NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1904.

STRIKES.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XIV.-NO. 30.

BRILLIANT SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN.

Union Switchmen Turn Out.

Comrade Leonard of Minneapolis writes of Debs' meeting there on Oct. 11: "It was a veritable ovation from

the moment he entered the great Ex-

osition Building till he left the hall at

10:30, the thousands of people keeping their seats and cheering him as he was

taken by 8 o'clock. Certainly over 7,000

hundred stayed outside and insisted on

Comrade Debs' appearing on the steps, which he did, speaking about 15 min-utes, amid great cheers. The Switch-men's Union turned out in a body to

escort Debs from his hotel to the ball.

"Tribune" Had to Apologize.

une' gave only a sneering little para-graph about the meeting among its po-

litical notes, but so widespread was

the dissatisfaction with the paper's at-

titude that at 11 a, m, a reporter was sent to the hotel to apologize to Debs

and promise a better report in the

asking each other 'what all this means.' It is hard for us to hold to any moderate estimate of our vote.

The talk in the streets is that we shall

have 5,000 or more in this county. Our efforts are at last bringing results. Debs' is without question a man of

At Salt Lake City, in spite of many

other attractions the same night, the

theater hired for the occasion was en-

to hear Debs, and applauded him to

the echo. The large sale of Socialist literature at the door further attested

the impression his address made upon their minds,

In Peabody's Camp.

On Oct. 7 Debs spoke in the Denver Coliseum, to an audience of 4,000 peo-

ple. The terrible history of the war of Capital against Labor in that state

and the high-handed conduct of Gov.

Peabody have brought the subject of

Socialism to the front, in spite of every attempt to put it aside or confuse the

issue. The greeting which Debs re-ceived from the people who crowded the great hall showed clearly that

here are many who have learned the

lesson, who see the necessity, not of defeating Peabody merely, but of put-ting an end to the system of class-rule and exploitation that has made Pea-

At Omaha on Oct. 9 and again at

rades with enthusiasm and compelled

the attention of our opponents; 2,000

people at the former city and 1,500 at the latter responded with hearty ap-plause to his arraignment of capitalism

and his statement of Socialist princi-

HANFORD'S MEETINGS.

Comrade Hanford's meetings are not so promptly or fully reported as Comrade Debs', either in the daily press

West Hoboken, Camden, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Indianapolis were all very successful. Comrade Toole of

There was no music or decorations

but the enthusiasm was continuous and vehement." The Indianapolis "Star" says: "The meeting was one of

the largest and most enthusiastic the

showed its approval with cheers and

From Covington, Ky., Comrade Lew-

s writes: "Benjamin Hanford spoke

to a crowd of nearly 1,000 workingmen at Central Garden on Friday. The

success of the meetings was a surprise

to the old-party politicians, who can

not equal it, even with free beer and whiskey on tap. The striking fron molders and coal drivers turned out in

good force, and Hanford showed them 'just where they are at.' Judging from the remarks made as the crowd passed

out, Hanford's clear-cut utterances car ried conviction to many who had never before given a thought to Socialism."

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REGISTER AND ENROLL

There are still two more regis-

and Saturday, Oct. 21 and 22. No

one who falls to register can vote

on Nov. 8. Last year's registra-

tion does not hold good for this

year. When registering, the So-

cialist voter should also enroll by

putting a cross in the circle un

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er, that his recent meetings at

ore says: "It was a grand suc-ne best meeting we have ever The Camden "Courler" says:

gladly paid their ten cents admis

evening edition.

"The morning edition of the 'Trib-

eople were in the hall, and more than 2,000 were turned away. In spite of the chilliness of the evening, several

Thousands of Workingmen Applaud Debs at Each Meeting.

From Every Quarter of the Land Comes Word that Socialist Party's Speakers Are Listened to with Greater Attention Than Ever Before-Some Incidents of Debs' Tour.

