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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 9, 1904.

# AN UNEXAMPLED CAMPAIGN.

Eugene V. Debs' Electoral Tour Is a Veritable Series of Ovations.

Never Before Has a Socialist Candidate Faced Such Large and Enthusiastic Audiences-Old Party Leaders Show Alarm-Remarkable Interview Published in New York "World."

with the representative of the working class is foreshadowed by the statement of the chairman of the Republican County Committee, who said: "I do

not think that Mr. Fairbanks will have

time to meet Mr. Debs."

Ben Hanford, Vice-Presidential candidate, has been addressing successful

meetings in New York and New Jer-

sey. Arrangements for his tour are now completed. After the great Chi-cugo meeting on Oct. 17, where he

speakes with Comrade Debs, Hanford

proceeds as follows: Oct, 13, Beloit, Wis.; Oct. 19, Superior, Wis.; Oct. 20,

Minneapolis, Minn.; Oct. 22, Hejena,

Mont.; Oct. 23, Butte, Mont.; Oct. 25,

Spokane, Wash.; Oct. 27, Seattle, Wash.; Oct. 28, Tacoma, Wash.; Oct. 29, Portland, Ore. The last eight days

of his campaign will be spent in Cali-fornia, beginning at Sacramento, Oct. 31, and closing at Los Angeles, Nov. 7.

That the awakening of the working

people throughout the country is a real and formidable one is proven by the

attention being paid to it by the old-

party politicians, as shown by the fol-lowing dispatch printed in the New

Politicians Alarmed.

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Rooseveit is informed that the So-

cialist and labor vote is dangerous to the Republican ticket. Republican workers have discovered that there is

a big Socialistic growth, and that

many workingmen, embracing these principles declare their intention to support the Socialist ticket headed by

can ticket in such close states as West

managers, and has been hastily com-

"Debs has gone among the West Vir-ginia miners, and several thousand

baye cut away from Roosevelt to vote

for him. Debs is to make similar cam-

paigns in Indiana and Pennsylvania. The Republicans have been counting

on the labor vote. In West Virginia it

nearly as many votes for their nomine

resentative Hemenway, leading candif

date for the sent of Senator Katchanks

in case of the election of Mr. Fair-banks as Vice-President, has just dis-

cussed the subject with the President

He admitted to the President that th

A Remarkable Interview

day printed a half-column telegraphed

any metropolitau daily felt itself com

Debs Discusses Prospects.

campaign is becoming more apparen

every day. Such meetings as the Sc

cialists are holding are not only unpre-cedented in third-party movements.

but the leaders of the old parties have

calculations and put forth the mos

strenuous efforts to resist the encroach

ments of the Socialist propaganda.
"The rapid rise of Socialism is not

men and women, are canvassing the country in the interest of the Socialist

"The accessions this year are accelerated largely by the hostile attitude

of the capitalist class toward the trade

Party and its candidates.

nunicated to Chairman Cortely

York "World" last week:

Engene V. Debs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Eugene V. Debs., "Spokesman-Review" publishes the Socialist candidate for President, con-Socialist candidate for President, tinues his record-breaking tour around the country, arousing great enthusiasm allel columns and states that they may debate, but the fact that the capitalist politician will surely dodge discussion and scaring the old-party politicians by the size and character of his audi-

At Pine Bluff, Mo., on Saturday Sept. 17, he addressed an immense audience in the Court House Square. Comrade Nelson writes: "It was a demonstration to be long remembered. Cheer after cheer interrupted the speaker as he landed his sledge hammer blows that roused the 'brother to the ox' from his hypnotic slumber.

mrade Palmer reports that the Comrade 'Palmer reports that the Kansas City niceting was "the biggest thing of the kind we ever undertook. Hundreds of young men made the statement at the close of the meeting that they would have the honor of casting their first vote for Debs." The Kansas City "Times" reported that 4.500 persons were present. They cheered for several minutes after Debs was introduced. The "Journal" said: "The crowd was a tremendous both before and during his speech, cheers rang through the big building."

#### " Event of the Season."

The Wichita, Kan., meeting was conceded by the capitalist press to be the political event of the season. The Wichita "Beacon" stated: "Socialists found it necessary to hang out a 'S. R. O.' sign at their first meeting of the campaign held at the Toler Auditor-ium last night. Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the party for President, addressed the meeting. He spoke to an audience that taxed the standing capacity of the auditorium, the stage and put standing room at a premium. Evening trains brought delegations of Socialists from many of the nearby counties." The Wichlta 'Eagle' said: The audience paid close attention to every word of the speaker and was very enthusiastic. At times the speaker was forced to wait for the cheering to subside before he was able to proceed." The press dispatches also re-ported the meeting to be "the biggest political gathering of the year, though both the Democratic and Republican had held rallies in Wichita."

#### Old Comrades Greet Debs.

From Wichita Comrade Debs had to jump to Los Angeles, Cal., in order to reach there on Sept. 23. In response to a request from comrades at Albuquerque, N. M., he consented to speak at that point on his way through. Comrade Dels writes: "On arrival of the train a big crowd was there and I spoke to them from a truck on the platform. The train stops twenty min-utes, but the engineer had some trouble in getting the engine in working order and the train stopped there an ever hour, so I got in a full speech at Al-buquerque to a crowd of plutocrats and proletarians. The whole train joined in the crowd and the railroad men were full of enthusiasm." Com-rade Metcalf reports from Albu-querque: "Debs got here on time yes terday, 10:30 a. m., and spoke for near by an hour from a baggage truck, while repairs were being made on the en-gine. Many of those present were old railroad men, who were visibly affected at meeting their old comrade. The going on the station grounds or they would have all been there. Debs said that when he was here ten years ago the detectives shadowed him all the time to prevent him from organizing the A. R. U. and he was much pleased at his present reception. We present ed him with a basket of native frui and were awfully sorry to see the train

The Los Angeles meeting was a grea success. A. J. Stevens reports: "We expected a large attendance, but the Pavillon was affled beyond seating capacity and it seats 4,000. The audience was largely workingmen, with now and then a bonnet interspersed and the most appreciative audience that ever listened to a Socialist speech. As soon as I introduced Debs the audience cheered for several minutes. The 'Times' (General Otis' scab paper), which maligned Debs so five years ago, was very respectful this time, so much so that there was not a word in this morning's issue concerning hi

# Seren Thousand Defy Rain.

A heavy rain interfered somewhat with the San Francisco meeting or Sept. 24, and alone prevented an over-flow. The "Bulletin" reported: "Be-fore an immense gathering of 7,000, Eugene V. Debs made a stirring address last night. The speaker was fre ently interrupted by applause. Just the last sentence passed his lips the audience rose and greeted the speaker with a round of cheers." The "Exam-iner" said: "An enthustratic crowd of six thousand persons gathered in Woodward's Pavilion last evening to listen to the campaign address of Eu-gene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President. The nominee spoke for two hours, holding the close attention of his audience. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. At the close of his speech he was cheered for several minutes.

okesman Review" of Spo kane, Wash, reports that the Socialists there would like to arrange a debate between the Socialist Presidential candidate and the Republican candidate and the Republican candidate for Vice-President, as both Deba and Fairbanks will speak in Spokane on the same date, sept. 29. So the Wash., reports that the Social

200 G5 1000

ing of the strikes in the packing trades, the textile and other industries; the defiant declarations of the Citizens' Alliance and the Manufactu Association, have all combined to drive workingmen from both the old parties with the determination to build up a party of their own and meet the capitalisis on the political battlefield,

> to one. This is one of the principal causes of the exodus to the Socialist Party. "New York is the leading state in the revolutionary movement of the working class. The Empire state this year will poll an enormous increase, and possibly cast as large a vote as was cast in all the United States four

where they outnumber them a doze

years agó.
"Other industrial states will follow with corresponding increases. Massa-chusetts and New Jersey, in the East; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin in the Middle West, and California, Oregon and Washington on the Pacific Coast will make a phenomenal showing, while all other states will develop such an increase over four years ago that the returns will be a revelation to the whole country. As to the pirotal states it is difficult to foretell in what manner or to what extent the results will be affected.

"Th Republican workingman yields as readily as the Democratic working-man to the logic of Socialism. It is a question of economic self-interest, and the working class are driven by the logic of events to independent political action. As capital concentrates, labor is forced to organize, and as its efforts fail on the economic field it railies on the political field, and thus the capitalists themselves are promoting the political organization of the working class for the overthrow of the wage system, and the inauguration of co-operative industry as the basis of the coming republic.

"In estimating the probable showing of the Socialist Party we do not ven-ture to use figures. We leave this to the leaders of the parties that must figure out in advance the apportion ment of the spoils. It is sufficient to say that when the smoke of battle clears from the political battlefield in November, the whole world will know that there is a national Socialist Party in the United States."

#### "One caller at the White House to-ANTI-LABEL day informed the President that the Socialist vote may defeat the Republi-AGREEMENT. Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Colorado and Wisconsin. The information has imparted a fright to the Republican

Employers Uniting to Boycott Union Label?

Alleged that After Election Even This Most Pacific Method of Organized Labor Will Be Systematically Attacked.

has been stated that the miners would vote almost solidly for Roosevelli "In Wisconsin the Republicans are It is claimed on what is considered the best authority, says the "Union Sentinel" of Reading, Pa., that all the badly frightened over the prospect of a large Socialist vote, which will come largely from the Republicans. In Milleading manufacturers and employers of labor have signed an agreement— and forfeiture of \$5,000—not to use the wankee the Socialists last year cast union label on any of their products and to refuse employment to union men. The agreement is to take effect immediately after election. Apparentfor mayor as the Republicans did for theirs. The Democrats elected their ly the far-sighted men in the employ-"In the manufacturing and mining ers' associations succeeded in putting off the beginning of the general at centers of Indiana the Socialist propa-ganda has been gaining steadily. Reptack on organized labor until after the presidential election, when they hope to be in a position to deal unionism a death blow—labor having again surrendered itself bag and baggage to the political hirelings of its greed-crazed masters. Those who viewed the Dick military law and its all but secret Socialist vote is a puzzle.

"In Colorado, in the cities of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and in passage by Congress with complacen indifference, may begin to see its sig-nificance. It is admitted on all sides that the so-called labor problem is Washington and Oregon the Socialist labor vote has been making strides, and may play a greater part in those THE problem of the day. Its solution states than most people think, al-though some of the labor leaders, like in the interest of the workers mean the end of the exploitation of labor by Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, have apitalists. The latter know this far better than the workers. They have given the problem more study. They are preparing to solve it in their own way and in their own interest. So great is the importance attached this news that the "World" on Sun-And their way and their interest is not in the interest of the workers interview from our candidate upon the political situation and the prospects of the Socialist campaign. Never before in the history of American politics has na's counsels in favor of a conciliatory attitude by the capitalists toward the s with its consequent to give such recognition to our We reproduce Comrade Debs' the workers in a cloud of "identify of interest" passed away with him and "WALLACE, Idaho, Oct. 1.—That the Socialist Party is a factor of in-creasing importance in the present declared a war to the knife and have already begun the battle in Cold rado. They have laid their plans wel and the fact that the general engage ment has been postponed until after the election shows that they fully real become positively alarmed, and find themselves compelled to revise their haps by bitter experience. Will labor learn before it is too late that its power in the industrial field—which is the mightlest weapon it has ever yet mightiest weapon it has ever yet wielded in its defense-must be sup mented by a mightler organizati surprising to Socialists themselves. Since the last national campaign an unceasing propaganda of education has been carried on in every part of the new conditions? Knowing that such an organization is in existence standing ready to do battle for their cause, will the labor unionists con tinue to be misled by their misleaders or will they join hands with their has been carried on in every part of the country. Millions of leaflets, tracts and pamphlets, translated into every language spoken by the working class, have been systematically distributed. A score of Socialist papers, aggregat-ing 2,000,000 readers, are now publish-ed, while hundreds of speakers, both

in their own way and in their own in Answer at the polls next Novemb

prothers in the international S.

-John Mitchell, in a letter from Germany, praises the system of state insurance of workingmen in that coun-try and rightfully attributes it to an effort on the part of Bismarck to com-bat Socialism by outbidding it for the otes of the workingmen. Mitchel owever, has neither the courage no be beneaty to advise the workingme

# FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER.

By George Roower, Jr.

Mr. Workingman, why do you hunt 1 & Co. to own it, and by this owner for a job when you are out of work? Why do you get out of bed in the early noruing, eat a hurried breakfast, and run hastily to the shop, so that you may be there on time?

For food, clothing and shelter for yourself and family, and for this reason alone. These are the necessities of life, and must be obtained by every man, woman and child. At these fund amentals of life the Socialist thought

rives home its message. To obtain these necessities we must utilize and operate the mines, factories and means of transportation and ex-change. To make the proposition clear I will call all this wealth producing

machinery a reservoir.

Now, Mr. Workingman, from this reservoir we draw those things we MUST have in order to exist. Moreover, bear in mind, the reservoir we have in the United States, coupled with the natural resources is producwith the natural resources is protive enough to feed, clothe and shelter

all the people of the world.

Yet there are people dying of starvation in our large cities every day. Thousands of men and women are poorly fed and scantily clad and live in shacks that a Rockefeller would be ashamed to put a dog in.

But the curious fact, Mr. Working-

man, is this: That it was the labor of cour class that created this reservoir. It's your class that operates it, and it's the stup'dity of your class that allows Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie vote for Debs and Hanford.

ship exploit you who made this good that lays the golden eggs, with which they purchase the press to tell you o the abundance of your prosperity, the pulpit to tell you to be humble and con-tented. And if these two agencies do not accomplish the desired effect they have more powerful resources—the judiciary to issue injunctions and the military to terrorize and deport you.

These are the conditions, Mr. Work ingman, you and your class are con fronted with in this election. Are you satisfied with them?

-Are you willing to build the reser voir, keep it filled, then walk up and draw out enough to keep your body and soul together, and know that if you dare ask for more by going on strike the bullet and bayonet will be the answer you will receive?

Are you satisfied? If you are, then at the coming election it will make no difference to you whether you vote for the Sphinx or the Hero of San Juan. Roth were nominated by the reservoir owners, by the master class, by Wall Street. Heads you lost, and talls they

But on the other hand, if you are dissatisfied, if you would enter your protest against this farce called "civ-litzation." then there is but one thing for you as workingmen to do. To strike where your economic maste are weakest and you are all powerful— at the ballot box. So rally around the banner of international Socialism and

# THE BEGUILED CITY OF FRANKLIN.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

In Franklin, Pa., there is a pretty pair: Honorable Joseph Sibley, Con-gressman of the United States; General Charles Miller, commander of the militia of the state of Pennsylvania They are the hind legs of the voracious Standard Oil wolf. You never notice how crooked hind legs are while they are engaged in kicking up a dust. The lust impairs your powers of observa-

There is a perfect halo of dust-particles enveloping the Honorable Jo-seph Sibley and General Charles Miller, who are partners in oil. Their oil pro-duction has come to gloss their char-acters. They are as smooth as a pair One of them has heavenly aspira-

tions. He has a Sunday school class of the Baptist persuasion that reduces the junior Rockefeller's class to a mere

committee meeting by comparison.

The other is of the earth earthy and feeds the stomach of a waiting people with barbecnes of gigantic proportion. Joe Sibley's barbecue! The collec tive mouth of Franklin and Oil City waters at the thought. To eat Joe's beef and smoke Joe's cigars! And this is the week of it. Just outside of town there in the park. About fifty roasted oxen! Ten thousand cigars! Is be a sorceref?

Ave. He is. He turns the oil of the Franklin hills nio roast beef and fragrant tobacco for the people. Ah! lover of his fel-

And then he turns the votes of the eating horde into links of a chain to bind them to their deep damnation.

A sorcerer, indeed! An eight or ten thousand dollar bar-occue to bribe stomach votes for a \$5,000 a year job. How ever does be ret it back?

