.

#### PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

many great demonstrations along the route, presented the striking scene of 4,500 people inside the building and a great concourse of disappointed on outside. At some points the crowds took pessession of the theater at so early an hour that when the lecturer arrived every available foot of space was occupied down to the pavement At many places scores of ladies were able to get standing room only. At San Diego the windows were removed on one side of the theater and ccaffolds were hastily erected on the outside by those who could not get in, but were

determined to hear and see." Ben Hanford has been also meeting with much success on his tour through Connecticut and New York, and he reports enthusiastically about the growth of Socialist sentiment apparent every

At Jamestown, N. Y., Hanford spoke to one of the best meetings of the trip and the press reports were lengthy

Comrade Hartmeyer of Camden, N writes: "Ben Hanford's meeting here was a great success. It was without doubt the best meeting we have had yet. He spoke for an hour and three-quarters to an audience that lis-tened attentively throughout the meet-ing. When the votes are counted on Nov. S we think Camden will line up with an encouraging increase over fast year.

It is definitely decided that aft Chicago meeting on October 17 Han-ford will go through to the Pacific coast by way of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana, closing the last eight days of the campaign in California.

Social Democratic Women's Society The Sixth Annual Conference of the Social Democratic Women's Society will be held Oct. 9 in Stamler's Aurora Hall, 48 William street, Newark, N. J. The conference to be opened promptly at 1 p. m. The order of business wil be as follows: Temporary election of officers: address of welcome by Mrs Bukofzer: rending of the secretary's report of previous conference: reports of the officers of the Central Commit tee; reports from the twenty-five branches; reports of the committees of the previous conference; reading of re ports from the International Congres at Amsterdam; agitation; reading of the report of Comrade Johanna Greie-Cramer; press; reading the report of Comrade Ch. Schueppe; motions and resolutions; election of English and German corresponding secretaries; good and welfare, and adjournment. Friends and sympathizers are codially invited to attend the conference all the branches are earnestly request-ed to attend with their business ar-ranged for a prompt dispatch of the

> How York City. GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of General Commitee held Sept. 24. Chairman, Comrade Wolf. Vice-chairman, Comrade Laue. Resignation of Comrade Stahl as a cepted and Comrade Sackin elected to

Report of Credential Committee: 32d and 33d A. D. tender credentials for Comrades Stelner and Wingerth. 4th A. D. tenders credentials for W. Babitz. 4th A. D. tenders credentials for Comrades Stelner and Wingerth.

resigned. 35th A. D., Br. 1, tenders credentials for Henry Haupt in place of Comrade Blumler, resigned. Committee recommends that foregoing cre

rade to dispose of as many tickets as

possible in order to make this affair the crowning feature of the campaign

lentials be accepted.

Moved and seconded that all of the foregoing comrades be seated. Car-

Report of Executive Committee: Report read. Arrangements for Debs meeting on Oct. 23. On motion, ap-proved. Recommendation that Meyer London be reinstated to membership. On motion, approved.

Report of Worker Committee: But

one delegate present at joint meeting. Board of Managers request sugges-tions for increase of circulation of The Worker. Moved and seconded that report be received. Carried.

Report on Vote for Four Delegates to State Quorum: Chase, 293; Phillips, 232; Slobodin, 227; Bartholomew, 202; Paulitsch, 188; Mayes, 98; Abrahams, Moved and seconded that Com-rades Chase, Phillips, Slobodin, Bar-tholomew, receiving the four highest votes, be declared elected. Carried. Report on Vote for Delegate to State committee: U. Solomon, 237; G. Van

Name, 95. Moved and seconded that Comrade Solomon, receiving the high-est vote, be declared elected. Carried. Districts not voting on referendums were: 8th, 11th, 18th, 20th and 31st;

Annex, Branch 1, Annex Branch 2, Moved and seconded that Executive Committee be authorized to pass upon all nominations that have not been approved by General Committee.

Roll Call: All districts, with exception of 1st, 3d and 5th, report vigore agitation and excellent prospects; 10 claims to be selling more copies of The Worker than any other district: 12th and 16th A. D. have opened headquarters; 26th A. D., Bobemian branch have arranged twelve meetings for Bohemian organizer; 30th A. D. to dis-tribute 18,000 leaflets on elevated sta-tions; 32d and 33d A. D. request that steps be taken to organize Italian voters. Comrade Friedman requested that matter of Hungarian voters be looked into.