From all parts of the country come reports of Socialist meetings of un paralleled size and enthusiasm. Men to tell you that in the two hours and who never before would have given a violent's thought to the subject of Socialism, but waved it aside as an idle dream, are now listening with respectful attention or even with earnest ap-

plause to our speakers.
Especially brilliant is the success of Eugene V. Debs' campaign tour. Night after night he speaks to crowded houses, and so great is the interest shown that the old-party papers are often compelled to abandon their old practise of ignoring or misrepresenting the Socialist movement and to give full and comparatively fair reports of

The comrades, wherever he goes, are inspired to new activity, both by his own splendid eloquence and by the assurance which the meetings give them of the rapid progress of our

### Big Success at Portland.

Thus Comrade Folen of Portland, Ore., writes: "The meeting was a big success. We had an audience of about 4.500, and teere would have been more had it not been for the 25 cent charge that scared a good many. But for all that the meeting was a howling suc-cess and enthusiasm ran high. Cheers and applause as never before greeted our friend and comrade after he had spoken for two hours and twenty min-

The "Oregonian" gave an extended account of the meeting, in the course of which it said: "The audience was large, in spite of the fact that each and every head passing through the big door was taxed at the rate of 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls and little children, had all come to hear the man who represents the So cialist Party of the nation."

### "Tremendous Ovation."

The Tacoma, Wash., "Ledger" says: "The reception accorded Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the Socialist Party for President of the United States, at the Lyceum Theater last night was in the nature of a tremen-dous evation. From gallery to par-quet the theater was packed, the alsles were crowded, the foyer sheltered a small audience, and outside the theater congregated men who were un-able to crowd into the house. His ad-dress was received with vociferous It fairly teemed with bril-

linnt epigrams."

At Seattle, the "Post-Intelligencer" found itself forced to devote three columns to a report of our candidate's secting, from which we quote: "Eu-gene V. Debs of Indiana, candidate for President of the United States on the

Socialist ticket, received an enthusias-'z welcome when he entered the new armory at 8 o'clock last night to deliver his campaign address to the So-cialists of Seattle. The big hall was packed to the doors by people anxious to hear the labor leader speak. For five minutes he stood on the rostrum bowing to the cheerings crowds and unable to make himself heard through

## A Striking Contrast.

Our party paper, "Next," puts it this way: "Three thousand people, twenty-eight hundred of them men, a thousand of them standing up for two hours in an ill-ventilated hall, far from the center of the city, no music, no hurrah-boys, and all paid admissionthat is the Socialist record, as against eight hundred for the Republican spellbinders in the Grand Opera House, with music and advertisements in the daily papers and nothing to pay and or by the comrades. We are informed, osperity' to boot of the campaign by far! - Cheers and thunderous applause greeted him and punctuated his speech throughout."

## Fairbanks "Not in It."

An equal success, proportionately to ne size of the city, was the meeting at Spokane. The "Spokesman-Review" reports: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for the Presidency, spoke !ast night at the Auditorium to 1,500 people, who paid from 10 to 50 cents each for admission. The big theater was almost packed from pit to gailery, in spite of the counter attraction present-ed by the Republicans at the Spokane theater, where Senator Fairbanks, Re publican nominee for the Vice-Presi-dency, was speaking without money and without price. Following his speech, an informal reception was held on the stage, where many of the ad-mirers of Mr. Debs gathered to ex-press their approval of his address and their pleasure at meeting him."

# Ten Thousand at Butte.

At Wallace, Ida., and Missoula and Livingston, Mont., very large meetings were held. Comrade Graham of the evening standing-room was at a pre-mium. The stage as well as the wings were crowded and hundreds were turned away. Comrade Debs held the audience for two hours and made what political speech ever delivered in Liv-ingston. To-day, Socialism is the only opic heard on the strects."

From the next point Comrade Debs himself reports, saying: "At Butte last almself reports, aight was the record-breaker. Ter thousand people tried to jam into the thousand people tried to jam into the Auditorium. The house and galleries were packed, all the aisles and stage were jammed, men and women sat on the edge of the stage, and thousands had to be turned away unable to get in. It beat the Fairbanks meeting in

Dr. Maxwell Tells Import-

New York School Superintendent Says City Should Provide Meals for School Children-Well Fed Politicians Snee

We quote the following from an address delivered by Dr. Wm. H. Max-

"The tenement house destroys the home, and without the well-ordered home and its influences the school can accomplish comparatively little. Nothing short of a revolution in the existleaving to address the overflow. We had six hundred extra seats put in dur-ing the day and standing-room was all ing tenement house system will restore the life of the poor in the City of New York to something like moral condi-

> plished? I answer unbesitatingly that the tenement house, as it has been known in New York City, must be eradicated. The municipality should employ its credit to purchase tracts of upled land upon which to erect homes for workingmen amid pleasant and sanitary surroundings, and rent or sell them at a moderate

### For Free Maintenance.

"But there is still another aspect of physical education. Education, whether physical or mental, is seriously retarded if not practically impossible the body is improperly or imperfectly nourished. What a farce it is to talk of schools providing equal opportuni-ties for all when there are hundreds of thousands of children in our city "Hanford is to be with us on Oct. 20 and if possible we shall have the same hall and expect to fill it again. "Comrades and sympathizers are all schools who cannot learn because they are always hungry! happy. The old-party politicians are asking each other 'what all this

"The schools of Paris provide a sim ple, wholesome midday meal for their hungry children. In many places in the British Islands the same thing is being done. Should we do less in the cities of democratic America? other way can we be sure that the schools will, as far as education may, provide equal opportunities for all."