And then, wonder of wonders, he is even too great to serve for vulgar pay. He bestows his \$5,000 upon the hos-

oitals in Franklin. But the Standard Oil Company needs men in Congress, and Joe Sibley is the Standard Oil Company.

The Honorable Joseph Sibley is

The Standard Oil Company pays more than that for bigger men. The Standard Oil Company will fill

day in the year to elect a man who will help it keep them ragged and starved on all the other days. The Honorable Joseph Sibley first

ionist. But at Harrisburg he met the ate Honorable Stanley Matthey Wonderfully persuasive was Mr. Quay Mr. Sibley yielded to his soft influ ence and became a Republican. The Standard Oll Company never

In Chicago there was an alderman who helped to deliver the city fran-chises over to a crowd of speculative banditti. Every Christmas he bought turkeys for every poor man in his ward. He never failed of re-election

about Franklin, cheery, kindly, a good fellow, giving clubrooms to working tellow, giving clubrooms to working men, giving flowers to the park. Every man likes to be loved; likes to be favorably regarded somewhere.

The Honorable Joseph Sibley is fav

orably regarded in Franklin.

But at Washington. What does the Honorable Joseph Sibley do at Washington? How is he regarded at Wash ington?

Ask his fellow Congressmen and

catch the amusing wink. .
Joe Sibley sits judgment on Joe Sib

Far back in the lumber room of his conscience there sits a monitor when none can see save Joe Sibley himself Joe Sibley knows his own soul an must stand face to face with his

A partner of Standard Oil-the world's greatest outlaw and anarchist in command of the state militia! Ah, yes; but General Charles Mille

s a religious man.
Stand there beside the door of the Baptist Church of Franklin and see them come forth—five, six hundred— General Miller's bible class. They fill all the streets about as they disper to their homes. It is a goodly com pany.

And when the church is lighted

stand with me in the street and look up at the benign countenance in the great stained glass window in the Ye, gods; what heavenly saint is this you see? Francis? Ambros Nay; Saint Charles! Saint General

Charles! Saint Miller! Saint Com-mander of the Militia! Saint Partner on Standard OH! Down; down on your nees to Saint Smugness!

Woulds't have a job? The bible class

is the royal road to it. Be good; be good, my son; let those who will be elever: Honorable Joseph Sibley: General

Charles Miller! What other town in all the continent can produce such an-

Partners in oil; greasing their way to the Great Unknown.

There is a tale of a giant locomotive which once opened its own throttle and moved out upon the main line in pursuit of a limited train. Faster and faster it flew until its headlight glared out of the dark into the terrified faces on the rear platform of the express.

But then came the fireman with omething in a can.

The streaks of steel that spun out behind took on an unwonted shine and glisten. On came the pursuing mon-ster. But now there is a grade, and the express climbs it with a roar; but not the wild pursuer. His wheels strike the oiled rails; they slip and pin; the climbing friction is gone, and the great monster's headlight le

as he slips and slips and slides back into the night. So one day may be found Joe Sibley and Charles Miller

Oil may be oil's undoin One day an awakened intelligence in the mass may lift civilization ahead of them up the heights of progress; up, up, where their greasy methods will not let them follow.

So long the creatures of smooth and oily action, a crisis yet may come wher they, too, shall slip, slip, slip back into the dark; slip out of the limelight o public favor down the grade into the pit of public scorn; slip out of make believe and deception into a cold real ity; slip from an unreal beaven o risy into a real hell of self

For hell is only to meet your naked soul face to face, and every man is his own executioner at the last. Some day Joe Sibley will meet Jo

Sibley, and Charles Miller will me Charles Miller. And no one will se and no one will want to see the Franklin, Pa., Sept. 25.

—Have you noticed that when the Republican politicians "view with alarm," it is the Socialist vote, not the Democratic, that they are co

are asked to stay away from Wilker Barre, Pa., as the Builders' Exchange of that city has locked out the em plorees without any warning, curtly declaring the intention to re-open as "open shops."

-Perhaps Rockefeller will consc those people whose children have been crowded out of the public schools

# MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

John Quincy Adams of Amesbury for Governor.

Most Successful and Harmonious Convention Ever Held - Foreign Dalegates to Peace Conference Received with Ringing Applause. BOSTON, Oct. 3.-Dr. John Quincy

Adams of Amesbury was nominated for Governor by the State Convention of the Socialist Party to-day amid-scenes of hearty fraternal enthusiasm. The convention was called to order in Paine Memorial Hall at 10:30 a. m,

with 159 delegates present. Charles Coulter of Brockton was elected chairman, Chas. E. Lowell of Whitman vice-chairman, J. W. Sher man of Boston secretary, and F. P. Folsom assistant secretary. After a platform committee had been nom nated consisting of Comrades Hitchcock, De Bell, Billings, Mullin, and Beals, and a resolution committee consisting of Comrades Lowell, Cook, Carroll, Fenner, and Billings, the con-vention took a recess.

#### Erthusiasm for the Ticket.

At 1:15, Chairman Coulter called the convention to order again and called for nominations for Governor. The names of John Quincy Adams, Charles 16. Coulter, Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester and James F. Carey of Haverhill were offered. The three lat-ter declined in favor of Adams and amid an outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm he was nominated by ac-chamation. Then followed the nomination of Olof Bokelund of Worcester for Lieutenant-Governor; of Charles C. Hitchcock of Ware for Secretary of State; H. C. Barlett of Fitchburg for State Treasurer; Alva E. Fenton of Surjugfield for State Auditor; and John Weaver Sherman of Boston for Attor-ney-General. In the opinion of nearly all the delegates this is one of the strongest tickets we have ever placed before the workers of Massachusetts.

The national ticket was heartily endorsed and the following were named Howard A. Gibbs, John Eills, Edgar N. Whittaker, Chas. C. Hitchcock, Louis F. Weiss, Ernest C. Irish, John B. Cameron, Parkman B. Flanders, Al-fred B. Outram, Chas. W. White, Geo. W. Galvin, Daniel W. Gorman, Jacob Haertl, Herbert Mossman, and Jules

Upon the report of the committee on platform there was little discussion and the platform was adopted.

The State Platform.

The platform calls the attention of the people of the state to the strike situation at Fall River, expressing sym pathy with the strikers in their suffer ings and pointing out that such indus trial conflicts with all the hardships that they involve are the natural result of the system of private owner-ship and control for profit of the means of production created and operated by the wage-working class.

The platform also roundly denounces the atrocities committed by the organized capitalists and their Republican political agents in Colorado and appeals to all lovers of liberty to rebuke such lawlessness and prevent its recurrence by voting for the public own ership of the means of production and the establishment of industrial democ-racy in place of the industrial despotism that now reigns.

A special resolution pointing out to the trade unions that, if they would succeed in their struggle, they must use political action and a Socialist bal-

#### lot, was laid on the table The Worker Endorsed.

The resolution committee brought an a resolution adopting The Worker as the official organ of the party in Massachusetts and calling upon the comrades all over the state to push its circulation to their utmost ability. This

Peace Delegates Received. During the morning session George B. Clark of England, one of the found ers of the Socialist Democratic Feder ation, who is attending the Peace Con-ference in Boston, was received by the convention. His short address was

greatly applauded.

But the climax of the convention came when Comrades Herbert Bur-rows, Peter Curran, and J. F. Greenall of England were escorted to the platform. The cheering lasted for several minutes. All three delivered short addresses, straight from the shoulder and appeared to be greatly appreciated e convention. Adolph Smith, an English comrade, who came in little later, was also received and listened to very attentively. He was an eye witness of the Paris Commune, and will lecture upon this subject in Fanuel! Hall in the near future. At the conclusion of the addresses three cheers for international Socialism were given in a manner that fairly shook

the walls of the building. In a word, this convention was the best ever held, and the ticket nomi-nated bids well for the advancement of the cause in this state. The comrade from all parts of the state evinced they have never worked before.

-While Roosevelt advocates the "open shop" policy, he will, of course, use the "big stick" to enforce it. Get that in your head, Mr. Union Man, or you may get it on your head. There was a big flood at Trinidad

There was a big flood at Trinidad, Colo., last week, which caused great loss of property. We wonder that Gov. Peabody hasn't ordered out the militia again and suspended the writ of habeas corpus. It is a foregone conclusion that the Miners' Union was responsible.

# OLD PARTIES CONSIDER FUSION.

Governor Odell Proposes That Republicans Endorse Goldfogle in the Ninth Congressional District.

Socialist Campaign on the Bast Side Has Frightened Old-Party Leaders Nearly to the Point of Compelling Them to Abandon Sham Battle and Unite Forces

The New York "Sun," in its issue of a through the opposition of some of the Oct. 4, reports-and we have every reason to believe the report well founded-that the purpose of the meeting of prominent Republican state and county leaders with the East Side district leaders of that party and the editors of Jewish papers on the East Side, held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Saturday, was to arrange a Republican-Democratic fusion in the Ninth Congressional District.

Governor Odell, Chairman of the Rbpublican State Committee, and William Halpin, Chairman of the New York County Executive Committee, Charles H. Murray, President of the County Committee, and Edward Lauterbach, Governor Odell's recognized right-hand man, were present, along with eleven East Side district leaders and sixteen editors of the Jewish East Side. We quote from the "Sun:"

"Some of the Jewish leaders in the county committee were restive and suspicious even after Mr. Halpin, who presided, had made the announcement that one of the purposes of the meet-ing was a confab of the leaders in whose districts many Jewish citizens reside and an inquiry about the probable candidates for the Assembly, S.n. ate and Congress. Another purpose of the meeting, Mr. Halpin explained, was to perfect some sort of an understanding between the lenders in whose dis-tricts the Jewish citizens reside and the editors of the Jewish press, then present. Governor-Chairman Odell re-peated Mr. Halpin's announcements in more succinef form but still left the matter somewhat vague.

"What is the real purpose of this gathering, Mr. Chairman? demanded Mr. Rosalsky, leader of the Eighth Assembly District.

"Mr. Halpin hesitated and stammerbut finally answered Mr. Rosalsky's inquiry by saying:

"'A proposition has been discussed by some of the leaders, which is sup-ported by others, that the Republican Congress convention of the Ninth District indorse Henry M. Goldfogle for

Governor-Chairman Odell supported Mr. Halpin in his announcement and in a few words advocated the in:lorse-

ment of Goldfogle.

"This was something like a bomb-rhell. Mr. Goldfogle has been the Tammany Hall Congressman for the Ninth District in the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses."

The "Sun" further declares that Mr.

Lanterbach told his friends as they left the room that it would be wholly advisable that the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District endors: Mr. Goldfogle's nomination

The scheme seems to have failed, can reaction,

district leaders and editors. The signiticance, however, is in the fact that it could be proposed by the leaders in state and city of one of the two old parties to endorse the Congressional candidate of the other old party which they pretend to oppose.

What was the object in view? Why were Messrs. Odell, Halpin, and Lauterbach eager to give Republican support to Democrat Goldfogle?

The answer is at hand:

The Socialist campaign on the East Side has frightened the old-party bunko-steerers.

They know that thousands of the workingmen of the East Side are thinking as they never thought before and are resolving to support Joseph Barondess and the ticket of the Social Democratic Party.

They know that Democrat Goldfogle is just as "safe" a man for the capitalists-the employers, the franchise-holders, and the landlords-as any Repub-Hean could be.

They know that there is no longer any real difference between the two old parties; that the fight between them is not a conflict over principles, but only a squabble for the spoils; and they think it better to fuse and divide the spoils in advance than to risk the victory of the forces of the thinking working class.

They are alarmed lest, for the first time, the Ninth Congressional District -a district whose people do more hard work and suffer greater poverty than the people of any equal territory in the wide world-might be represented in the Congress at Washington by a true representative of the working class, an encmy, not only of Republican tyranny, not only of Democratic corruption, but of capitalist tyranny and corruption in all its forms.

We may well regret that the Republican leaders did not carry out their plan. If the two parties of capitalism would openly unite in this critical distriet, it might prevent the election of a Socialist this time, might postpone our victory at the polls for a couple of years; but it would give us a frank and truthful statement of the issue, now clouded by pretenses and shamlights-the Issue of productive Labor against parasitic Capital, of Socialist progress against Democratic-Republi-

# CAMPAIGN ISSUE OF THE WORKER.

full of short articles setting forth various phases of the class struggle and of Socialist principle so that "he who runs may read." It will be distinctly a paper for the outsider-for the man

The Worker for Oct. 23 will be a special campaign number, designed especially for propaganda. It will be York and the neighboring states. So far as possible, bundles should be ordered in advance, so as promptness of delivery.

Prices: At the office-50 cents a hundred; by mail—60 cents a hundred in bundles of less than 300; larger orders, who doesn't know what Socialism is, bundles of less than 300; larger orders, but is willing to learn—and not a paper for party members. This special company orders if possible,

# THE BOSS IS BACK.

By E. S. Egerton.

The summer has passed and the | goods; shipped goods; and kept the acboss is back. He has been to the Thou-sand Islands; made a trip through Canada: stopped a few days in the White Mountains; and ran over to Bar Harbor. He says he "feels like a three-year-old." The junket has done him good. He looks the picture of rugged health, and we boys at the store are glad.

While he was seated, the heads of the departments stood, reported, and were rewarded with words of com-mendation for their fidelity. His praise made them feel good, and they will enew their efforts for the boss' pros-

He got down town to-day at 11 a. m.: we got there at 7 a. m. After a hard day's work he left at 3 p. m. We stayed until 6 p. m. Yes, we are glad the bors is back.

What would we do without him? He is such a good boss. He gives us work and lots of it. Indeed we're glad the boss is linck

Of course, we did our duty while he was gone. We bought goods; sold

## VIOLENCE THREATENED.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sunday to him this letter:

our God. For your independent work among your people you will be blown up and you will suffer death.

Baronovsky and his adherents be

He must have his vacation. The oc-casional days he takes off to attend the horse races, yacht races, golf tournaments, tennis rackets, afternoon teas, etc., etc., ad infinitum don't

counts. His absence made no differ-

same. What an important factor is

In a month or so when the snow flies

the boss will need another little vaca

tion. He tells us he is "going down to Maine to shoot moese." Last March

he went to "Florida to catch tarpon."

ence; the business went on just the

There are fifty-two weeks in the year. The boss has been at the store in the past year about four hours per day for about four days per week in about twenty-six of the weeks in the year. We have been at the store ten hours or more per day for the six working days in each of the fifty two weeks in the year. We are not the boss

Great is the boss-the important factor. We're glad he is back.

Socialist Candidate in Wilkes-Barre Receives an Anonymous Letter from "Whitecaps."

Jos. Barenovsky, Socialist candidate for Sherio, though not frightened, is naturally auxious to know who sent "You are marked. Beware! Pretty soon you will stand before the tribuna

AMERICAN WHITECAP COMMIT-

lieve the letter is from some one who fears that many men who have viously voted for other parties upport the Socialist ticket.-New York

Frond and haughty is the mien of some

A friendly greeting to their lordly cheek. But they should list that other men as high Have toppled in past years and will ngain; There's no security beneath the sky . For earthly greetness, whate'er buttlessed

E'en Two Pounds Ten has fail'u beneath the strain Of Adverse Fortune, when her tentrums reign.

-O. B., in Sydney Bulletia

WE WANT TO SETTLE

good. We are tired of putting on a

patch/here and there. Tired of mend-

ing the leaks. Tired of going forward

and being driven back. Tired of being

rich and poor. Tired of having a million and having nothing. Tired of being superior and being inferior.

Tired of facing surfeit with starvation.