Delegates Absent Unexcased: Jordan, Korn, Lubowski, Brown, Alle-mann, Graf, Goepfert, Brummer, Abrahams, Hohl, Lowy, Diehl, Schustrom, Lentz, Bader, Schultheis, Brunhober, Kelly, Hanse, Harter, Graeb, Fisher, Doremus, Hohmann, Hoppe, Moved and seconded that Comrades Hilquit and Schlueter, delegates to Amsterdam Congress, be given privilege of floor. Carried. Address by Comrade Hilquit.

Regular meeting City Executive Com mittee Sept. 26. Comrade Lichtschein, chafrman: Present: Edwards, Ehret, Egerton, Fishman, Flick, Kelly, Lane, Lichtschein, Miellenhausen, Nathan, Obrist, Ortland, Solomon, Staring, and approved.

nunications: Letter from Comrade Mailly, granting official permis-sion for Comrade Debs to speak here on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, and stating that a protest had been received from Local Kings against Com-rade Debs speaking in New York at that time. Letter from Comrade Mailly stating that Comrade Berlyn would from Oct. 19 to close of campaign.

Reports of Agitation Districts: First Agitation District: Report of Comrade Fishman. Ratification meeting to be hold in 4th A. D. shout Oct 30 Kahn Barondess, Lemon, Feigenbaum and others to speak. Four districts, 4th, Sth. 12th and 16th A. D., to hold abou thirty-open-air meetings nightly; 2d A. D. to hold regular meetings and to be well covered with literature. A large percentage of election districts already covered by literature. First Agitation District has arranged to take charge of all Jewish agitation in Second Agita-

tion District ond Agitation District: Repor of Comrade Solomon. Contributions received from Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 3, Cigar Makers' Union No. 90; Downtown Young People's Club, 14th A. D. and Woman's S. D. P. Society. Ratification meeting to be held Oct. 3 in Grand American Hall. Comrades Collins and Barondess to speak. Two other rati fication meetings arranged for 10th and 14th A. D. Literature bill paid to Local New York amounting to \$33.20. Regular open-air meetings held. Ten thousand throwaway cards printed with names of candidates and emblem Propose to print a special leaflet deal-ing with local conditions in each as-sembly district, provided enough funds can be raised.

Murray Hill Agitation District: Re-port of Comrade Flick. No meeting

# **GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING** IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, OCT. 23.

The Social Democratic Party of New York City, in conjunction with the Demonstration Conference, have made arrangements for a monster ratification of the party, Labor York City, in conjunction with the Demonstration Conference, have made arrangements for a monster ratifica-tion meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, at 2 p. m., at the Academy of Music, Pourteenth street and Irving place.

The speakers on this occasion will be Eugene V. Debs. Presidential can-didate of the Socialist Party; Thomas Pendergast, candidate for Governor of New York; Chas. R. Bach, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Peter Cur-ran and Herbert Burrows, two prominent British Socialists, who will be it New York on their return from the Peace Conference to be held at Bos-ton. Peter Curran is well known in this country; he is a member of the Glass Workers, and was the fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Comrade Burrows is one of the lending orators in England and is one of the founders of the Social Democratic Fed

Assembly districts are requested to send in their orders for the full amount of leaflets required, and the same will Arrangements are being made to se cure the Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band to entertain the suffence an hour before the opening of the meeting and All arrangements are so far com-plete for a successful demonstration. It is the duty of each and every comalso play between the speeches. This will contribute to make this meetin one of the most glorious of itons ever held in this city.