### Politicians Joke Over It.

Dr. Maxwell did not, of course, try

In Milwaukee the suggestion has been taken up in a half-hearted sort of way, as a matter of private phlianthropy-which is just what it ought not to be, because the most r deserving of the working class are often also the most sensitive, and would rather suffer than bear the stigma of capitalist charity. Some of the newspapers are devoting a great deal of space to the Milwaukee "experi-ment" and are giving all the credit for its origin to certain prominent Demo

## From Socialist City Platforms.

It might be wondered whether these editors know, or whether even Dr. Maxwell knows, that the free main-tenance of school children—not as was the Social Democratic Federation in Great Britain that began the campaign for free maintenance there, and is still pushing it vigorously and foreclude this among the immediate de-mands in their municipal programs, and it is safe to say that the rapid growth of Socialism in Milwaukee and the election of several Social Demo crats to the City. Council last spring is

Dr. Maxwell's other proposition, that the municipality should fight the de-grading and disease-breeding tene-ment system by building sanitary leaf taken from the Socialist municipal program, and Dr. Maxwell will cer-tainly not find any support for it in the class that owns the tenements and is both the old parties, in this city,

We have every reason to credit Dr. Maxwell with sincerity. But it is evident that he is in the wrong company. Let him come to the Socialist movement and he will find a growing force

Two important mass meetings will be held next week under the auspices tween Second and Third avenues; the other on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 p. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. John C. Chase and others will speak. All comers are welcome at both meetings.

### SOCIALISTS OF NEW YORK, LOOK FOR THE EMBLEM OF THE ARM AND TORCH. HE SPEAKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

ROCHESTER

the Workers.

Capitalists Making Social-

ists There.

Defeat of Strikes by Capitalist

Control of Law and Courts

Helps to Open the Eyes of

ROCHESTER, N. Y.-Strikes, in this

city, seem to have been the order of the day. During the past year the machin-ists, Dakers, carpenters, clothing cut-

ters, and heel makers have struck for

better conditions and in some cases more pay; the lithographers were lock-

In the carpenters' union strike, fou

of the most prominent members, McFarlan, Challice, Guerin, and O'Brien

were indicted for "conspiring to raise wages," and the chairman of the gran

jury, Rev. Stebbins, formerly pasto

of the Central Presbyterian church

here, with the other jurymen, found them guilty; the indictment is still

hanging over the heads of the above

accomplished their purpose: namely

they have crippled the finances of the organization and depleted their treas-ury so that strike benefits could not

Clothing Cutters' Fight.

The attitude of the daily press and the courts in the clothing cutters' strike, which began Oct. 12, 1903, was

biased without exception and when ar

the union, Mr. Chambers, and other

upon the least provocation. Some of them were fined and instead of get-

women to get their husbands back to

this city has vanished and is being

picked up by Syracuse, New York, Chi-cago, and other cities. This strike has

caused many former Republicans and

mong the cutters than formerly.

The Machinists' Union, No. 93, has

The bakers were on strike last yes

and were defeated in their demands. Result, they are getting their eyes opened and will soon join the working

The lithographers were locked out

last year but on account of the scar city of artists in their line the bosses

the most ardent workers in the move-ment are men who obtain high wages and contribute liberally. They do not,

as a rule, attend the meetings, but they contribute their money cheerfully and

Shoe Workers, Too.

The Bolton shop heel makers struck last year and put up a good fight. The

conditions were something terrible and yet they could not get their employer to grant them better conditions and the

yet they could not get their employer to grant them better conditions and the strike is still on, many of the employees leaving the business altogether to find other employment. Some of the strikers were subpoenned and dragged out of bed at 2 o'clock in the merning even when men were there to furnish hall in the amount of \$100 each. Besult, many converts to the Socialist movement. This is the strike in which

lass party.

sult, more Socialists.

paid, and this fact renders the of-

mentioned men but through the trial of these men, the employers have

ant Truths.