Tired of bosses and hired men. Tired of all the contrasts. Tired of the eco-

nomic anomalies. Tired of social an-

tagonisms. Tired of war. Yes, very tired of war. Tired of authorities and

serfs. Tired of too much ease and too

much work. Tired of luxury and sui-

cide. Tired of having property one thing and labor another thing. Tired

of the class that consumes and the

class that produces. Tired of life with comedy all in one place and tragedy all

in one place. Tired of the man who

has money and thinks he is a better

man for his money and of the man who has no money and thinks he is a

worse man for his lack of money.

Tired of proud professions and humble trades. Tired of people who fence in

all the vista of the world and of the

people whose latitude and longitude is

Tired? Very tired. Now we want to

do something for good. Something that

wiil last. Something that will not re-turn each day for revision. Something

that will be in spirit with the natural

laws. Something that will have the inevitability of the natural laws. Some-

thing that will not provide for a few

and neglect the rest. Something that will not provide for to-day and neglect

to-morrow. Something that will not

provide for virtue and vice and perfect

virtue and vice. Something that it is not only safe to be with when the sun

is out but that is not liable to betray

that does not need to be watched. To be sentineled. To be put under bonds

for good behavior. To be oathed on

sacred books or be witnessed to by first citizens. Something that could no

more bein being on our side than the

sun can help coming up in the morn-ing. We are tired of everything else.

Of all the gambles and margins. Of

one that the life of all is worth while,

To prove to private property that pub-

lic property is worth while. To prove

ambition that the crowd is worth

while. To prove to the boss that the

workman is worth while. To prove to

the priest that the parish is worth

ECHOES OF AMSTERDAM.

on Conditions in France and Italy, II-

lustrating the Principle and Applica-

Those who are interested-and what

Socialist is not?—in the principle at the bottom of the question of tactics dealt with by the Dresden Resolution, will

be glad to read the following extract

from a letter, recently published in the "Neue Zeit," which Frederick Engels

wrote in January, 1894, to Filippo Tu-

rati, who had consulted him as to the

attitude which the Italian Socialist Party ought to take with regard to the

progressive bourgeois parties in the

The victory of the petty bourgeoisle and

the peasants could not fall to give you a ministry of "converted" Republicans, [It

must be understood, of course, that in Italy

signifies advocacy of the republican as against the monarchical form of govern-ment.-Ed.] This ministry would procure

you universal suffrage and other very appreciable libertles (freedom of the press, assemblage, of organization). • • • O

situation, then, could not but be improved.

It would be a great mistake for us to hold

a purely critical and negative attitude to

ward the parties which are in touch with

us to this extent. The hour must come when it will be our duty to collaborate with them.

But in that hour it must be well under

stood that we act as an autonomous party

momentarity allied with the Republicans

and the Radicals, but altogether distinct from them; that in case of triumph we

should not deceive ourselves as to the pos

sible results: and that these results, far

from satisfying us, can be for us nothing more than a step, a new base of operations for future conquests.

After the common victory, it may be that

a place in the new ministry will be offere

a piace in the new ministry win so ouered us, leaving us, however, in the min ority. There is the great\_danger. After February, 1848, the Social Democrats of France (the men of the "Bé forme," Ledru-Roilin, Louis Biane, Fiocon, and others) made the mistake of accepting resilions of this seet. A minority in the

positions of this sort. A minority in the midst of the government, they assumed par-

treasons which the Republican majority committed against the working class, while

their presence in the government paralysed the revolutionary action of the proletariat, of whom they were accounted the repre-

To this may appropriately be added

and Spain the party name "Republican

colitical crisis then existing:

tion of the Dresden Resolution.

re in the dark of the night Samethin

alley of the tenementar Tired of aristocracy and the proletariat.

By Horace Traubel,

We want to settle the question for | while. To prove to rulers and parlia

ments that the country, that man, tha

the heart, is worth while. This is

what we want to do. What we have resolved to do. This is what we will

hunger and thirst to do. This is what

we will sleep and wake to do. This is what we will dream and work to do. This is what we will write and talk to

do. Never conceding anything to ridi

cule. To hate. To bribes. To disasters

the exhibitation of success or the de-

spair of failure. To armies or navles To love or good will. To love or good

will, I say, precious, indispensable

as they are. To fashion. To custom. To tradition. To the false cry of relig.

the false cry of politics for help through the state. To fathers and

brothers and sisters who live in the

present. To children unborn who are

to live in the future. To no call of party or patriotism. To no call of

esthetics or pleasure. Never conced-

ing anything. Willing to be accused.

Willing to be charged with a desire to

disorganize the social mess. Willing

kept out of editorial chairs. To be re-

fused professorships in colleges. To

find all the preferments of the world given away to others. To discover all

doors to distinction and power closed

and barred. Willing to take the cross

Willing to bleed. Willing to travel the road alone. In the daylight, in the

darkness, in the full peril of treachery, alone. Not afraid of anything that

can happen by the hands of others.

Only afraid of what may happen by

perfidy of our own hands. Going glad-

ly on. Going sorrowfully on. Going

unawed. Tired of expedients, Tired of

apologies. Tired of stops. Tired of retreats. Tired of wages. Tired of

fortunes. Tired of masters and men-

Not taking account of

But keeping the end always in

Seeing the light beyond. Be-

oleally on. Going fearfully on. The

The man in

Willing to be regarded as inopportun

to be kept out of good society.

full glare of ridicule, alone,

ion for help through the church.

mothers who live in the past.

position or professional prestige.

# The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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red as second-class matter at the York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6

In the state of New York, on account ertain provisions of the election laws, the

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring ruled, mortbund organization which bitteriy opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist movement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



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

For Secretary 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. For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. HARLY of Buffalo.

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

23 will be especially designed for campaign purposes. Routine party news and long theoretical articles will be eliminated so far as possible, and the space filled with matter particularly fitted for propaganda among working men who are still strangers to the

## JUST A REMINDER.

movement. This campaign issue should

be widely circulated.

The National Secretary reports that, while contributions to the national campaign fund this year have been larger than ever before, yet the de mands upon his office have been so measurably increased that the work is seriously hampered for lack of funds. One reason for this is that many comrades, engrossed in campaign work in their districts, have neglected for the last mouth or two to pay their dues. This is a state of affair that should not allowed to continue Important as is the work of state com mittees, locals, and district branche the work of the national office is vast ly more important. This is, above all. a national campaign. We should no for a single day allow our nationa office to be short of money. With our anembership of 25,000, we should be ashamed that a matter of a few hundred dollars should stand in the way of our National Secretary availing himself of any of the thousand and one opportunities offering themselve to bring our party principles and the identity of our candidates before the American people. The old parties are not sparing their millions; we canno afford to be behind-hand with our hun tireds. Time is passing all too rapidly Election Day will soon be at hand Now is the time to keep pouring in the

ammunition as fast as it can be used. Let every comrade who is in arrears pay up his dues at once, and let each of us send in one last donation to the national campaign fund-even though it be but a mite. We shall not regret it on the evening of November 8.

#### ANOTHER PRESS CANARD.

The New York papers have again shown their utter lack of common honor by grossly misquoting our comrade, Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, when he spoke at the banquet of the Civic Federation in this city. Vandervelde spoke, of course, in French, and we might attribute the false reports to the ignorance of the reporters, if they did not fit so nicely in the whole system of misrepresentation of the Socialist position adopted by our capitalist press.

Thus the "Times," reports: "Emile Vandervelde, a Deputy of Belgium, who is said to be the most eloquent public speaker of his country, said that as he was a Socialist he was inclined to think that many present would be inclined to regard him as a black sheep. He said he wished to express his great gratitude to President Roosevelt for what he had done in the cause of International peace by his promise to call a new conference at

The Hague. "'Our difference,' said Mr. Vanderveide, is not in principle, but in the application of principle. You are proeeding in such a commendable way to bring about both industrial and inter-national peace that the noble statue which adorns the beautiful harbor of New York may be said to be really typical of your country's purpose and of its accomplishment. If you remain true to your ideals and show the same perpetuating and extending hich you have convinced us is your honest purpose, then may it not be that some day we will have a United States of Europe and at a more distant day a United States of the

As a matter of fact, Comrade Vandervelde made not the slightest reference to President Roosevelt; nor did he speak of the Civic Federation's work at all in the tone indicated by the "Times."

In effect Vandervelde said that he

felt himself somewhat out of place in friend of peace. Socialists were emphatically the friends of peace. But as a Socialist he held that true and lasting industrial peace could be attained only on a basis of justice. There was no middle road; either living labor must possess and control dead capital, or else labor would be bound and gagged by capital. We Socialists declare the class struggle to be unavoidable. We hold, though, that it is not necessary that this struggle should be a bloody or violent one. If it is possible through mediation and arbitration to prevent the outbreak of bloody conflict, so much the better. But this will be possible only if the working class is well organized. If the capitalists were wise, they would, in their own interest, welcome the organization of labor. Before such an organization of the workers existed in Belgium, we had bloodshed in the labor movement Now, being well organized, we can successfully follow the peaceful method of political action. In concluding, it is true that Vandervelde spoke of the Liberty Statue, declaring that it truly typifies the United States, which holds up a high ideal of liberty and peace for all the world. We hope and work for the United States of the

Such was the purport of Comrade Vandervelde's address, and the contrast between this and the capitalist papers' reports is a sufficient indictment of their mendacity.

We may add that, in our opinion, i was unwise of Comrade Yandervelde to attend the Civic Federation's ban quet. A European may be excused. certainly, for failing to realize the cer tainty of misrepresentation in the American press and the consequent injury done to the party here. But a Socialist should always bear in mind that it is not enough that he be conscious of rectitude, that he must also scrupulously avoid any avoidable chance of misunderstanding, consider ing that his action involves, not his own standing alone, but the reputation of all his comrades.

# THE FOLLY OF PASSIVE

A correspondent of one of the city dailies, who seems to be dissatisfied with the candidates of the two great political parties, suggests that as there are hundreds of thousands of voters whose views are similar to his own they should all vote a blank ballot. In this manner he says they will "give proof of their existence," and he "knows no better way" of doing it. "Certainly," he continues, "they won't be listened to if they vote one of the machine tickets.".

Silly as this may seem it has so significance as representing the polit ical impotence generated by a persis tent fastening of attention on the personalities of candidates, and an almost complete ignoring of the general prin ciples they represent, Roosevelt, this writer admits, has some admirable qualities, but in his pension decision he "has assumed the master." This he declares is sufficient to bar him. Parker is also admirable in some respects, but he veted twice for the free silver candidate-'a grave objection which impeaches either his judgment or his patriotism and should rule him out of the presidential chair." There-

fore vote a blank ballot. "Why not?"

One is irresistibly reminded of the story of the donkey who stood undecided between two henps of fodder and remained hungry because he could not make a choice between them.

So far as the donkey with the capitalist mind is concerned, there is in deed little to choose between the fod der heaps respectively labeled Roose velt and Parker. A few indigestible sticks or weeds may be contained in each, but nevertheless both contain nourishment sufficient for the wise capitalist ass who "knoweth his mas ter's crib," and cares little which hired groom fills it.

It is a strange idea indeed that this writer possesses that the way to se cure a hearing is to say nothing through the medium of a blank ballot. He is evidently ignorant of the fact that the politician is prone to take sllence of this sort for consent.

Yet it is this type of man who is generally paraded as the "good citizen," The upright man who regards politics as a matter of conscience instead of interest, and to whom appeal is earnestly made in the capitalist press to "do his duty as a citizen, when a closely contested election leaves the result (and the offices) a matter of doubt. Abstention from political action he regards as a sort of virtue. Its highest development culminates in voting a blank ballot. But like most negative virtues it is based on ignorance-on the failure to see that political action is possible outside the two old political parties. While the vision of the "good man" who abstains from voting is limited to these two which are almost identical in their support of the present system, it is not wonderful that he remains indifferent to both. It is only when a new party enters the field, with principle. directly opposed to those of the old parties, and attracts notice by its growth, that our "good man" will begin to recognize the folly of his suggestion. It is the Socialist movement that will dispel that delusion from his this meeting. Not that he was not a mind-that will educate him to see the idlocy of supposing that results can be obtained through mere inaction expressed in voting blank ballots.

The time is coming when every "good man" of this type "must come to the aid of the party," to use a weil known political phrase. Capitalism when its existence is threatened, must rally to its support those who are yet blind to the danger with which it is confronted, and who would in their ignorance neglect its defence because of their squeamishness regarding - the fitness of candidates. A million Soclafist votes will supply sufficient incentive for this purpose, and forever put an end to the folly of advocating the use of blank ballots as a protest against the personal views of capitalist candidates on minor maters.

## NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

A dispatch from Holyoke, Mass. printed in the Boston "Globe" state that Edward A. Buckland has received the Democratic legislative nomination in that district, being already the can didate of the Socialist Party. The Worker has applied to comrades in Massachusetts for definite information on the matter. Knowing how untrust worthy are the news reports in the capitalist press when touching upon the affairs of the Socialist Party, we ask our readers to withold judgmen If Comrade Buckland has accepted : Democratic endorsement he has beer guilty of a very grave offense against Socialist principles and should be repudiated by the party; if he has not done so, he should be vindicated by a public denial of the report.

The New York "Herald" had an article the other flay reviewing the cam-paign in the West, to which were pre-fixed these two headlines:

ts of Rural Districts Are Better Informed and Cannot be Led Away by Political Bluster."
"Growth of Socialism a Notable

Feature." Perhaps the juxtaposition of thes two statements was accidental. Anylow, we congratulate the "Herald" on its sagacity, conscious or tinconscion Undoubtedly, Socialism gains ground just in proportion as the people become etter informed and as brag and blus ter lose their influence.

Referring to an extract from "Th hich appeared in the issue of July 31 of The Worker, a corre spondent inquires what the writer meant by describing profit as "some

A little thought on the subject must lead to the conclusion that the defini-tion is quite correct. The capitalist profit taker gives nothing in return for the profit he takes that is, he pro duces nothing as an equivalent to its

It is true in many cases that he labors to secure profit, but this a very different thing to laboring to create values. The pirate may perhaps labor hard and strenuously to overtake, at tack, and capture the richly latten mer chantman, the burglar may drill assid uously all aight to open the safe and secure its contents, but this labor has nothing whateve rot do in producing either the cargo of the ship or the con-tents of the safe. The plea of the pi-rate or the burglar that they had labored hard to secure what they were after, has about the same ethical warafter, has about the same ethical warrant as that of the profit-mongers. The
latter, however, has behind it the sanction of legality, and it is this fact alone
that hinders it from being regarded as
of essentially the same nature, as
piracy or burgiary. To the vast majority anything that is legal is "right."

The essence of robbery is the taking
of something by force or fraud, and
readering no equivalent. The labor expended on conducting a fertilis or

as justification for acts that are cla as illegal. With profit, however, it is different. And the capitalist political my invariably justifies profit by disguising it under such terms as th "reward of abstinence" or

Space forbids us entering into a lengthy explanation of the process by which the capitalist secures profit. W recommend our correspondent there fore to secure a copy of Marx' "Capl tal" and read carefully the chapter en-titled "The Labor Process," paying special attention to the illustration given therein of the cotton spinner who con verts ten pounds of cotton into yarn. This covers the entire ground, and shows by a logical analysis that has never been refuted, that the profit of sion of the labor process beyond the time that the worker produces his own wages and replaces the wear and tear of the machinery he operates. In other words, profit is the result of the unpaid labor of the working class. Mary in his analysis, calls it "surplus value."