Admission prices have been fixed as follows: General admission, 10 cents; orchestra, each seat reserved and num-ebred, 25 cents; small box with six seats, \$3; large box with 8 seats, \$4; platform seat, 25 cents, to be sold only to party members or avowed sympa thizers. The orchestra seats will be reserved till 2:80, after that time all reserved seats not occupied will be dis

ency to be raised at headquarters Sept. 28. Meeting Sunday, Sept. 25 well at-tended. New headquarters opened at 533 Eighth avenue. Campaign propects extremely bright; \$3.75 col at one meeting; \$5.50 for refreshments and cigars. Yorkville Agitation District: Report

of Comrade Mielenhausen. Fifteen dollars received from Cigar Makers' Union No. 19, \$25 from Brewers' Union No. 1; 15,000 leaflets, "Which Party Shall Workingmen Support?" by A. M. Simons ordered. Bohemian dele gates report that Bohemian organizer ular street meetings held. Quite wel attended. Comrade Greülich to speal Monday, Oct. 3. Twenty thousand Debs leaflets to be distributed on Sec and Third avenue elevated stations from Sixty-sixth to One Hundred and Seventeenth street. Arrangements made with newsdealers to distribute leafiets with regular delivery of papers. Terms for this are very moderate and suggestion is offered to other districts. Ratification meetings to be held about Oct. 15. One at Bohemian Hall, on at Turn Hall and one other, definite ar rangements for which have not yet been made. Ten dollars donated to Bohemian branch towards defraying expenses of Bohemian organizer. Harlem Agitation District: Report

of Comrade Kelly. Regular distric meeting held. District meetings to be held every Thursday hereafter. Ac tive campaign to be started. Considerable literature to be distributed. Five open-air meetings held weekly Large attendance. Comrades Hanford. Collins and Lemon spoke on One Hun dred and Twenty ofth street and Seventh avenue; \$2.50 worth of literature sold and 250 party press distributed at one meeting.

one meeting.

Bronx Agitation District: Report of
Comrade Staring. Large transparency erected. Ratification meetings to be held on Oct. 8. Funds coming in quite rapidly. Bakers' Union contributes \$25, Liedertafel \$20. Regular street meetings held; \$3 worth of literature sold at one meeting. Arrangement made for Comrade Lichtschein to ad dress Hungarian voters.

Report of Organizer: Meetings ar-ranged for Comrade Collins for every evening of his stay, including Sundays. Collins meetings everywhere very suc-cessful. Collins meetings to be ar-ranged in Yorkville, Bronx, Murray Hill and West Side Agitation Districts. Noonday meetings will proba-bly be arranged for Comrade Collins at Fifty-fourth street and First ave-nue and elsewhere. Letter Carriers' Band engaged for Debs meeting at \$40; 40 musicians; ten-cent tickets for meeting ready for distribution. thousand ten-cent tickets already disasked to state how many twenty-five cent tickets they will require. One hundred thousand "Which Party Shall Workingmen Support?" printed and ready for distribution. Additional 25,000 "Mission of the S. D. P." in German ordered. Yorkville, Second and Bronx Agitation Districts have paid literature bills to local. Bohemian organizer to speak under auspices of Bohemian branch. Services of D. A. White and J. W. Brown available for tickets. Debs September me \$724.90; still outstanding, \$103.00 Moved and seconded that matter of en gagement of D. A. White for about six speeches and J. W. Brown for about eight speeches left in the hands of the Organizer, with authority to act. Car-ried. On motion, the following nomi-nations were indorsed by the Executive Committee: John Nagel for As sembly in 2d A. D.; Meyer London, for Assembly in 4th A. D.; Comrade James, for Assembly in 5th A. D. Comrade Franz for Assembly in 14th A, D.; Comrade Edelstein, for Assembly in 16th A. D.; Comrade Assell, for Assembly in 19th A. D.; Comrade Leffingwell, for Assembly in 25th A. D. Moved and seconded that nomina-tion of Comrade Benaim, for Assembly in 32d A. D., be approved. Carried. Moved and seconded that the nomina-tion of Comrade Roschlau, for Sena-tor in 14th Senatorial-District, be approved. Carried. Adjournment. H. S. NATHAN,

THE PARADE CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Dem Murray Hill Agitution District: Report of Comrade Flick. No meeting since last report, Very successful openair meetings held. Much literature soid; 18th and 20th A. D. sold over \$2 worth of literature at one meeting, Noonday meeting held at Brevoort Hull. Large crowd.