-A Socialist Demand.

well, Superintendent of Schools of New York City, before the Educational

to get this free-meal proposition em-bodied in the school budget presented to the Board of Estimate a few days ago. It is a serious enough matter, un der the prevailing capitalist rule, to try to get even enough school buildings and enough badly paid teachers. But when that budget was presented, the Democratic and Republican politicians on the Board-whose children never go to school hungry, of course, because the fathers are not workingmen-grev very hilarious over Dr. Maxwell's utopian dreams.

ilso had a taste of capitalist law charity, but as a part of the regular the Davis Machine Co.'s shop the employers introduced the premium sys-tem, to which the machinists objected school system—is a proposition that or-iginated with the Socialists and is urged by them in all municipal camand struck about a year ago, and th paigns. It was the Socialist members strike is still in effect. Business agent Mount and all of the executive officers of the municipal council of Paris that secured the adoption of the plan there, and thus made health and education of the injunctions granted by judge possible for thousands of children who would otherwise have had neither. It The business agent has been fighting the case and thus far it has been at extremely costly undertaking to match pennies with the employers. The in-junction was issued enjoining the Majunction was issued enjoining the Ma-chinists' Union from boycotting the Dayis shop. Mr. Mount was found guilty and fined \$110. A Mr. Cooper, was also arrested for violating the inunction and fined-\$70 for one offense, carrying a banner advertising a picule of the strikers, construed as a viola tion of the injunction, and is now or the direct occasion of the sudden out-burst of local philanthropy in this ditrial for the second offense. The re-sult has been that there are to-day nore machinists in the Social Demo

## Another Socialist Plank.

grows rich from them and that cor

# WARNING! LOOK OUT FOR LIES!

the ARM AND TORCH, and Make a Cross Within the Circle Thereunder.—Comrades, Spread the News.

From Our Presidential Candidate.

As the campaign draws to a close and the enemy observes that the Socialist Party is forging to the front and that they cannot stay its march, their perverted ingenuity will be taxed to accomplish by a sudden coup what bribery, corruption, falsehood, and intimidation have failed to do.

Four years ago, on the eve of the election, they sprung the report that our presidential candidates had resigned in favor of the Democratic candidates.

Be on your guard! Allow no such report or any report in the capitalist press to deceive you. Do not be caught unawares. If you see any such report, promptly deny it.

In case of emergency wire national headquarters, and accept no startling report about the national candidates as true unless it is confirmed by and from the national office. We do not know what the enemy may spring, what trickery

they may resort to in the last hour; but we know the enemy, and this is sufficient to warrant this warning to our comrades. The sweep of the Socialist movement is the marvel and dismay

of the old politicians, and as they are as wholly lacking in scruples as they are adepts in treachery it behooves us to be on our guard and prepare to meet any emergency, especially in the closing hours of the campaign, when it is deemed too late for successful denial. A word to Socialists is sufficient.

Comrade Sieverman made such an elo-quent plea before Police Judge Chad-sey. While the ball in the Police Court is usually \$10 or \$15, ball in the case of these strikers was demanded at \$100 each and in order to intimidate the strikers bail was refused when offered and the strikers dragged out of their beds at 2 n. m. This is a sample of

capitalistic outrage on workers.

It is a matter to be noted that in all the above cases, the firm of Wile & Oviatt were the counsellors and attor ticles by the cutters were offered to refute the falsehoods of the employers they were refused or twisted in such a manner that the writers did not even neys. When pressed upon one occa-sion for an explanation they said that they represented the Clothing Ex-change and other branches of the Man-ufacturers' Association.

recognize their own articles. Men were arrested, particularly the president of Our Strong Point. The above cases ought certainly to open the eyes of the voters to tasir interests as represented in the Social Democratic Party, which stands unfing an ordinary, police court fine of \$10 or \$15, they were fined \$250 each in two instances and in a third in-stance a cutter was fined \$250 and giv-en three months' imprisonment in the compromisingly for the interests of the workers. The experience of all during the past year has been that the fight must be carried to the political field penitentiary. In order to break this strike, the capitalists suddenly became where we are strongest in numbers. On Oct. 25, Comrade Spargo, of New very philanthropic; they became inter-ested in the striker's family and in case of sickness, offered to send trained On Oct. 25, Comrade Spargo, of New York, will speak here; and on Nov. 2, at Fitzhugh Hall, our nominee for pres-ident, Eugene V. Debs, a staunch ad-vocate of the workers' interests, will nurses, doctors, etc.; in fact they did everything possible to influence the address a great meeting in the same women to get their husbands back to work, playing upon the very heart-strings of the strikers' wives. This strike is still on. The result thus far has been that much of the trade from The voters of this city are beginning

to see that both old parties are against them, as evidenced as well by the Dem-ocratic Governor of Idaho who put the miners in a "Bull Pen" three years ago, the same as was done to the miners of Colorado recently by Republican Governor Peabody.