This "something for nothing" is what the laborer gives the capitalist. Whethcr it be called "surplus value," "profit" or "capital" makes little difference. It stili remains unpaid labor—"something for nothing," as our correspondent characterized it.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

This Waek's Circulation Statement With Some Remarks on Nine Weeks'

Progress. It is now nine weeks since we laid before our readers a full and frank statement of the finacial condition and the needs of The Worker and appealed to them to bestir themselves to put the paper on a solid basis by increasing its circulation. The response to this aping. There has been an almost unin terrupted growth, from week to week, both in the total paid circulation and in the number of individual subscribers—the former being increased by about one-eighth. An increase in the bundle circulation was, of course, to be expected in campaign time; and we do not shut our eyes to the fact that a falling off in this respect is to be looked for after election. It is upon the individual subscriptions that the paper must chiefly depend, and it is the steady, although slower, increase this list during these nine weeks that especially encourages us. At the present rate of progress, it will still take a year or more of such work to put the naner on a self-supporting basis. We self-supporting basis. ope and believe that the work will be kept up. In urging the friends of The Worker

to try especially to add to its list of in dividual subscribers, we have in mind, not only the maintenance of the paper, but the service which it can do to the cause. During this campaign we are doing a vast deal of merely preparatory work, giving to large numbers of men some elementary instruction in Socialism, but nothing more. After election we can no longer hold our hundreds of street meetings or distribute our hundreds of thousands of leaf-lets. Our big Socialist primary school have to be closed for some nonths. The time will then have com for us to turn the same energy to another kind of work-to completing the Socialist education of as many of these kindergarten pupils as we can reach. Of the myriads who will cast their first socialist votes next month, very few will yet be class-conscious Socialists well enough grounded in the principle f our philosopsy to realize the need of continued activity on their part or to resist the wiles of the political misaders who will at once set to work to undo what we in our campaign have done. If the Socialist Party polis even s many as five or six hundred thou-and votes this fall, we may be sure that a great effort will be made by capitalist agencies to draw our re-cruits away from the straight road of socialism into the by-paths of a revamped Populism, a new Radical De-mocracy, a confused and compromis-ing Labor party, or some other aimess and futile diversion. The only way for us to counteract these efforts, dur-ing the months when open air meetings and other campaign activities are impracticable, is to do much more thorough and systematic educational work among the smaller number of people whom we shall then be able to reach. For this purpo se the wide circulation of our weekly press is absolutely necessary. If one-tenth of our new voters subscribe for party papers, so that, between now and next camso that, between now and next cam-paign, they will get every week the ews of the party's work at home and abroad, Socialist comment upon cur-rent events, and discussions of eco-nomic and political principles, we may be confident that through them we shall be able to checkmate the atof capitalist misleaders and trengthen our party organization and ncrease the number of class-conscion-Socialists proportionately with the in-crease of the Socialist vote. In a word, nothing serves so well to keep a close connection and a good understanding between the party organization and the mass of unorganized Socialist voters as the wide circulation of the party press. It is for this reason, above all, that we urge upon our com-rades to lose no opportunity during the three remaining weeks of the cam paign, at public meetings, in hor house canvassing or in personal con-versation, to get new individual subscriptions for The Worker. You can reach men how whom you might not have another chance to meet for six months; and by getting them to subscribe now, you can keep in touch with gh the whole winter Let us, by all means, have two or thre

nd new names on the subscrip tion list of The Worker before the The report of circulation for the last

Bundles ... 905
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and at retail ... 2,439 1.740

15,270

dicants. Going gladly on. Going sor-rowfully on. Not taking account of the reasons for delay. Not taking acall the interests and discounts count of the reasons for hurry. Just going steadily on. Not taking of faith. Not taking secount for the new regime." We are trained for the pext remove. We want fidelity. Just going steadily on. Doto go on. To pass into the larger life. To get rid of the few beautiful lives ing what we can to make the process of the saved and transfigure the many hard. ngly lives of the damned want to settle the question for yond all the profits and perquisites seeing the light. Beyond all the man good. To prove to men that man is worth while. To prove to injustice agers of men and the men managed, that justice is worth while. To prove to the hovels that the homes are worth seeing the light. Beyond all proprie tors and all laborers, seeing the light. Beyond all treason, the treason of men while. To prove to economic disease that economic health is worth while who rob and the treason of the robbed To prove to profit and loss that the commune is worth while. To prove to to themselves, seeing the light. Beall the beauty of the elect, beyond all the classes that the class is worth while. To prove to greed that gener-osity is worth while. To prove to the aristocracy that the democracy is worth while. To prove to the life of the glare of privilege and favor, seeing the light. Beyond all the starvation of the poor, beyond all the squalor of

> who want to settle the question for cialists enrolled in the party and paying regular dues, and one of us, Comrad Cabrini, here present, represents 300,000 or who-a phenomen unique in the whole world in its grand proportions-have organized themselves and given their adhesio to the party from which the light of th Socialist ideal has reached them in the shadows of their age-long material and

the cities, beyond all the monotony of

the farms, beyond all impecuniosity and all plenty, seeing the light. See-ing the light. Going forever forward.

seeing the light. Some of us, seeing

the light. Some of us, seeing the light,

noral slavery.
Our party was united and harmonious fo long time. It came out only stronger and more compact from the general dissolution of 1894, from the exception laws, the mar-tial rule, the inilitary tribunals which had twice undertaken to destroy it.

But after the conclusion of the obstruc-ionist fight in defense of the elementary iberties menaced by the ministry, on fraction thought to continue the momentar alliance which on that occasion the part had made with the Radicals, the Repubcans, and even the Liberals. The other selves definitely, in order to continue our autonomous and fruitful work of exclusive-ly Socialist action. Such action could not go on in the midst of confusion and sy had been in question are respected by th government only where the proletariat is its political and economic organization i strong and bold. So, while a fraction too the other road, we remained faithful to the old tactics.

Thus we gave battle to the coverime in the matter of the navy-a fetish which no one else had dared to touch-and we have forced the government to grant an in vestigation, which will certainly be without conclusion, but which, before our campaign, it had obstinately refused. That is not all. It was we Socialists who

sia, prevented the Tsar from putting his foot on Italian soil.

in the municipalities. There, aside from ordinary administrative action, we do also Socialist and revolutionary work when th authorities annul our propositions and de cisions; by means of general resigna-tions, setting popular sovereignty, expresses tion to governmental authority, we deve

sation to governmental nutnority, we develop popular education and independent spirit, and we very often compel the authorities
to submit to the popular will.\*

Only a few months ago, at Mantus, the
Socialist Party won a complete majority,
it triumphed in a fight, not against this or
that fraction of the bourgeoisie, but against eactionary to the most radical. And now in that council, all our represe

at Amsterdam in support of the Dres-den Resolution: "It may be explained that in Italy, as I Jaurès has spoken of Italy, of the collaboration of classes which has been mapped out tifere, and of the formation of a strong

formists and revolutionists, transigeants and intransigeants, work together harmo THE QUESTION FOR GOOD.

iously in the common task.

At present, on the one hand, the reform program of the Liberal ministry has gone into bankruptcy; and, on the other, the Radical party which recently constituted itself in a congress at Rome, has not the corresponding roots in the country and has set forth a proposed program which amounts to nothing less than the abandonment of its campaign against the military and other wasteful expenses of the govern-ment, so that even Comrade Turati [leader of the reformists in our ranks in Italy.— Ed.] has had to turn upon it his biting

Here is convincing evidence-against the firmations just now made by Comrade Jaures, and notwithstanding the good intentions of the Radical leaders—of the in-ability of any party except the international Socialist Party to free the proletariat from its miserable lot. Now, under these conditions, I believ

at the two fractions of our party in Italy can, for the sake of harmony in opposition ement actual unity.

These quotations may be supple an article written by Karl Kautsky since the Amsterdam Congress

In monarchical countries-and it is espe cially true in proportion as the monarchy is more absolute, and in Russia, therefore, most of all—the proletarist is often obliged to concentrate all its forces on the struggle against the government. If it succeed fight, but only at the beginning of a new and more intense phase of the class struggle. If, on the other hand, in a bourgeoi republic, it succeeds in overthrowing the existing political power, it thereby wins fects its political expropriation, and as

sures its economic expropriation.

Hence the great importance of the republic for the proletariat. But for this same reason also, in a republic, the class enscionaness and class batted of the hour geoisic as against the projetariat are more developed and the bourgeoisic is proportion ately more free from scruples in its choice of methods for its struggle with the work-ing class, either of brutal repression or of ruse, duperle and corruption,

Thus, highly as we value the republic even the bourgeois republic, important as it seems to us for the proletarian struggle for emancipation, this ought not to blind us to the hostility toward the w class which necessarily manifests itself in all bourgeois policy and in the government of every bourgeois republic. It is just here that we distinguish ourselves from the bourgeois democracy, which attributes to republican forms a mysterious efficacy for the eliminating of class antagonisms and which imagines that the republican bourgeofsie has a greater tendency to favor the emancipation of the working class than bes

Applying this theory to the practise of the revolutionary and the reformist wings of the Socialist movement in France to-day, Comrade Bracke of the Guesdist party replies in a recent num-ber of "Le Socialiste" to the arguments of the Jauresist Orry:

Comrade Orry declares that if the So latists were to leave the ministerial "bloc e. the coalition majority in the Chamber pledged to the support of the Combes ministry.—Ed.] there would be an end of the reforms, of the workingmen's insurance, of the separation of church and state, and of all the other cantiful promises which the Jauresists put to the account of the government just as if they were accomplished facts.

Bu. surely to be a party of opposition to

the bourgeois state does not mean to vote against everything that a ministry pro

evolutionary Socialists have refused their rote to an act of disestablishment,

A more or less democratic or radical ministry is, on the contrary, sure of Socialist support every time that it proposes even support every time that it proposes even the slightest amelioration of the workers' conditions, or any lots of republican "ac-tion." It does not have to buy these votes, as it must, it seems, in the "bloc." They belong to it in such a way that it can count upon them with full confidence

It is precisely by exercising its pressure from outside that the Socialist Party can and ought to compel the bourgeoisie, willingly or unwillingly, to grant all that can spoken of as reforms,

#### FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONS.

Attitude of the Socialist Party of with That of the Socialist Party of the United States.

PARIS, Sept. 12.-It may interest the American comrades to be informed that, whatever impressions to the contrary have been given out by interest persons, the trade-union policy of Socialist Party of France—the Guesdist or "orthodox" wing of the movement—is identical with that of the Socialist Party of the United States, as distinguished from the atti-tude of the S. L. P. I had an interview with Jules Guesde upon this sub-ject just before leaving Amsterdam; and have spoken of it since then with Paul Lafargue and others, all of whom give the same account.

is far from being so strong, absolutely or relatively, numerically or in effect tiveness of organization, as in United States-or, for that matter, as in Great Britain or in Germany. Perhaps this may be attributed partly to s this may be attributed particles of national character. We all heard of the "volatile" nave all heard of the "volatile" Frenchman, the "mercurial" Gaul, and Mr. Dooley has given us a lively ac-count of these "tumultuous" people, who are always starting out, in a happy-go-lucky way, to "abase" somethin or other, and forgetting it for some new interest before they get it "abased." There is something in this view. But like all generalizations about national character, the theory of trade-union organization here is rather to be found, no doubt, in the fact that France is a country of peas-ant proprietorship, small production, and retail trade, rather than of great industry on the German, British, or American plan and scale. Freuch trade unionism is, on the

sole, still young—younger than politi-Socialism. This is true also, of ree, in Germany, while the reverse

is the case in Great Britain and the United States. German trade union-ism, younger than the Social Democ-racy, and growing up like it under the conditions of great ladustrial capitalism, is strong and is also per British and American trade unionism, much older than the parties in those countries, but growing up also in a typical capitalist milleu, is strong in numbers and is well organized, but is only recently and slowly developin accepting Socialist ideas. In French trade unions the "pure and simple" clement is much more in evi dence than in Germany, and the An-archist tendency is stronger than in any of the three other countries named. This is probably due in parto a feeling of disgust or discourage-ment with the eternal divisions and dissensions in the Socialist movement here-which in turn reflect the could tions of a country whose political and social revolutionary tendencies have outrun its industrial development, a country where, for historical reasons, the ideal expression of the class strug-gle has gone ahead of its economic

In the industrial region of the North, where class-conscious Socialism has its strongholds, such as Lille and Rou baix, the region which we may ex-pect ultimately to be the best field for the French labor movement also in its economic aspect, trade unionism in the strict sense of the term is not yet well developed. The miners of the North constitute an exception; but, on the other hand, the miners have not yet ome well into the Socialist movement their organization is rather of the pure-and-simple and trade-autonomist type—so much of the latter, that it is not affiliated with the General Confederation of Labor. Among the textile operatives and other city workers of the North, while the labor movement is vigorous and aggressive and is politically clear, its political and economic phases are not yet well differentiated

Under the conditions that I have here imperfectly sketched, it may well be imagined that a rigidly revolution ary and proletarian Socialist party. such as that identified with the name of Guesde, would have innumerable difficulties in its relation with trade unionism, would need almost infinite to take the attitude which the S. L. P. in America has taken and which small minority in our own party still advocates—to see only the faults of the unions, to regard them as useless or even as an obstacle to progress, and to antagonize in trying either to ignore or forcibly to control them. This the Socialist Party of France has not done:

least of all does it do so to-day.

Our comrades well recognize that the unions are to a very great extent hostile to them-either through pure-and-simpledom or through Annrchist tendencies or both. They recognize perfeetly, too, that many of the union leaders are reactionary or even cor-rupt; for the "labor fakir," like the dle boss" in politics, may not be so highly developed nor so common here as in the United States, but he exists. Yet they do not condemn th union nor despair of it.

To my inquiries Guesde responded that our comrades do not expect nor desire the unions as such to go into politics, any more than that the party as such should undertake trade-union-at action; they hold to the desirability of separate organization for the two lines of proletarian activity. They hold that Socialist workingmen ought to be unionists, and good unionists, even though the leaders and the majority of the rank and file in the unns are not Socialists. The recent national congress of the Guesdists at Lille distinctly affirmed this policy of

"boring from within." The printers' organization is notably out of sympathy with the Socialist movement. Lafargue, on being asked whether the comrades would approve of the formation of a rival union by Socialist printers, replied with an em-phatic negative and added that, on the contrary, when the printers' union is on strike. Socialists must consider it a duty to help it.

An interesting feature of trade un ionism here is the organization of the wage-workers in government indus-tries. The manufacture of tobacco and cigars is a state monopoly in France About 20,000 cigarmakers are employed in the state factories, all but 3,000 of them being women. Of these, 18,000 belong to the union. They have several times gone on strike, have shown victorious, materially improving their conditions. More than once the gov-France Towards the Unions Identical ernment has wished to get a penal law ployees, but it has never dared to force

> The "general strike" propaganda in France, of which I have given somaccount in earlier letters, is strongest in the South—especially in Marseilles and weakest in the North, the factory district. While the Allemanists, the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party, who lay great stress on this idea with-out abandoning the method of political action, cannot fairly be described as Anarchists, the support of the general strike plan comes very largely from the Anarchist elements—from those elements, it may be remarked, which do the least and care the solid proletarian organization and eff cipline. But it must be added that the phrase "general strike," as commonly used by its advocates, is very ambigu ous; sometimes it means nothing more than our "sympathetic" strike; sometimes it means an extended strike as distinguished from one confined to the establishment or to the special branch of industry directly concerned in the grievances; sometimes it mests the po-litical strike, which is a radically different thing; but especially here in France these meanings are not clearly distinguished-a confusion which may be due to the still rather incheate con-dition of the trade-union movement. In the first and second meanings of the term, the "general strike" is hardly a question any more in the United States; spite of all over-cautious objectors, the sympathetic strike is well established as a legitimate method of action; spite of conservatism and jeal-ous prejudices, "industrial" organization" is steadily gaining as against "trade autonomy "trade autonomy." Whether in the third sense it will ever become a question for us, whether we shall have to depend ou, the strike as a weapon against reactionary legislation or governmental lawlessness, remains to be

# PARTY NEWS.

The first issue of the Socialist Party bulletin has been sent out from na-tional headquarters either direct to locals or through the state secretarie Each local secretary should see that he gets his share for the local mem-bers. The builetta contains a lot of information of value to party mem-

The reports from all the speakers travelling under the direction of th national headquarters are of the most encouraging nature. This holds good no matter what part of the country the particular speaker may be in. There is no apathy in the Socialist campaign.