West Side Agitation District: Report of Comrade Spindler. Transpar-

Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street; office of The Worker, 184 William street; "The Forward," 175 D. Broadway; Socialist Literary Society, 233 E. Brondway; heatiquarters of the 12th and 16th A. D., 374 E. Houston street; headquarters of the West Side Assembly Dis tricts, 533 Eighth avenue; W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.
W. E. A. clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue. Tickets will be sent to each as sembly district in Manhattan and the Bronx, and comrades desiring to help sell tickets are requested to communicate at once with Organizer U. Solo

mon, 64 E. Fourth street.

Fifty thousand throwaway cards have been printed to advertise this meeting, and will be ready for distri bution by Saturday, Sept. 24. These cards should be distributed as much a possible, and assembly district organi zations should at once appoint commit tees for this purpose.

There is no doubt that this meeting

could be made even a greater success than the Carnegie Hall meeting. The hall is larger and will accommodate more people. The hall is more centrally located and in a working class neighborhood. The meeting is held on a Sunday afternoon, which makes it much easier for uptown and out-of town workingmen to attend the meet ing and come in time.

The arrangements are well planned and it is now up to the comrades to carry them out and make this meeting one that will never be forgotten in the history of the New York Socialist movement.

ers' International Union No. 90, Dis trict No. 2, 2 delegates: Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 25 2 delegates; 6th and 10th A. D., S. D. P., 2 delegates; 4th A. D., S. D. P., 2 delegates: 30th A. D., S. D. P. 2 delegates gates; 16 A. D., S. D. P., 3 delegates; Carl Sahm Club, 1 delegate; Socialist-ische Liedertafel, 2 delegates. Fifty organizations are thus far represented

in the conference. The following organizations contributed towards the fund to arrange a parade: Cigar Makers' International Union No. 141, \$10; Brewery Workers' International Union No. 1, \$5; 35th A D., S. D. P., Br. 1, \$2; Wood Carvers and Modellers' Association, \$5; 28th A. D., S. D. P., \$3; Hebrew Actors' Protective Union, \$5; Butchers' Union. No. 174, \$3; United Brotherhood of Car penters' and Joiners' Local No. 513, \$2; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 50, \$5; Branch 25, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, \$5; Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, \$3; Young People's Social Demo Sair Joung People's Social Demo-cratic Down Town Club, \$3; Carl Sahm Club, \$2; New York Socialist Literary Society, \$3; Unterstutzung Verein der Deutschen Maschinisten, \$3; I. A. M. Machinists Lodge No.

Elsa Barker will speak at the Liberal Culture Club, 170 W. Fifty-fourth street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 6, on "Individual and Collective Ideals." BROOKLYN.

W. W. Passage will speak at 315 Washington street, Sunday evening, Oct. 2, on "How All May Be Rich." "Why Socialists Advocate Political Action" is the subject of the next free lecture at Buffalo Hall, corner of Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, on Sunday, Oct. 2. J. Wanhoue, the lecturer, was until recently the editor of the Erie "People." A musical entertainment is being arranged in connection with each of these lectures, and no charge is made for admission to either the lecture or the cutertainment.

#### RECITAL FOR THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

A recital and entertainment for the benefit of the Progressive Stage So-ciety will be given at the hall of the New York College of Music, 128 E. Fifty-eighth street, on Sunday even-

ng, Oct. 2, at 8 p. m.

The program will be as follows: 1. Violin solo, Ziguenerweisen, Sarasate, Louis I. Finkelstein; 2. Reading. "Hannele"—a dream play—by Ger-hardt Hauptmann, Miss Emerin Campbell, during the reading of "Han-nele," the funeral march of Chopin and the Au Matin of Godard will be played by Miss Mary Hawes with harp obligate by Mrs. Madge McNulty Westerton, and "The Angel's Chorus," written by Miss Campbell will be sung by Mrs. May Barlow-Stearns, Miss Mary Hawes, Miss Formosa Henderson, Miss Engel Sumner; 3. Songs. a. "So like a bird thou art;" b. "Were I a bird of air." by Alvah Glover Salmon, Miss Mary Hawes; 4. Original poem peare, Willard Duncan Howe; G. Recitations. a. "After the Accident," by Bret Harte, b. "The Roses of Eden," Astolaine Montgomerie; 7. "The Defence of Guenevere," by William Mor-The price of admission is fifty cents

and tickets can be procured from the President, Julius Hopp, 203 E. One Hundred and Fourteenth street, or at movement worthy of the support of all Socialists. Its purpose is the produc-tion of modern social dramas of pro-gressive tendencies which are neglect-

of its most active workers are Social novement should attend this entertain ment as the proceeds will enable the fectively. The program as given above is of a quality to assure an evening's entertainment of especially high char

ed by the commercial stage, and many

--- A lndy balloonist in Kansas last week made a political ascension in honor of Roosevelt. She called for three cheers for the strenuous one and MAJESTIC THEATRE, BROOKLYN. FULTON STREET AND ROCKWELL PLACE,