We predict a very large increase this Democrats among the cutters to see the injustice of capitalistic law and hence there are to-day mere Socialists

fall. The meetings are being largely atended and much enthusiasm is being shown by the old and new com rades. Literature is distributed systematically and crowds frequent the pool and billiard table will soon be put in the back room for the entertainment of the visitors and members.

### \$1,000,000 FUND TO FIGHT STRIKES.

paign Against the Unions. PITTSBURG, Oct. 14 .- A meeting day when the heads of the subsidiary departments of the United States Steel Corporation met. Among those present were: President Corey, head of the whole Trust; Vice-Pres dent John W. Bray of the Ameri-can Sheet and Tin Plate Com-pany and the foreign Presidents; A. C. Dinkey, Carnegie Steel Company; W. P. Palmer, American Steel and Wire Company; W. B. Schiller, National Tube Company; A. J. Major, Ameri an Bridge Company; E. J. Buffington

can Bringe company, and Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick Coke Company.

For two hours the steel hends discussed business, and from one of the conferences it was learned that the strikes at Youngstown, Ohio, and Girard, Ohio, were the principal topics discussed. Nothing definite was given city of artists in their line the bosses were only too glad to take them all back. The meaning of their lockout was fully explained to them at the time by Socialists and to day some of, the mest ardent washers. discussed. Nothing definite was given out, but it is reported here that the United States Stéel Corporation has voted \$1,000.000 toward defeating the

## CLEVELAND'S CHOICE.

Cleveland, who sent Federa treops to Chicago, in violation of law, to break the American Railway Union strike, is supporting Parker. Olney, Gleveland's Attorney-General, who sent Eugene V. Debs to Jail for expressing his contempt for a contemptible court, is supporting Parker. That court, is supporting why workingmen, who eppese government by injunc-tion, should vote against these lawbreakers' candidate and for Combine to Stop Socialist Meetings in Philadelphia.

AND THE PRESS.

THE POLICE

An Attempt is Being Made by David B. Hill, Seconded by DeLeonite "Union-Smashers," to Keep the Name of the Social Demo-

cratic Party Off the Ballot - Foiled in First Attack, the Tricksters May Yet Succeed - If, on Election Day, You Find Some Other Name

Instead of "Social Democratic" in the Third Column, Look for the Names of Our Candidates, DEBS and HANFORD, and Our Emblem,

Officers of the Law, Duly Notified of Street Meeting, Wantonly Arrest Speakers - Daily Papers Then Concoot Lurid Stories of Riot, Arson, and Anarchy, to Excuse Interfer-

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.-Tuesday's and Wednesday's daily papers contained sensational accounts of "an-archist" meetings, incendiary speeches and rioting. According to these re-ports a meeting was held in a hall at Darien and Christian streets, in the Italian neighborhood, on Monday night, in which the church across the way was attacked and the mob incited to burn it down. "Indignant churchmen" entered the hall "with drawn re volvers and heavy clubs," and a battle ensued. The police arrived and broke up the meeting, making numerous ar-

rests. So the papers put it.

Tuesday night the "anarchists" had become Socialists, the same scene was enacted, and "only the police" were able to stop the trouble. So the papers

The truth of the matter is this: The meeting was held in the open air, not in a hall. It was the second meeting the Socialist Party held on the corner of Darien and Christian streets. police were regularly notified on occasions with notices enclosed in re-turn envelopes. The church was not attacked by any speaker, nor was it mentioned. There was not the slight-est disturbance at the Monday meeting except that occasioned by the police in clubbing defenseless Italians. There were no pistols or knives drawn. The two officers of the law who made the arrest on Monday and the officers who

the nowers that he tried to core the speakers into abandoning their rights of free speech and the crowd into abandoning its right of peaceable assemblage. The police arrested speak ers on Monday and Tuesday nights but finding that the Socialists were not to be intimidated, they desisted and meetings were held Wednesday night without police interference.