The October issue of the party's official bulletin will contain a complete

list of electoral and state tickets. Party locals should take action le nig to the placing of watchers at each polling place on Election Day, Nov. 8. Reliable comrades should be selecte and these who can stay on the ground all day and then watch the counting of the vote at night. An increase in the Socialist vote is generally conced

3nd experience shows that the old-party backs who will have the countng in charge will not hesitate to defraud if the chance is given them. At least one comrade should have charge least one comrade should have charge over each polling place, and must be prepared to firmly uphold the party's rights, and other comrades should be present to back him up if necessary.

quarters caused one of the overworked Chicago postal clerks to exclaim the other day: "You Socialists must be expecting to elect Debs President!"

The campaign lithographs of Debs and Hanford are going fast." Comrades say they have succeeded in in-teresting workers in the party through these posters whom it was impossible to interest before. Every local should have some before the campaign closes. NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign

Fund since last report: Regular contributions: F. H. Ham-mond, Millers Falls, Mass., \$5; Martin Eggen, Huron, S. D., \$1.25; George Knott, Chicopee, Kans., \$7.10; R. E. Brakey, Ventura, Cal., \$2; F. G. Buskul, Kingsley, Ore., \$21 Michael Carmon, Rambler, Wyo., \$10.27; Wm. B. Miner, Adams, Mass., \$3.50; Edwin A. Brenholtz, Turnersville; Tex., \$4; A. Brenholtz, Turnersville, Tex., \$1 Barteau, Chicago, Ill., \$20; G.W. Bone man, Los Angeles, Cal., \$1; E. W. Barnes, North Cowder, Orc., \$1; Jos. D. Cannon, Brisbee, Ark., \$3; R. J. Druthill, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2.50; Jos. V. McCarthy, Pittsburg, Pa., \$2.50; Radu Tattu, treasurer of Roumanian Educa-tional Society of New York City, \$15; H. Votel, 216 W. Eleventh street, Covington, Ky., \$1; Paul Blechschmidt, West Hoboken, N. J., List No. 1604, \$7; K., \$10; Chas. Felger, Canton, O., List No. 529, \$14; Milton Evans, Soda Springs, Ida., \$1.70; E. A. Byrne, Mildred, Tex., \$5.75; E. M. Plumb, St. Joseph, Mich., \$2; Julius Bernard, Stevensville, Mont., \$1; Peter Ronan, Stevensville, Mont., \$1: Frank Ander son, Stevensville, Mont., \$1; Ed. Burns Stevensville, Mont., \$1; Oliver Chase Stevensville, Mont., 50c.: Roxbury So cinlist Club, Roxbury, Mass., \$2; J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux, Ln., \$2; Francis Marshall Elliott, San Diego, Cal., \$4; Isadore Bernstein, Washington, D. C. 25c.; L. Rivet, 31st Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill., 15c.; Jos. V. Paces, Chicago, Ill., for Local Mt. Pleasant, Pa., \$1; 'Appeal to Reason," for Sam C. Yan-Keeler, Cal., \$1; Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Evergreen, L. I., N. Y., \$10; P. Hollenbeck, Bakersfield, Cal., \$1.75; L. D. Rese, Two Harbors, Minn., \$5; H. Schneck, Middletown, Conn., List 2941, \$3; Fred Dyman, Denio, Ore., List No. 1331, \$24.50; M.

lar contributions, \$1,994.29. Half-Day's Pay Fund;—Frederick G. Strickland, Indiana lists, \$5.20; John A. C. Menton, Michigan lists, \$1435; E. H. Thomas, Wisconsin lists, \$1.25; W. H. Smith, Montana lists, \$8; Frank Burnett, Tuolumne, Cal., \$1; C. Lenk, on account Massachusetts lists, \$14.10; T. E. Palmer, Missouri lists, \$7.95; previously acknowledged, \$2,906.45; total on half-day's wages fund, \$2,958.90.

A." Bellingham, Wash, \$5; previously

acknowledged, \$1,783.57; total on regi

## CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

Dates for national campaign speakers travelling under the direction of national headquarters for the week ending Oct, 15 are arranged as fellows

Fugene V. Debs: Oct. 9, Omaha, Neb.; Oct. 10, Des Moines, In.; Oct. 11, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oct. 12, St. Paul. Minn.; Oct. 13, Dubuque, Ia.; Oct. 14, Rock Island, Ill.

Ben Hanford: Oct. 9, Indianapolis, Ind.; Oct. 10, en route; Oct. 11, Sagiraw. Mich.: Oct. 12 en route: Oct. 13. Huntington, Ind.; Oct. 14, Peoria, III.; Panklin H. Wentworth: Oct. 9, Cin-

cinnati, O.; Oct. 10, en route; Oct. 11, McMechen, W. Va.

James F. Carey closes his work in Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 9, under the goes back to Massachusetts to close direction of national headquarters and

John Spargo: Oct. 9, Minneapolis Minn.; Oct. 10, Milwaukee, Wis.; Oct.

11-15, Chicago, Ill.
John W. Brown: Oct. 9-15, Milwaukee, Wis. Comrade Brown goes to New York state for the close of the campaign after his Milwankee engage

M. W. Wilkins is under the direction of the state secretary of Massachu-

The continued illness of Charles G. Towner made it impossible for him to Towner made it impossible for him to fill the dates arranged for him in Ia-diana, and Mrs. Gertrude Breslaw Hunt has been engaged to take his place. Mrs. Hunt speaks as follows: Oct. 9-13, Knox, Ind.; Oct. 14 and

25, South Bend, Ind. John M. Ray: Oct. 9. Mermenton, La.; Oct. 10 and 11, Jennings, La.; Oct. 12. Lake Charles, La.; Oct. 13. Shreve port, La.; Oct. 14 and 15, Longstree

Ida Crouch Hazlett: Oct. 9-12.

Allegheny County, Pa.; Oct. 13, Mill-vale, Pa.; Oct. 14, Leechburg, Pa.; Oct.

at Yankton, S. Dak., Oct. 7. Enough until election day. Dates are arrang ed as follows: Oct. 8-10, Platte S. Dak.; Oct. 11, en route; Oct. 12. Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Oct. 13, en route; Oct. 14-16, Aberdeen, S. Dak. Geo. H. Goebel, after filling a num-

ber of dates in Wyoming and Nebras-ka, will work home to New Jersey as follows: Oct. 8, Peoria, Ill.; Oct. 10 Ridgeville, Ill.; Oct. 11, South Bend, Ind.; Oct. 12, Fremont, O.; Oct. 13, Ashtabula, O.; Oct. 14, New Castle, Pa.; Oct. 15, Butler, Pa. Dan A. White closed his work in

Milwaukee, Sept. 30, and spoke en route east at Cincinanti, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.: As. tabula, O.; and Erie, Pa., beginning his work in western New York, Oct. S.

Chas. Pergler, Bohemian Organizer Oct. 9-11, New York City; Oct. 12, en route; Oct. 13, Allegheny, Pa.; Oct. 14-16. Cleveland, O.

Teofilo Petriella of Newark, N. J., Italian speaker, began his work in Chicare with three meetings, Oct. 5, 6 and 7. Further dates are arranged as follows: Oct. 8, Chicago Heights, Ill., Oct. 9, Jollet, Ill.; Oct. 10, Streator, Ill.; Oct. 11, Oglesby, Ill.; Oct. 12-15. Spring Valley, Ill. The prices for Simons' leaflet, "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?"

issued from the national headquarters. were incorrectly given in the last issue of The Worker. It is sold by the Na tional Secretary at 500 for 75 cents 1.000 to 5.000, at \$1.25 per thousand and 5,000 and upwards, \$1.15 per thou-sand, a figure considerably lower than that given by mistake. A New York edition of this leadet, with the name Social Democratic Party has been published by Local New York and carf be had from Organizer Solomon at \$1 per thousand. A. W. Mance's leaflet, You Know What Socialism Is?" has also been published by the national of fice and is for sale at the same price as the Simons' leaflet.

#### Now Jersey.

The Thursday evening meetings in front of the postoffice in Newark are more successful than ever. Comrade Lee speaks this week. Large quantities of literature are distributed and subscriptions taken for party papers.

A central branch for English-speak ing comrades in Paterson was estab-lished on Sept. 19. There were nine wage slaves who formed it. Comrade Gregory was elected financial secre tary; Comrade De Yonker, treasurer and Comrade Ullmann, secretary. This branch meets every Monday evening in Helvetia Hall. The first Monday in the month will be a business meeting while the others will be for discussion and education on Socialism. At the second meeting five new members

Comrade Wilkins of California spoke on Sept. 23 to an audience of abou eight hundred people. It was a cold night, but Comrade Wilkins warmed up the crowd. It was one of the best open-air meetings ever held in Pater son. A collection brought in \$3.97.

Friday last, Comrade Kearns addressed the regular open air meeting. At 10 o'clock the audience numbered full one thousand. Hundreds of pa-pers and leaflets were distributed and many copies of Ben Hanford's "The Labor War in Colorado" were sold. Every Sunday at 2:30 p. m., until the Sunday before election, there will be a free lecture on Socialism in Helvetia Hall. Everybody should attend.

The State Campaign Committee is pretty certain now that Comrade Goebel will start on his tour of New Jer sey on Oct. 23. The following list of cities where he will speak comprises the largest in the state, and is put forth tentatively by the committe subject to alteration: Paterson, Oct. 23; Elizabeth, Oct. 24; Newark, Oct. 25; Dover, Oct. 26; Phillipsburg, Oct. 27; Perth Amboy, Oct. 28; Vineland, Oct. 29; Atlantic City, Oct. 31; Bridge ton or Millville, Nov. 1; Salem, Nov. 2; Camden, Nov. 3; Burlington, Nov. 4; Trenton, Nov. 5; Hoboken, Nov. 6; Jer-Klemmer, for Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 37, Springfield, Mass. \$15; Chas. S. Wallace, Station sey City, Nov. 7. The date at Newark is awaiting the action of the Debs Meeting Committee, The meeting at Paterson will be on Sunday afternoon The evening may be filled in with some place conveniently situated. These meetings should be arranged for on a large scale. Comrade Goebel has the faculty of arousing press comment by interviews with editors and prepar-ed press notices. He should have all the time needed to give his message, which will take him at least an hour and a half. The New Jersey com strive to give him the op portunity of facing at least as large

audiences as he has been doing in the past four months. W. E. Belbin, at work getting signatures in Ocean County, reports grati fying progress. The work of securing local county nominations in Warren, Sussex, Salem, Monmouth, Middlesex, and Burlington Counties is going of well. A halt seems to have been called in Cape May County, but it is hoped that the comrades there will only be aroused to greater exertions by the difficulties encountered.

Branches were organized during the week at Perth Amboy and Red Bank through the efforts of Comrade Killen-

If Allegheny County has not recently figured in the news columns of The Worker it is not because there is "nothing doing" there. The commade have been working hard all summer. Since July 1 half a dozen open-air meetings have been held each week. A great deal of literature has bee distributed, including 10,000 copies of the Debs edition of the "Appeal" an several hundred copies of The Worker. A large number of pamphlets hav been sold. On Sept. 22 Allegheny Ha was crowded with people eager to hear Franklin H. Wentworth. The speaker analyzed and exposed capitalism to perfection, but some complained that he did not tell them positively what Socialism<sup>o</sup> is, Other speakers must complete the work. Comrade Brown complete the work. Comrade Brown as follows:
ct. 14 and
deressed several very successful meetings hast week. Ida Crouch Hazlett will work in the county for a week, beginning Oct. 7 at Millyale. On Sunday. 2:30 p. m., she will speak in Perry Hall, First and James streets.
Allegheny, and on Tuesday evening at McKees Rocks. Eugene V. Debs will
Oct. 9-12, 13, Millg. Fa.; Oct.

12, ShreveLongstreet, Milly speak on Oct. 22 in Old City Hall, Pittsburg, the largest hall in the county. Dates are being arranged alse for Spargo and others. A week ago Commanded Work work in the county for a week, beginning Oct. 7 at Millyale. On Sunday. 2:30 p. m., she will speak in Perry Hall, First and James streets.
Allegheny, and on Tuesday evening at McKees Rocks. Eugene V. Debs will
Oct. 9-12, Dates are being arranged alse for Spargo and others. A week ago Commanded Texture of the State Quorum in Kings County and a candidate for State Quorum in Kings County and a candidate for State Quorum in Kings County.

en members at McKees Rocks, and rolled since. One of them sold eighty copies of Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" in the shop where he works. Last Tuesday a local was organized in Sharpsburg, with five charter mem-bers and more to follow.

"Standing room only" was the word at the door when Ben Hanford spoke in Philadelphia, Sept. 28. The Labor Lyceum was crowded to the doors and people were still coming at 9:30 to hear some part of the Vice-Presidential candidate's talk. Hanford had the crowd with him from the moment he started. There was a round of applause for every minute he spoke. And the reception tendered Hanford did not at all gratify the capitalist dailies. Two papers were represented at the reporter's fables, but neither story handed in by the reporters ever found its way into print. So ill pleased were these organs of capitalism that one de clined to even mention the meeting, while the other did worse—it said Ben Hanford was the candidate of another party having a similar name. This is an old trick of this shrewd organ. On every sent in the hall was a copy of The Worker, and an advertisement for the Debs meeting and placards for the Debs meeting were in consp places about the hall, and yet this p paper could not remember that Han-ford was the candidate of the Socialist Party for Vice-President! Com rades wrote to the paper telling it of the "error," but of course correction was never made.

The Democrats seem to be "up to suuff" hereabouts. Aroused by the snuff" hereabouts. Aroused by the thorough agitation for Socialism carried on among the Jews by the "Jew-ish Branch," the Democrats will name Jewish politicians for the minor graft jobs instead of Gentiles, say the papers. One further course is open to them; to support a fake Socialist Party, and then they give up the ghost. The Jews are not the kind to be "fooled all of the time." They know their interests are with Debs and Hanford, all political tricks to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### Massachusetts.

George E. Littlefield was in the strike-stricken city of Fall River three days last week and spoke Wednesday evening to a fair street meeting, and on Friday evening in Weavers' Hall to a large audience. During his stay he met a number of the capitalist mill directors, as a clergyman, and learned personally that the strikers were up against the economic condi-tions of the South, where wages are reckoned in cents instead of dollars Many strikers are living on \$1.50 to \$2 a week and a cold snap would mean extreme suffering and misery. Comrade Littlefield also met Richard Golden, leader of the textile strikers, and after a pleasant chat felt that he realixed that the final solution of all labor troubles was in Socialism. The club here is in a strong and efficient condition. A run down to New Bedford revealed to Comrade Littlefield that socialism is flourishing there in both the English and German branches. At Fairhaven, just across from New Bedford, he found that H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, had just given a million dollar church to his denomi-nation. Of course, Comrade Littlefield refused to preach Socialism from its pulpit, calling the magnificent edifice a "den of the robbers." It was quite a contrast to the scene of 1,200 little children waiting at noon in Fall River for free soup. Doubtless the strains of "Bedelia" rising from 1,200 infant voices, merry with the prospect of free soup, was as acceptable a hymn to th Father of souls, writes Comrade Lit-tlefield, as the choir music of the "Robber Church."

The Boston Socialist Club of the 7th, 9th and 12th-Wards holds public dis-cussions every Sunday at 8 p. m. in Homestend Hall, 724 Washington street, On Oct. 9, George G. Hall will speak on "The Industrial Development of the United States."