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, EUGENE V. DEBS.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT. And THOMAS PENDERGAST, Candidate for Governor of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

# SOCIALIST BAND PICNIC

Admission, 10 Cents. Reserved scats, 50 Cents. Tickets for sale at Head-quarters of any Assembly District and at Brooklyn Labor Lycenm, 949, Wil-

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2. OERTER'S PARK, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD. COMMENCING 2 P. M. ADMISSION FREE PRIZE BOWLING, Etc. COMRADES, REMEMBER THE SOCIALIST BAND.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places tamed on the hights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see at that they have the platform out on the district of the platform out on the district of the second platform of the seco

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street econd avenue. Speakers, W. M. Barnew, Jos. A. Whitehorn and I. Philippin and I. Philipp ligs.
14th A. D.-S. E. corner of Tenth street
and Second avenue. Speakers, William
Leffingwell, Jos. Wanhope, and Chas.
Penns

Franz.

28th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventylighth street and Second avenue. Speakfat, Courteany Lemon, Fred. Paulitach, N.
k Reichenthal.

30th A. D.—S. E. corner of Ninety-secnd street and First avenue. Speakers,
hoss. J. Lewis, Edw. Cassidy and N. P.

Thos. J. Lewis, Edw. Cassidy and N. P. Geiger.

24th A. D.—Pince to be given next week. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Albert Abrahams.

8AFURDAY, OCT. L.

31st A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Wm. Karlind and J. C. Chase.

20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirty-first 20th Abrahams via the street and Fred Arenue. Speakers, Courtenay Lemen, Thomas Nicholson and Fred. 15th A. D.—N. W. corner of Seventh afreet and Avenue B. Speakers, N. P. Geiger, S. Edelstein and I. Sackin.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

3d A. D.—N. E. corner of Carmine and Rieecker streets. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope and L. D. Mayes.

9th A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Courtenay Lemon and Alb. Abrahabas.

11th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirty-eighth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis and Edw. Searing.

18th A. D.—N. E. corner of Twenty first street and Second avenue. Speakers, John New York, Charles and Forty-offth street and Tenth avenue Speakers, I. Phillips and Edw. F. Cassidy. 3dd A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hundred and Tenty-offth street and Lexington avenue. Speakers, N. P. deiger and Algernon Lee. TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

5th A. D.—S. E. corner of Christopher and Mayer of the Press of the Corner of Christopher.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

5th A. D.—S. E. corner of Christopher and Bieecker streets. Speakers, Chas. Franz and Fred. Paulitsch.

13th. A. D.—N. W. corner of Forty-first street and Teath avenue. Speakers, I. Philips and John Collins.

24th A. D.—S. W. corner of Flity-rixth street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and N. S. Reichenthal.

25th A. D.—N. W. corner of Seventy-seventh street and First avenue. Speakers, Win. H. Leffingwell and Jos. Washiope.

30th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-eighth street and First avenue. Speakers, Jacob Pankin, Henry Harris and Ols. A. Goldstein.

stein.

A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. Speakers, N. P. Gelger and H. Havidon. 25th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third street and Third avenue. Speakers, George Fluger and L. D. Mayes. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

9th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Miss Johanna Dahme and John C. Chuse. 10th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventh street and Avenue A. Speakers, N. P. Gelger, K. Edelstein and H. Juenger, the latter in German. Edelstein and H. Juenger, the latter in German.

13th A. D.—N. W. corner of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. Spero and Jos. Wanhope.

13th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eleventh street and Avenue A. Speakers, I. Phillips and thus, Frank.

15th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-seventh street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, Edw. Cassady and Thos, J. Lewis.

25th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty fifth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulisch, John Collins and John Mullen.

21st A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundredth street and Columbus avenue. Speakers, Alb. Abrahams, Wm. Kariin and Haridon.

Havidon, D.-8. E. corner of Flity-second street and Third avenue. Speakers, L. D. Mayes and E. T. Neben, Craft A. D.-8. W. corner of Sixty-affth street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and J. Dobsevage.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

17th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fiftleth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, O. W. Toennies, L. D. M. S. Speakers, O. W. Toennies, L. D. M. S. W. corner of Seventy-third street. The street of Seventy-third street. The street of Seventy-third street. Seventy-third seventy-third street. Seventy-third street. Seventy-third street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Miss A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Miss Johanna Dahme and John Collins.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

With A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, A. W. Josephson, Edw. Cassidy and E. T. Neben. 14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips. Miss Johanna Dahme and Win. Kardin. 24th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty second street, and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Pres and I. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Street, and Second avenue. Speakers, Courtenay Lemon and Fred. Paulitsch. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue. Speakers, Algernon Lee and N. P. Geiger.

35th A. D.—Taco to be given next week. Speakers, L. D.—Maysk, Wm. H. Leffingwell and Jos. Wanhope.

16th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventh street and Avenue R. Speakers, John Collins and R. Edelstein. FRIDAY, OCT. 7. SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

gleger, N., S. Reichenman.

Lewis.

1th A. D.-N. W. corner of Thirty-sixth
1th A. Di-N. W. corner of Thirty-sixth
street and Flighth avenue. Speakers, Chas.
Street Bahime and Alb. Abrahams. 11th A. D.—N. W. cornet of Intry-Styn street and Flighth, avenue. Speakers, Chas. Frank, Miss Dahme and Alb. Abrahams, Mist A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh are nue. Speakers, Miyer London, Algertun Lee and John Migrey London, Algertun Lee and John Willis avenue. Speakers, J. Spero, Jos. A. Goldstein, and Courienay Lemon. Annexed District—Morris Park avenue and Unionport Road, Van Nest, Speakers, Jos. Wauhope and George Finger.

> Noonday Meetings MONDAY, OCT. 3.

24th A. D. S. E. corner of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue. Speakers, J. C. Prost and Jos. Wanhope. TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

24th A. D.-N. W. corner of Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and John Collins. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3. 24th A. D.-N., E. corner of Pifty-sixth street and Pirst avenue. Speakers, J. C. Proof and J. C. Chase.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8. 12th A. D. Graed street, in front of Hoe's factory, Speakers, Jos. Wanhope and John Collins.

No. 427 Second avenue. Speaker, E. T. Neben. New York Wood Carvers' and Modeliers' Association, 1021 Second avenue. Speaker, J. C. Front. SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

24th A. D.-Ratification meeting, 1022 First avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost, Max Lowy and Isaac Bennett.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2. 21st A. D.-Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. icecture.

12th and 16th A. 4b.—Headquarters, No.

12th and 16th A. 4b.—Headquarters, No.

13th Li. Houston street.

West Nich headquarters, No. 555 Eighth avenue. Speaker, John Collins.

мопрат. ост. з. 6th A. D.—Grand ratification meeting, Grand American Hall, Nos. 7 and 9 Sec-ond avenue. Speakers, John Collins, Jos. Barondest, Herman Greulich, Miss Johanna Lahme and Henry L. Slobodin. 35th A. D.—Ratification meeting, 3300 fulfid avenue, clubrooms of the W. E. A. Speakers, Alexander Jonas and J. C. Chase.

Brooklyn Meetings.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30 15th A. D.—Scholes street and Manhattan ivenue. Speakers, J. A. Well and Aug. renne. Springers. 18th A. D., Br. 2-E. Fifth street and received avenue. Speakers, Lackemachor and Sachtleben. Speakers, Lackemacher and Sachtleben.