## New York State.

Comrade Pendergast, our candidat for Governor, has broken down under the strain of campaign work and has been obliged to return to his home in been obliged to return to his home in Watertown to rest for an indefinite period. Comrade Pendergast has been on the road continuously for thre-months, speaking in many unorganize places where he had to arrange his own meetings. The work was so trying that he has found it necessary cease. Chas. R. Bach, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will take his ce on the road until he r

John C. Chase spoke in Hornellsville Tuesday night to an audience of three hundred people. This was the best So cialist meeting ever held in Hornells. ville. The comrades there were given new life and are very anxious to have several other speakers during the cam paigu.

## STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met on Tues The State Committee met on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 64 E. Fourth street, H. L. Slobodin acted as chairman, Present were Slobodin, Solomon, Phillips, and Neppel of New York County, and Peters of Kings. This being the last meeting of the old State Committee, Emil Neppel, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, presented a full financial Secretary. and Treasurer, presented a full finan-cial report, which was referred to the auditing committee. Before adjourn-ing, the State Committee passed a resolution of thanks to Comrades Slobodin and Neppel for their services as offi-cers of the State Committee and order-ed it spread on the minutes and published in The Worker. The old State Committee then adjourned sine die.

John C. Chase called the new State Committee to order and Comrade Slo-bodin was elected temporary chair-man. The following credentials were presented:

New York County: For members of the State Quorum-H. L. Slobodin, J. C. Chase, M. M. Bartholomew, and I. Phillips; for delegate to the State Committee, U. Solomon.

Kings County: For members of the State Quorum-W. Atkinson, G. M. Marr, and William Koenig; for dele-

members of the State Quorum and the Kings County on the ground of irregu-larity of the election. Comrade Ger-ber's contention is that the election was unconstitutional, as it was not made by a referendum vote. He makes his assertion on the ground that his branch as well as two other branches and hope to have a good meeting.
From Syracuse, reporting that Han-ford spoke there before a very enthu-

did not get any ballots to vote on. He claims that the vote, if any was cast, was so small that if his branch had received ballots he would have received enough votes to change completely the results of the election. Warren Atkinson, Organizer of Kings County, stated in reply that he sent out baland try to "stir up things."

From Uffen, ordering literature and enclosing check for \$5.50 on state campaign lists.

From Watertown, accepting a date for the state. and try to "stir up things." lots to all branches; that Sept. 21 was set as the date for the close of the vote; and that up to that day only other speakers to be toured by the State Committee.

that the vote was regularly taken, and that the members to whom credentials were given were duly elected to the State Quorum.

After some discussion, the State Committee decided that the uncontest-ed members be seated, and that the From Yonkers, asking for a date for contested members be provisionally scated, the State Secretary being in-structed to communicate with Kings

es, and such other evidences possess hearing upon the question.

The State Committee then decided to proceed with the election of the offi-cers of the State Committee for the ensuing term, which resulted as follows: State Secretary, J. C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth street, New York: Recording Secretary, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New York; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, M. M. Bartholomew, 32 Nassau street, New York.

County Committée, requesting a tabu

lated statement of the vote by branch-

about ten branches reported their vote.

The Kings County Committee decided

Communication were read: From Albany, bearing upon the condition of the Socal there and the opportunities for Socialist propaganda; there is a very good field in Albany County, and if the State Committee would assist them by way of sending n few good speakers, much good could be accomplished; decided that Dan A. White be sent to Albany for one meet-

ing without charge to Local Albany. From the Italian weekly "Avanti" offering a special edition for agitation among Italians, at the rate of \$15 per

thousand copies.

From Addison, a letter from a sympathizer, ordering literature and giv ing encouraging reports about the prospects in that city.

From Auburn, from a sympathizer

asking for information as to the advisability of organizing a local there From the "Appeal to Reason," stat-ing that they have sent to the State Committee for free distribution 5.000 copies of the Issue containing Sinclair's article, "You Have Lost the Strike." From Berlin, N. Y., from a sympa-thizer asking for information as to

joining the party as a member-at-

From Bradford Pa requesting the State Committee to send Comrade, Pendergast for one day to Bradford, as this town is only seven miles acros the state line from where Cor Pendergast is booked to speak.

From Buffalo, requesting the State Committee to rectify the error made by the editor of The Worker in mix-ing up the name of Debbs with Debs. Local Buffalo reporting that they can not use Dobbs, not Debs, as it appear ed in The Worker; all arrangeme for the Debs meeting made and go success expected; also accepting a date for Dan A. White, and ordering liter-

From Catskill, with check for \$2.25 for literature. From Corning, accepting a date for Pendergast and inquiring whether the State Committee will send out any Italian or Hungarian speaker during

the campaign. From Fost Edward, ordering litera-ture and asking the State Committee that, considering the precarious financial condition of the local, one or two speakers be sent there without charge.

From Gloversville, asking for a speaker for mass meeting to be held

in the latter part of October; Pender

gast spoke there and had a very good From Glens Falls, ordering literature; held convention and nominated E. A. Collins for Assembly; will try to organize a local in South Glens Falls. From Jamestown, inquiring into the possibilities of the State Committee sending out Comrade E.J. Squire to agitate in their vicinity; have collected \$7 on the half-day's wage list and have ordered literature; comrades are all

From Kings County, with check for \$43.75 for literature and \$1 for the state fund, also requesting the State Committee to assign Comrades White

giving information about local condi-

and Brown for one meeting. From New York, with check for \$50 on account of campaign lists. From New Rochelle, reporting Com

meeting: the Salvation Army started their meeting on the op-posite corner, but for \$1 they sold out to the Socialists and left the corner; would like to have White and Brown for one meeting and also if possible Comrade Wanhope.

From Port Jervis, with application ter granted.

From Rome, reporting a successful neeting with Pendergast as speaker; about six hundred people present. From Queens County, requesting that Comrade Pendergast be sent there for three days.
From Peekskill, with check for \$5.20

From Palmer, about possibilities of arranging a joint debate with Repub-lican and Democratic parties.

From Rochester, reporting a very good meeting with Hanford; arrangements made for meeting with Greil lich in German; will use all the sp

From Schenectady, inquiring whether the new state constitution was, printed in booklet form and when it will be in ferce; they desire this in, formation, as they wish to elect their, delegate to the State Committee; Secretary instructed to reply that under the new constitution they are not enti-led with their present membership to

Ide with their present membership to a delegate.

From Sparrowbush, reporting that some of their members attended the meeting at Port Jervis and helped to organize the local there; would like and ganizations are requested to take no-

other speaker by the middle of Octo

From Springville, reporting that Comrade Wentworth spoke there be-fore a good audience; are making ar-rangements for Comrade Pendergast

stastic audience; have made arrange ments with the National Secretary for a noon-day meeting for Debs on Nov. 3; will have Pendergast for three days

for Dan A. White and asking about

From A. L. Purdy of Wellsville, on local conditions; considered that the decision of the State Committee not to take a special edition of the "Appeal was unwise and will not d any good to the movement in this

Dan A. White. Several letters were received from Comrade Pendergast with reference to

his tour.

State Secretary reported that the State Committee is hampered in its work by lack of funds, as returns on lists sent out are not encouraging much more could have been done were it not for this bad financial condition. The State Committee has on hand a

sufficient supply of its various leaflets and the locals should order at once, as there are only a few weeks to the close of the campaign. Fifty thousand copies of the leaflet written by A. M. Simons, "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?" are ready for sale at the cost price of \$1 % thousand. The Debs and Hanford posters are very much in demand and almost every local has received a supply. The state and electoral ticket is completed and will be filed with the State Secretary

as soon as possible.

The State Committee so far will tour the following speakers:

Dan A. White: Oct. 8, Buffalo; Oct. 9. Rochester: Oct. 10. Watertown; Oct. Albany; Oct. 12, New Rochelle; t. 13, New York; Oct. 14, Yonkers; Oct. 15, Mt. Vernon; Oct. 16, Brooklyn; Oct. 17 and 18, New York.

John W. Brown: Oct. 18, Portches ter: Oct. 19 Ithaca: Oct. 20. Rome: Oct. 21, New Rochelle: Oct. 22, Port lyn #Oct. 24 to 29, New York; Oct. 30, Brooklyn: Oct. 31. New York. John Spargo is available from Oct

25 to Nov. 7, and the State Secretary will make out a tour for him. Chas. R. Bach has also volunteered

to speak all over the state from Oct. 10 to the close of the campaign. It was decided that the regular meet ings of the State Committee should take place on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New

#### Here and There.

The Minneapolis comrades find the have felt justified in engaging the Ex position Building, the largest hall in town, for Debs' meeting on Oct. 11.

Sunday, Oct. 23, will be a great day for the Social Democrats of Greater New York and the vicinity. Eugene V. Debs will speak twice—at 2 p. m. in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, Manhattan, and at 8 p. m. in the Majestic Theatre, Fulton str Rockwell place, Brooklyn, Thomas Pendergast and Charles R. Bach, our candidates for Governor and Lieuten ant-Governor of New York, and Peter Curran and Herbert Burrows, two well-known English comrades who are in this country attending the interus-tional peace, conferences, will speak with Debs. In order to cover the halfrent and other heavy expenses, an ad-mission fee of 10 cents will be charged at each meeting; and a certain num-ber of reserved seats will be sold at 25 cents each. Tickets can be had at al party headquarters. The surprising success of the Carnegie Hall meeting on Sept. 6 will undoubtedly be repeat

ed at both meetings of Oct. 23. The sixth annual conference of the Social Democratic Women's Society will be held on Oct. 9, in Stamler's Aurora Hall, 48 William street, Newark N. I. The meeting will begin prompt The order of business is Election of temporary as follows: 1. Election of temporary officers; 2. Address of welcome by Mrs. Burkofzer; 3. Rending of the From Johnstown, reporting a meeting held by Comrade Wentworth and Jernee; 4. Reports of the officers of from the twenty-five branches; 6. Reports of the committees of the previous conference; 7. Reading of the reports from the International Congress in Amsterdam; S. Agitation-report of Comrade Johanna Greie-Cramer; 9. Press-report of Comrade Ch. Schneppe; 10. Motions and resolu-tions; 11. Election of English and German Corresponding Secretaries; 12. Good and welfare and adjournment. Friends and symnathizers ar cordially invited to attend the confer-

In the October number of the "Arena," George E. Littlefield gives twelve reasons "Why I Shall Vote the Socialist Ticket." It is pleasing to see how many of the magazines are now paying more or less attention to the subject of Socialism and treating it with more candor than ever before.

#### . For the Daily. The following amounts were receiv

ed by Financial Secretary Gerber of the Workingmen's Co-operative Pub-lishing Association as contributions to the fund to establish the "Daily Call:" Cash Contributions: F. N. \$10; Gor-lon Horn, 45c.; Fourth of July picnic, \$354.83; Henry Renkert, Roche Y., \$5; total for two weeks, \$370.28; previously reported, \$3,652.17; total cash contributions, \$4,022.45.

Paid on Piedges: John Rausch, Brooklyn, 50c.; A. Swenson, Brooklyn, 25e.: Frembd, Corona, L. I., \$2; total for two weeks, \$2.75; previously re-ported, \$3,713.90; total on pledges, \$3,716.65. Recapitulation: Previously reported, \$16,127.06; cash contributions, \$370.28;

oald on pledges, \$2.75; grand total, \$16,500.09 The Ways and Means Committee of

tice and not to arrange anything to conflict with the above. The proceeds of the fair will go to the "Daily Call"

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have, of late, received many complaints of lost letters containing cash or stamps. This is very unpleasant, and there is but one way to avoid such losses. Send all money by check, money order or registered letter. We are not responsible for money sent any THE WORKER. other way.

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that labor.

tire country and its enormous re-sources are by natural law the inalien-able property of us all, and as all wealth is the outcome of labor and spontaneous growth, we demand the right to labor on our own earth, and our rightful share of the products of that labor.

"We are dally accused by the capi-

talist press of the world of attempting to rob those who have, for the ag-

grandizement of those who have not

instead of which we want not to rob

any person, but to prevent the few from robbing the many. Not to de-prive any one of anything which is

justly his, but to provide the necessi-ties of life-to all in decency. Not to 'share out' wealth, but to prevent

usurpation of the common wealth. Not to create lawlessness and strife, but to speed the consummation so devoutly to be wished—'the brotherhood of man.'

Not to keep the loafer in affluence at

the expense of the workers, but to determine that he who will not work

shall not eat, whether he be 'Goldbug'

or 'Corner Boy.' Our method to at-tain these ends is by the educated and

In Union Is Strength.

"To attain our goal, we therefore ap-

peal to all true men and women to

unite with us in our war with the

present anarchical and barbarous sys

"Under the banner of Socialism, you are an organized and disciplined army,

should do famously here if we only had a few more active workers in the

We read with interest the reports

from Colorado. It seems strange that

in a "land of liberty" like America

such a reign of terror could exist. But the very fact that such things can take

place shows that Capital's reign is

nearing its end. As force takes the place of reason in such an institution,

Democratic Aspirant in Brooklyn Found

Socialists Very Unreasonable in Mat

A Fulton street lawyer called at the

office of the Campaign Secretary of the S. D. P. of Brooklyn last week and

introduced himself as the possible Con

gressional candidate of the Democra

he wished to have the endorsement of

the Social Democratic Party in the event of his being nominated. He was promptly informed that in order to go

on the ticket of a Socialist party :

man must have been known as a So-

cialist for five years and have been a

member of the party organization for

a year, and that for us to endorse a

candidate of either capitalist party was quite out of the question. He ar-

gued that the Democrats stood no

show to elect a man in that district

unless they could get Socialist votes and he offered to make a considerable

to the Social Democratic campaign

fund if only he could get those votes, Our Secretary's reply was: "I control only one vote, sir, and that isn't for

ELECTRIC LODGE OF MACHINISTS

A special meeting of Electric Lodge

tion of Machinists held on Sept. 30,

was addressed by E. T. Neben of East

Orange, N. J. The hall was packed to the doors and the audience listened

with rapt attention to Comrade Ne-

ben's exploitation of the principles of Socialism as applied directly to the lives of the workers. His closing ap-

peal to the honesty and intelligence of

the working class in general and the machinists in particular brought him

A number of visiting brothers from

Manhattan Lodge expressed their de-

termination to arrange a similar meet-

The officers of Electric Lodge were

well pleased with the meeting, the largest for some months. The lodge suffered heavily from the effects of the

marine strike, but it can safely be pre

dicted that it will soon'be as prosper

ous as ever in its history.

G. M. M.

WILSHIRE WILL DEBATE.

There will be a debate at the Man-hattan Liberal Club, 220 E. Fifteenth

street, Friday Oct. 7, at 8 p. m., be

tween Gaylord Wilshire and James M.

Brinson of Colorado, a major in the Colorado national guard, and ex-Conn-

ty Attorney of Teller County, who is a Democratic speaker. The subject of the debate will be "Would Socialism, as Advocated by the Socialist Party.

be an Improvement on the Existing Social, Economic, and Political Institu-tion?" Admission, 10 cents for mer

THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

The Progressive Stage Society will hold a business meeting and sociable hour at the hall of the New York College of Music, 128-130 E. Fifty-eighth street, Saturday evening, Oct. S. at S. p. m. For the expenses of the meeting, ten cents admission will be charged. Members are invited to bring their friends. This meeting is for the purpose of giving those interested in the Progressive Stage movement an opportunity to become personally acquainted.

The Progressive Stage Society will

and 5 cents for women.

machinists in a real ovation.

ing for that body.

sale." So our visitor took a walk

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Conditions are favorable and we

intelligent use of the ballot.

tem of capitalism.
"Join the Socialist ranks!

moving irresistibly onward."

Socialist cause.

it must topple over.

A DISAPPOINTED

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"As a mob you are helpless!

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#### Socialist Propaganda Rapidly Gaining Ground.

Great Meeting of Unemployed Calls on Government to Force Mine Owners to Work Their Claims or Else to nationalize Them - Interested in Colorado News.

JOHANNESBURG, S. A., Sept. 5. Here in South Africa, as well as in your country and elsewhere, the workers are gradually beginning to think together under the pressure of capitalist tyranny and are turning to Socialism for relief.
On Aug. 5 we had a great mass meet-

ing of the unemployed. Fully 15,000 men attended and showed a most encouraging spirit. The following reso-lution was adopted without a dissent ing voice and ordered sent to the Lieu-

Would Oust "Dog in the Manger." "This meeting of the unemployed de-mands that the Government of the Transvani notify all owners of mines and mining claims to at once start working the same, to absorb the unemployed inhabitants of this country at wages compatible to the cost of liing in comfort in each locality. And in the case of the said owners of

mines and mining claims-not comply Sag with the terms of the notification, that the Government take over these mines and mining claims and work them itself. "Furthermore, in the event of the government ignoring this demand, this meeting pledges its fuffest sympathy

and support to any action or actions which the Socialist Propaganda Committee considers necessary Government Still Silent As yet no reply has come from the

Government to this demand. To give an idea of the spirit of our movement, I may quote the manifesto issued by the Socialist Propaganda Committee in preparation for this

"Fellow Men:-It must be evident to every thinking man that something is radically wrong when, in a country like the Transvaal, with its vast natural wealth, such an alarmingly large proportion of its small population are deprived of the means of existence and are in a state of misery and starva-

Under an administrative system based on equity and right, this coun-try, with its enormous agricultural and mineral resources, could support, with east and comfort, as many millions as it now does thousands.

circumstances were honest and re spected citizens, are now being forced to adopt criminal methods to keep body and soul together. True, we may have some criminals without poverty but poverty is the main cause of crime. The unequal and lawless dis-tribution of wealth is the cause of our present social disorganization. Were it not for the insatiable desire of the capitalists to become richer and richer, we would not be in a state of unemployment and want. The minds of the of life that they are prevented from seeing the state of slavery to which they have been reduced.

"The fact that there is no vagrance net and no workhouses would seem to imply that poverty was unnecessary in this country, as in fact it was up to the advent of the still existing maladministration. But as soon as this Gov-ernment was established, for which the people shed their blood and sacrificed their lives; those social horrors

# The Monopolists' Revolution.

The gold monopolists resorted to armed revolution in order about what they chose to call reforms, and this is the result-men are dis-charged in hundreds from the mines. and simultaneously the Government discharges hundreds from the public works, evidently with the purpose of starving them into submission to the will of the magnates and the govern

"The Socialist Party denies to an class of individuals the power to de-prive any one who is willing to work of the means of caroing a living, and it emphatically asserts—as a natural right, and not as a privilege—the right of every man to live as a man and not to exist as a beast of burden.

## Two Kinds of Freedom.

"WE POSSESS THE FREEDOM WE DEMAND THE FREEDOM

"If this state of things is going to be perpetuated, what is going to be come of you, your wives, your fami-lies, and those dependent on you? Do you intend to tamely submit the des-tinies of yourself and the destinies of those you love to the tender mercles of the capitalists, who care as little, or less, for you than they do for their

"If you are not willing to so submi is only one other course left you, that is to destroy the system which creates these evils. There is no other alternative, there is no other so-lution, and there is no middle course. As long as capitalism prevails, so long will misery exist! Capitalism and pov-

erty cannot be disperced...
"We claim that the earth was not made for any individual, or class of individuals, that the gold reefs concentrated here were not made for the special enrichment of the few. The en-

PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 8 p. m., at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business is to be transacted at this meetness is to be transacted at this meeting and the presence of all delegate

The next meeting of the Demonstra tion Conference will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m., at 64 E. Fourth street. At this meeting a E. Feurth street. At this meeting a final decision as to whether to make the demonstration in the nature of a parade or a large mass meeting will be taken. Delegates are requested to be on hand early. Those representing labor organizations are urged to inform the conference as to the number of men their organizations. the number of men their organizations will turn out. Delegates from assen bly districts are especially urged to d their best and attend the meetings of the conference regularly, as from the reports published in the press it can easily be seen that most of them were conspicuous by their absence.

Last Thursday's meeting of the 18th and 20th A. D. was presided over by Comrade Paulitsch. A communication from the Organizer, asking for as sistance to the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Cub in the affair they are to hold on Dec. 3, was complied with. The delegates to the Murray Hill Agitation District report ed that they have arranged for a great outdoor meeting, and it was decided to do all possible to make it a success Comrade Mullen stated that he has sold \$1.80 worth of literature at the last two outdoor meetings. A protest was raised by several comrades against Comrade Vandervelde's particpiation in a session of the National Civic Federation, as the character of that body is such that no Socialist oan afford to associate with it. decided that the delegates to the General Committee Inquire into the matter and ask an explanation from Comrade Vandervelde, Comrade Kramer reported that the district has sold thus far

\$20 worth of literature.

The Verein für Volksbildung opens its season at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday evening, Oct. 9, with a most attractive program. Alexander Jonas will speak in German upon popular education. The Verein's own orchestra, led by August Stirnweis, will give four instrumental numbers, and several other good musicians and readers will assist. On the following Sunday Algersion is free, with a wardrobe charge of 5 cents for members, and 10 cents for others. This organization has done very good work in the past and still greater success is expected for the coming season.

comrades of the 6th and 10th A. D. welcomed Comrade Hanford's article, "Put Your Faith in Print," in last week's paper, though they did not need the good advice, as they were already working hard on this line. This branch began the campaign on July 14 and up to Sept. 27 had sold at street meetings 220 copies of the "Volkszeltung." 1.650 of The Worker, 195 of Debs' pamphlet, and 200 of Hanford's; at last Friday's meeting they sold 73 copies of The Worker, 10 of the Workerstung," and 21 pamphlets. They also take subscriptions for The Worker at these meetings.

Algernon Lee will speak Sunday evening, Oct. 9, in Colonial Hall. One Hundred and First street and Columous avenue. "How Not to Throw Your Votes Away" will be his subject. Admission is free and questions are in-vited after the lecture.

The 24th A. D. held its regular weekly meeting on Monday evening. The report of Organizer J. C. Frost show-ed great activity in the work of the campaign. Noon street meetings are held daily, also meetings almost every night. Comrades Collins, Wanhope, Konecky, Reich, Lublansky and Frost have spoken. Thousands of pieces of literature have been distribu Captains have been selected for election districts. A very successful hall meeting was held last Saturday evening at 1032 First avenue, address-ed by Wm. Meyer, Isaac Bennett, and J. C. Frost. A Debs and Hanford Campaign Club was formed, with over twenty-five members. Isaac Bennett was elected chairman and Emil Dietze

secretary. The regular monthly foint meeting held on Sept. 30. Reports of election district captains were received and literature given to captains for distri-bution in their districts. Some districts have already been covered four or five times with different leaflets. Stand committees were secured for the five meetings to be held this week, and literature agent reported about \$55 worth of literature sold at street meetings so far. It was decided to call a special joint meeting of both branches for Sanday, Oc. 9, at 3 p. m., at the club house, 3309 Third avenue, and all commades are urged to attend, as ways and means to still further press the and means to still further press the campaign in the 35th A. D., will be

Jos. Wanhope will speak at Socialist headquarters on the West Side, 533 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, on Sunday evening, Oct. 9. Meetings will be held in these new adquarters every Sunday evening, and the speakers next in order are Gaylord Wilshire, L. D. Abbott, Cour-

tenay Lemon and Johanna Dahme. CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting. City Executive Committee. Monday, Oct. 3. Present: Egerton. Ehret. Kelly. Lichtschein, Laue. Miellenhausen, Nathan. Ortland, Obrist, Solomon, Van Name. Absent, excused, Spindler. Absent, unexcused, Edwards. Flick. Fishman, Staring.

Chairman, Egerton, First Agitation District: No delegate

Second Agitation District, report of Comrade Solomon. Ratification meet-ing held Oct. 3. Regular outdoor meetings held; large crowds; man engaged to distribute literature throughout dis-trict. All meetings very successful, especially in 10th A. D. "Vorwäerts" devoting special attention to notices of

Murray Hill Agitation District; No Murray Hill Agriation District; No delegate present; Organizer reported for district; 18th and 20th holding two meetings weekly; meetings well attended; members in this district active; 22d A. D. holds one meeting weekly; 24th A. D. engaging in very netive agitation; neonday meetings held daily by Comrade Frost. Three noonday meet-

ings held in Fifty-fourth street and Faird avenue; about 400 hundred per-ous in attendance; addressed by Comrades Collins and Wanhope. Noonday meetings arranged for almost every day. Two and three evening meetings held weekly; 100 persons in attendance

at indoor meting on Oct. 1.
West Side Agitation District, report of Comrade Spindler. Meeting at nev neadquarters, 533 Eighth avenue, on Sunday, Oct. 2; address by Comrade Collins; many strange faces. Abou \$50 collected by district from variou organizations, among which are the Liederkranz, Workingmens' Sick and Death Benefit Society (which meets at Barrow and Bedford street); also Branch 25, Bloomingdale, and the Children's Death Benefit Society of same branch, Clifton Rifle Club, and others. Prospects exceedingly encouriging. TOY

Yorkville Agitation District, report of Comrade Miellenhausen. Meeting held Saturday, Oct. 1; quite well attend ed; 26th A. D. request English speaker for meeting at Bohemian Hall on Oct. 11; \$3 donated to 26th A. D. to help defray expenses of ratification meeting. Ratification meeting of 28th A. D. to take place Oct. 15 at Faulhaupon date and place of ratification meeting. Five thousand leaflets dis-tributed on Seventy-sixth and Eightleth street elevated stations; 30th A. D. distributed about 8,000 leafon Eighty-fourth, Eighty-sixth tions. Street meetings in all assembly districts very well attended, with ex-ception of 26th A. D.; 32d and 33d A. D. requested to send full set of delegates to Agitation District Committee, Agitation district distributes about 200 copies of The Worker weekly; 26th A. D., Bohemian Branch, doing excellent work; 28th A. D. well organized and has campaign fund of \$50; distribution of literature progressing well; 32d and 33d A. D. have ordered Jewish leaflets. 150,000 leaflets to be distributed before Lection Day. Agitation district has all debts paid and a balance on hand of \$96; expect \$50 more within next

Harlem Agitation District, report of Van Name. Enthusiastic agitation district meeting held. Movement on foot to have three districts (21st, 23d and 31st) engage in joint lecture course. Meetings on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street very successful. Considerable number of tickets for Debs meeting sold.

Bronx Agitation District: No dele-

gate present, Organizer's Report: Three thousand ten-cent tickets for Debs meeting distributed; most of them sold. Eight hundred twenty-five-cent tickets dis-tributed and only 200 left; demand very great. Fifty thousand advertising throwaway cards printed and 30,-000 already distributed. Large banner to be hung opposite headquarters. to be hung opposite headquarters.
About forty open-air evening meetings and about seven noon meetings to be held during current week. Comrade Neben spoke before Machinists' Union Sept. 30; very successful meeting. Fifteen thousand "Which Party Sh Workingmen Support?" paign fund now amounts to \$944; expect this week about \$250 additional. Bohemian Organizer here and has al-ready addressed three meetings; meetings all successful and branches organized in Astoria and Winfield; will remain in city until Oct. 11; expects Bo-hemian movement will be greatly strengthened. Organizer was instruct ed to notify all district organizations that no collection should be taken up at any open-air meeting. Comrade Ne ben to speak in New York during cam-ben to speak in New York during cam-point Demonstration Conference ry paign. Demonstration Conference received about \$70 towards defraying the expenses of a parade. Hudson County had donated a net banner, which was used four years ago, to local, still in good condition. Motion carried that banner be accepted with thanks.

Comrade Lichtschein reported progress of his investigation into the Hun-garian Socialist movement. Reports that movement is strong, with a large and active membership. Dissensions exist between S. D. P. and S. L. P. element. Will make further investigation and report.

## BROOKLYN

Wanhope, "What Is Political Action";
Nov. 18, Peter E. Burrowes, "Our Prepaganda"; Dec. 2. Courtenay Lemon,
"The Nature of Capitalism"; Dec. 16,
L. B. Boudin, "Recent Economic Development and the Socialist Theory."
On New Year's Eye the sacelety will
and J. C. Frest. On New Year's Eve the society

have a concert and ball.

John C. Chase, former Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., will address a public meeting Sunday evening, Oct. 9, in the Silver Bidg., 315 Washington street. All comers are welcome.

W. W. Passage will somk in Buffalo Hall, Fulton street and Buffalo ave-nue, Sunday evening, on the subject. "How All May Be Rich." The 16th, 17th and 18th A. D. will meet at the residence of J. C. Holzer, 73 Truxton street, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Brooklyn comrades held thirty-two meetings last week.

Debs meeting on Oct. 23 in Ma jestic Theater promises to be a great success. The Campaign Secretary has no reserved seat tickets left. Com rades who have any on hand for which they have not immediate sale are requested to return them at once. Man

10 cent admission tickets are still hand and their sale should be pu The Campaign Secretary has still a few platform tickets. Money for tickets sold should be turned in at once, as it is needed. Absolutely all accounts should be settled by Oct. 19. The big Socialist banner on Fulto

street is "a thorn in the flesh" old-party politicians and they have re-sorted to characteristic dirty tricks to "get even." One day the co were surprised to find the banne furled and fied tight to the pole, with the tackle almost inextricably tangled. Henceforth, it will be closely watched. Some comrade will always be on hand, and will put in his time selling papers and distributing leaflets. Noon and evening meetings will be held daily on

the square.

In the matter of the complaint made to police headquarters about the right of free speech being xiolated at the meeting of Sept. 21, where it was re-

ported that Mr. and Mrs. Fraser wer insulted and abused in the presence of the officer, the matter has stirred up some ill feeling. It should have been carried to the Captain of the precinct first. The Captain called at the office and stated that the complaint was un founded, that he was not informed of the meeting (this, by the way, is not true), and that therefore he did not send a special officer; and he alleged that he was always ready to give th best protection he could and do every-thing to preserve good order. Should there be any occasion for complaint on the ground of the officer's inattention a report should be made to the station house at once; only in case of failure to get attention there should it be

#### taken to headquarters. OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places Laimed on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are request-ed to take notice of their meetings and see L. It that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distrib-

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Spenkers, A. w. Josephson, Edw. Cassidy and E. T. Neben. 14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Spenkers, I. Phillips, Miss Johanna Bahme and Wm. Karlin.

24th A. D.—S. W. corner of Firty-seventy and I. Konecker. Spenkers, J. C. Frost and I. Konecker. Spenkers, J. C. Frost and I. Konecker. Spenkers, J. C. Frost and I. Konecker. Spenkers, Contremay Lemon and Fred. Paulitsch.

30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue. Spenkers, Algeries Lead Third avenue. Spenkers, Algeries Lead Third avenue. Spenkers, Algeries Lead V. P. Geiger.

35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Shty-first street and St. Ann's avenue. Spenkers, L. D. Mayes, Wm. H. Leffingwell and Jos. Wanhope.

16th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventh street and Avenue E. Spenkers, John Collins and S. Edelstein.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8. FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

#### SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

7th A. D.-N. E. corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, Speakers, N. P. Geiger, N. S. Reichenthal and Thos. J. street and Eighth avenue, Speakers, N. P.
Geiger, N. S. Richenthal and Thos, J.
Lewis,
11th A. D.—N. W. corner of Thirty-sixth
street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Chrs.
Frang, Miss-Tinhime and Alb. Abrahams.
Frang, Miss-Tinhime and Alb. Abrahams.
Glet A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred
and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Meyer London, Algerman
Lee and John Collins.