6th A. 10.—Hamilton avenue and Hicks street. Speakers, Chas. H. Matchett and W. W. Passinge. SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

9th A. D.-Corner of Morgan avenue and ock street. Speakers, J. A. Well and C. ackenhelmer. 16th A. I.-Broadway and Greene ave-ne. Speakers, A. Droste and W. Atkinn. ith A. D., Br. 1-Bath avenue and Bay meteenth street. Speakers, F. Lucketh A. D., Br.
meteenth street. Speakers, r.
acher and others.
Tth A. D., Br. 2 Twenty-second street.
Tth A. D., Br. 2 Twenty-second street.
Ten and Third areane. Speakers. A Ponger,
ico. M. Marr and W. Passage.
12th A. D. -Fifth avenue and Fourteenth
street. Speakers. W. Passage. A Panter
w. Feigenbaum. treef. Speakers, W. Passage, A. Funes, and W. Feigenbaum. 21st A. D. Pennsylvania avenue and At-antic. Speakers, M. Peiser and Wm. Koeing.

30 A. D.—Sackett and Henry streets.
Sneakers, Chas. H. Matchett, Geo. Lewis

MONDAY, OCT. A

A. D.-Corner of Stuvyesant and Descriptions. Speakers, W. Passage and Gth A. D.—Corner of Stuverssant and De Kall avenues. Speakers, W. Passage and Wm. Mackenzie. sth A. D.—South and Douglass streets, Speakers, Wm. Koenig. and Chas. H. Matchett. Läth and 14th A. D.—North Seventh street and Hedford avenue. Speakers, C. W. M. C. Corner Rodney and Grand streets. Speakers, Lackenmether and A. Panzer, TUESDAY, GCT. 4.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4 19th A. D.-Flushing avenue and Cen-ral. Spenkers, C. Sachtleben and Broste, -6th A. D.-Corner of Park avenue and troadway. Speakers, Chas. H. Matchett pd F. Schaefer.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

WEDNIERRAL,

12th A. D.-Corner of Seventh avenue and
fourteeith street. Speakers, F. Lackenacher and W. Macketzie.

12th and 14th A. D.-Eckford Hall, Eckford and Calver avenue. Speakers, C. and Calver avenue, achtleben and others.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6. 17th A. D. Halsey street and Bedford cenue. Speakers, Jos. M. Marr and Chas. nvenue. Speakers, Jos. M. Mart.
H. Matchett.
Sth A. D.-Corner of Third and Union streets. Speakers, F. Lackemacher and C. W. Sachtleben.
Lith and J4th A. D.—India and Manhatten avenue. Speakers, J. A. Well and 20) Strenge, Street and Manhattan avenue. Speakers, Warren Atkinsen

CITY CAMPAIGN FUND. Every Socialist and every sympathizer with our cause should contribute all he can and should contribute it at once. Send all contributions and make all money orders and checks payable to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The following additional contributions to

The following additional centributions to the campaign fund have been received by Financhi Secretary U. Solemon:

O. W. Toennies, List No. 2 \$3.00 Wm. Kariin, List No. 33 2.25 Louis Simon, List No. 92 1.00 of Fourth street Max Diamond, List 3030 kers, A. W. Joi Morris Scheer, List No. Jorris Scheer, List No. 3278
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Ar Fokorney, List No. 495
ari Florenz, List No. 529
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lets' Association, List No. 1225 New York Wood Carvers' and Model-ers' Association, List No. 1235 Sedomon D. Katz, List No. 2445 Employees of the Reid Marble Ca., on account collected by Ferd. P. Meyer, List No. 2022 10,00 Louis Naegele, List No. 2724 200 Louis Sacgue, List No. 2807 50 Maurice Swartz, List No. 2807 50 Peter Waninger, List No. 2909 7, 25 A. Penner, List No. 330 1, 200 Wives of the uscalers of the Social-listische Liedertafel, cash donation, 40,88 Also-donated 15 valuable arricles to Also domated 15 valuable articles to be drawn for at the next party affair. Joseph Berendess, each domation. 5 John Shoet, cash domation. 5 Thes. J. Leurs, each domation. 1 Fred flower, cash domation. 1 J. Solomon, cash denation. 40 On account surplus at mass meeting at Carnegle Hall, Sept. 6. 125

125.39 

-Reorevelt is an "magafe" manfor the working class, and for that motter so is Parker allo. -The Jana orelat to call in James

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30
International Association of Machinists, ectrical Ledge No. EE, Hose Hill Hair,