54th A. D.—N. W. cerner of One Hundred
and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, J. Spero, Jos. A. Goldstein,
and Courtenay Lemon.
Annexed District—Morris Park avenue
and Unionport Road, Van Nest, Speakers,
Jos. Wanhope and George Finger.

MONDAY, OCT. 16. MONDAY, OCT. 10.

3d A. D.-S. W. corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets. Thes. J. Lewis and Alb. 34 A. D.—S. W. corner of Thompson and Rieccker streets. Thos. J. Lewis and Alb. Abrahams.

9th A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue. Courtenay Lemon and J. Spero.

19th A. D.—N. E. corner of Flith street and Avenue A. N. P. Geiger, H. L. Slobodin, H. Juenger, the latter in German.

16th A. D.—S. W. corner of Flith street and Avenue A. N. P. Rhillips. J. G. Pobse.

18th A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Algernon Lemon Market and Eighth avenue. Algernon Lemon Market and Eighth avenue. Algernon Lemon Market and Eighth avenue. The Street and Eighth avenue. Algernon Lemon Market and Algernon and Edw. Searing.

23d A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Amsterdam avenue. Jos. Wanhope and I. Sackin.

23d A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth street and Third avenue. Edw. F. Cassidy and L. D. Mayes.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

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5th A. D.—Abingdon Square and Eighth avenue. L. D. Mayes and Alb. Abrahams. 13th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fortieth street and Eighth avenue. Wm. Leffingwell, Jacob Paukin and H. Haviden.

14th A. D.—S. W. corner of Ninth street and Avenue C. N. S. Reichenshal and Chas, Franz.

24th A. Th.—M. E. corner of Pifty-fourth street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost and J. Koneky.

28th A. Th.—S. W. corner of Seventy seventh street and First avenue. M. P. Gelevan and Thomas J. Levis.

30th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-fourth street and First avenue. Fred. Fraultisch and Eightheenth street and Fifth avenue. But A. D.—S. W. corner of Ope Hundred and Eightheenth street and Fifth avenue. Henry Harris and Jos. A. Goldstein.

25th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fiftheenth street and Fifth avenue. Henry Harris and Jos. A. Goldstein.

25th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fiftheenth street and Austerdam avenue. Jos. Wendson and Jos. A. Kelly. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

7th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twentieth street avenue. J. Spero and Edw. Cassidy. 10th A. D.——S. W. corner of Frast street and Acenue A. H. Havidon, I. Sack-in, H. L. Slobodin and H. Juenger, the lat-ter in German. 15th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-second street and Eighth avenue. J. C. Chase and L. D. Mgres. 15th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-second street and Eighth arenne. J. C. Chase and L. D. Mr. es.
18th A. D.—N. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Third avenue. John Muller, Fred. Paulitsch and N. P. Gelger.
19th A. D.—N. E. corner of Sixty-fourth street and Amsterdam avenue. L. Phillips and Thos. J. Lewis.
21 A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Street, and Amsterdam avenue. L. Phillips and Thos. J. Lewis.
22d A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-fourth street and Third avenue. Jos. Wanhope and Win, Karlin.
24th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue. Jos. Wanhope and Win, Karlin.
24th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost and Thos. Nicholson.

by the Wm. Morris Educational Saciety at Toback's Hall, corner Thatford and Pitkin avenues, on alternate Friday evenings, at 8:30 p. m., is as follows: Oct. 7, Charles Dobbs, "The Social Conscience"; Oct. 21, Adolph Benevy, "Education"; Nov. 4, Joseph Wanhope, "What Is Political Action"; Nov. 18, Peter E. Burrovvs, "Cor. Pos. 18, Inc. 19, Inc. THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

> FRIDAY, OCT. 14. FRIDAY, OCT. 14.
>
> Sth A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Pred. Paulitech, N. R. Hechevithal, and Miss Dahme.
>
> R. Hechevithal, and Miss Dahme.
>
> R. Hechevithal, and Miss Dahme.
>
> J. Spero, Chas Franz and N. P. Geiger.
>
> 24th A. D.—S. W. corner of Flifty-seventh street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost, I. Sackin said John Mullen.
>
> 28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eightieth street and Second avenue. M. M. Barthrola treet and Second avenue. Algernon Lee, Wm. Karlin and Thos. J. Lewis.
>
> 25th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Fiftleth street and Brook avenue. Jos. Wanhope and J. D. Mayes.
>
> 25th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Fiftleth street and Brook avenue. Jos. Wanhope and J. D. Mayes.
>
> 25th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Alb. Abrahama and Edw. Casaldy.

## Hoonday Meetings.

12th A. D. Grand street, in front Hoe's factory. Spenkers, Jos. Wanh-and John Collins. MONDAY, OCT. 10.

corner of Lafavette place and ustreet. Jos. Wanhope, V. corner of Fifty-fourth-street and avenue. J. C. Frost and Edw. Meyer. tetry place, between Washington and streets. A. Droste. TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

W. corner of Broadway and Broomet. Jos. Wanhope and Ed. Meyer. W. corner of Burling Slip and South M. Alex. Frage. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12 South side of Hanover Square, between Pearl and Stone streets. Jos. Wanhope. N. B.; corner of Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue. J. C. Frest.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14 S. W. corner of Fifty-sixth street and evenue A. J. C. Frest and Edw. Meyer.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Indoor Meetings. FRIDAY, OCT. 14. Ratification meeting of 10th A. D., cess Assembly Rooms, 28-30 Avenue

Courtenay Lemon, Thos. J. Lewis and L. D. Abbott. 24th A. bbott.
h A. D.—Mass meeting, 1932 First ave.
J. C. Frost and J. C. Chase.
and 33d A. D.—Mass meeting, 1915
i avenue, hall. Yiddish, Henry Cohn.
B. Feigenbeum.

#### Brooklyn Meetings, FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

A. D.-Greenwood avenue and I raser.

France and Kulckerbocker ave.

France and F. L. Lackemacher.

D.-Hamilton avenue and Henry
Mark Pelser and J. G. Dobsevage,

Joth A. D.-Graham avenue and
se street. E.-Graham avenue and
estreet. E.-B. Dewson and George Debevo'se street. Ed. 2022. Lewis. 2d A. D.—Atlantic avenue and Nevins 2d A. D.—Atlantic avenue and Nevins etreet. Mark Peiser, W. W. Passage and

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8.

10th A. D.—Willoughby and Myrtle avenues. J. A. Well and A. Panner.

18r. J. Th. A. D.—Sixtleth street and New Urrecht Road. W. Mackenie and others.

16th A. D.—Brandway and Lafayette avenue. Charles H. Maichett and others.

12th A. D.—Firth avenue and Prospect avenue. Mark Peiser and W. W. Passage.

21st A. D.—Pennsylvania avenue and Atlantic. Geo. M. Marr and others.

3d A. D.—Rapelye and Hicks streets. F. Lackemacher, G. Lewis and W. Feigenbaum. 21st A. D.-Pitkins and Osborn streets. Leon Nagouray.

Br. 2. 15th A. D.—Finshing avenue and
Humbeldt street. Ed. Dawson and others.
Noon-day meeting Sand street and Navy
Yard. C. H. Matchett.
Noon-day meeting Cumberland street and
Finshing avenue. Mrs. Fraser.
19-kalb nvenue and Fulton street. M.
Pelser and C. H. Matchett.

MONDAY, OCT. 10.

A. D.-Smith and Douglass streets. Weil and W. W. Passage. h and 14th A. D.-Frest and Graham nes. C. H. Matchett, Felgenbaum and avenues. C. H. Matchett, Feigenbaum and G. Lewis. 15th A. D.—Leonord and Grand streets. F. Lackemacher and E. Sachtleben. 16th A. D.—Carlton and Myrtle avenues. M. Pelser and W. Mackenzie. 1st A. D.—Dekalb avenue and Fulton street. C. W. Sachtleben and J. A. Well. TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

19th A. D.-Knickerbocker avenue and lelrose street. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and elrose atter.
Gackenheimer.
20th A. D.-Hamburg avenue and Star treet. C. H. Matchett and C. W. Sachtlehen. A. D.—Fulton street and Dekall ave-nue. F. Lackemacher and Geo. M. Marr. Noon-day meeting, Sand street and Navy Yard. C. H. Matchett. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

12th A. D.-Prospect and Seventh arenue, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and W. W. Passage, 1st A. D.-Washington and Johnson street. C. H. Matchett and F. L. Lackemacher, 1st A. D.—Dekalb avenue and Fulton street, C. Sachtleben, F. Lackemacher and M. Peiser, THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

8th A. D.—Union street and Third avenue. F. L. Lackemacher and J. A. Well. 16th A. D.—Fulton and McDougal streets. Geo. M. Marr and W. Atkinson. J. Eth and 14th A. D.—Noble and Manhattan avenue. C. H. Matchett and W. Sachaleben. 15th A. D.—Humboldt and Scholes streets. W. Mackenzle and A. Panzer. Pekalb avenue and Fulton street. Geo. Marr and Weil.

#### CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Organizer Solomon's report shows celpts of \$258.55. for the campaign this week, giving a total of \$1,392.78. Ilst of acknowledgements are unavoid; crowded out of this issue, but will be cluded in next week's report. It may noted that \$199.50 cmme in this week f the Brewerr Workers of the city. Tution certainty makes a most credit shows:

I have been a supported to the control of the control of

#### KINGS COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CON-GRESS.

The following are the candidates of the ocial Democratic Party in Kings County

Congressional District George Second Stammer. Third-Mark Pelser.

Fourth-William Koenlg. Fifth-Cortes Wirth Cavanaugh. Sixth-Alexander Fraser.

Seventh-Willigm A. Schmidt. FOR STATE SENATORS. Third Senatorial District-Harold At

Fourth-Frederick Schaefer. Fifth-Frederick L. Lackemacher Sixth-Edward Dawson. Seventh-Henry Lenz. Eighth-Aifred I. Holmes. Ninth-Joseph A. Weil. FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

First Assembly District-Harry Seiden. Second-Peter J. Flanagan. Third-Charles Rolweg. Fifth-Harry E. Johnson. Sixth-Peter Moeller. venth-John Henry Ward. Eighth-Philip Kennell. Ninth-Oscar Hild. Tenth-Leighton Baker. Twelfth-Henry Studt. Fourteenth-Joseph Hammerl. Fifteenth-Maurice Rosier. Sixteenth-George M. Marr Seventeenth-Emil Sachtleber Eighteenth-August Droste. Nineteenth-William Sachtleben. Fwentieth-Charles Meyer. Twenty-first-William Struempffer.

#### 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 hunred, except in bundles of 300 or more, then 50 cents.

As these are "rock-bottom" price

must ask that CASH ACCOM-PANY ALL ORDERS. This office has to pay cash for white paper, em ployees' wages, postage, and other ex The comrades in the city and state

of New York especially should use The Worker for propaganda purposes, be Worker for propaganda purposes, be-cause every number contains the name and emblem of the party in this state, the names of our state candidates and the news of the movement in this city and state. A wide circulation of The Worker will save thousands of new Socialist votes in this state from going to the wrong party. Experience shows that if an earnest effort is made, from 20 to 100 copies

effort is made, from 20 to 100 copie of The Worker can be sold at every meeting. On an average, at least enough can be sold to pay for the whole hundred and the unsold copies

an 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 ge steady renders 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.

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# National Platform of the Socialist Party

political movement standing for the hor-gram and principles by which the likerity of the individual may become a fact; as the only politic of organization that is demo-cratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of age e.y. To this lies of liberty the itepus lean and lemocratic purities are equally faise. They alike struggle for power to ma mid a can be preserved only by the complete wee-throw of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

degradation of labor.

Our American functivations came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been saized upon by the capital at class as the means of rooting out the idea of said of the means of rooting out the idea of said of the control of the cont using these to betrey and conquer for its using these to betrey and conquer for its new markets for the surplus goeds which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so inviding and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away-masswares the sight of the worker to a vote or vote in public affairs. Hy emotion of the surplus was to be a vote or vote in public affairs, hig emotion of the surplus was the sight of the worker to a vote or vote in public affairs, hig emotion of the individual even to speak or think for timeself or for the common good. By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the vote of protest against the passing of liberty and the community and public school, the public and the press, and the arts and literatures. Hy making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought sit the torms of public teaching into service submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also leing

own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used, as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all therety and up remained upon the promise of economic tentry depend. The promise of economic facts are with the man was one of the faiths upon which one was one of the faiths upon which one was one of the faiths upon which one is the property capitalism is using our political institutions to make it imp softie for the vast majority of human beings ever to become poasessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of

cal tyranny-inevitable.

Socialism-comes so to organize industry, and society that every industrial shall be secure in that pravate property in the means of life upon which his liberty of belieg, thought and action depend, it cause to rescue the people from the fast her as lang and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the industrial. ing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist parry, we pledge our fielity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the control of the Socialism, as embodied in the Socialism, as embodied in the socialism and the international for the world socialism, as the international boundaries. The condition of the most remote places of the cental, in the most remote places of the earth, in the most remote places of the earth, in certally tends to drag down all the work era of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make inbor's lowest condition the remote of the competitive wage system is to make inbor's lowest condition the ladder, and the socialism of the socialism in the control of the so-called patriot spasswhich the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to the control of the remoting sources of the world, or the remoting sources of the world.

how them against each other in the state of control of the pret unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of the world, or the remaining sources of the world, or the remaining sources of the world; it is so doing to precure whatever is for the workers most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the commits and positively powers of the worker. But, in so doing, we are using these principles of the magnifest measures as means to the one

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of smother. It stands for interest between the workers of all nations and the workers of all nations and the workers of all nations of the world of the first freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist the movement owes its birth and growth to that endement development or world-process which smothers are partially a working or producing class for partialist class. The class that produces nothing pisaseases labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoy ments these fruits afford, while the class that gloss the world's real work has in called the world of the work of the portunity and physical and intellectic uncertainty, and physical and intellectic transitions of their data of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private of the class conflict.

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can be no possible basis for a self peace, for individual freedom, for news, and moral harmony, cacept in the conset us and complete triumph or the working has as the only class that has the right or power to be.

Hut, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the Co-operative Communication. The sum of the Co-operative Communication of the Co-oper

#### UNION MACHINISTS ENDORSE SOCIALISM.

Pawtuck t Lodge No. 419, at Well Attended Meeting, Decides to Support Socialist Ticket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 30 .- A largely attended semi-monthly meeting of the Pawtucket Machinists' Union, No. 419, was held in Labor Temple last evening. John Herbert in the chair. A lively discussion was indulged in oncerning the social and political conditions now existing in the United States, after which the following reso-

lutions were unanimously adopted;
"Whereas, The present industrial devel opment demonstrates the Inefficacy of con ficts upon the economic field with the capi tallst class, which inevitably defeats us by reason of controlling the vast machinery of government, viz.; courts, military, police

of government, viz.; courts, military, police, and realizing the hopelessness of getting justice from either of the two dominant political parties, which stand irrevocably for the perpetuation of the present economic system, with its deplorable chain of cilis:

"We, councious of these self-evident truths, in order to be successful on the

machinery of government, so that we can use it for the betterment of the working class; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the machialsts of Pawtucket Lodge, No. 419, at our regular meeting Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1904, do indorse our president. John Edward Carney. as candidate for Governor, and his associates on the ticket of the Socialist Party. the only political party which stands out openly for the working class and its ultiand, be it further
"Resolved. In accordance with the con-

stitution of the International Association of Machinists, we, as consistent working-men and trade unionists, will do all in our power to support candidates who are in favor of the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution,"

The National Secretary of the Social A Party is William Mailly and his office is at 269 Dearborn street, Chicago. The State Secretary of the Social Demo-cratic Party of New York is John C. Chase, who may be addressed at 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Party of other states, the difference of name be-ing due to the requirements of the election laws.

PUSH HANFORD'S PAMPHLET.