The priest of the church in question denies that the Socialists threatened his church (Wednesday's "North American") and he denied that he ser for the police. The lie was evidently circulated for no other purpose that to prejudice church members against cialist Party. Who started the

The speaker was arrested on Monday cording to the press reports. Accord ing to the same reports, "the police were sent for." They could not have peared to prefer charges of inciting to rlot except the police! There were two thousand people

there and two officers made the an and escaped without a scratch, there was "rioting." If there had b rioting, where would two officers have been as against two thousand people? One of the speakers arrested Tues-day night was discharged next morning, the magistrate refusing his re quest that he be held for court. Why did the magistrate do this? And why was the speaker arrested?

Local Philadelphia has engaged counsel to prosecute the case. Mean-while the good work goes on with added zeal. Though the papers which published these absolutely false re-ports refuse to make any correction, the people will learn the truth in spite

Secretary of State Decides That Col. McEwan's Objection to Our Use of Name "Social Democratic" Is Not Well Founded -Democrats May Still Appeal to Supreme Court - S. L. P. Protest Heard, but Not Yet Decided.

Wednesday, Oct. 12, on the objection ntered by Col. John S. McEwan, a enchman of David B. Hill, against the appearance of the name "Social Democratic" on the official ballot, the Secretary of State last Tuesday rendered a decision, holding that the protest was

The fact that the ticket of our party -known as the Socialist Party in most other states-has in this state appeared upon the official ballot under the name "Social Democratic" in four successive annual elections without protest from the Democratic State Committee or anybody else, no doubt decided the Secretary's rendering of the law. It was also shown by our counsel that the name "Social Democratic" is we'll understood to designate, not a branch of the Democratic party, but a party representing the principles of Social

The objectors have still time to appeal to the Supreme Court and may yet et a decision in their favor. It is of course among the possibilities that, in spite of the plain justice of the case as set forth in these columns last week, he will render a decision com-pelling our party to adopt some other name for this election in this state.

In pursuance of the hearing given on Yednesday, Oct. 12, on the objection malice and readiness to use capitalist methods in the name of Socialism, followed Mr. Hill's example and protested, alleging that the name "Social Democratic," if not an infringement on

PRICE 2 CENTS.

the Democratic name, was an infring-ment on that of the Socialist Labor Party. Benjamin Patterson appeared as counsel. Our representatives answered by setting forth the facts as to the relations of the two Socialist parties and especially the well-known fact that both of these parties, through all the four years past, have spared no pains to make clear to the voters the difference between them; pointing out also, that the verbal difference between the names was sufficient to prevent con-

The DeLeonite protest was heard on

Tuesday and decision reserved.

We shall not know the final result
until next Monday or Tuesday. Meanwhile, comrades and sympathizers should do everything in their power to make the fact known that such an attack is being made and instruct the voters that even if we have to change our party name temporarily, they can identify our ticket by the emblem of the Arm and Torch and the names of our national candidates, Debs and Hanford, and our state candidates, Pendergast and Bach.

# THE TWIN PARTIES OF CAPITALISM.

Let us briefly present some of the I "American Ideals") that men who onleading facts in evidence that the Republican and Democratic parties are alike capitalist parties, that working men have no reason for supporting either, that workingmen have abundant reason for opposing both. Under a Republican state adminis

tration in Colorado this year martial law has been declared in the districts affected by the strikes of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. A personal friend and protegé of President Roose velt, Adjutant-General Sherman M. Bell, was made military autocrat in those districts. Strikers and strike sympathizers were arrested by hundreds-for no crime and under no accusation but that of being members or friends of the union." Prisoners were held without trial for weeks or months. Writs of habeas corpus issued by district judges were defied. "To hell with habeas corpus; we'll give them postmortems instead," said General Bell. Some hundreds of workingmen were forcibly deported from the state without form or process of law. The offices and co-operative stores of the unions were broken into and looted. The unions were not allowed to distribute provisions to members on strike nor even to the wives and children of deported men. Under the protection of this lawless military despotism, "Citizens" Alliance" mobs were allowed to force elected local officers to resign under threat of hanging and Pinkerton thugs were allowed to commit assault and Ill pleased at the large crowds that | murder at the mine-owners' command with impunity. (You may read the attend Socialist meetings, particularly with impunity. (You may read the in the downtown section of the city. story in detail in Ben Hanford's little book, "The Labor War in Colorado." which you can get at any Socialist

> headquarters.) But this career of capitalist crime was only a slight advance upon what had been done five years earlier in Idahe under the administration of Demo cratic Governor Steunenberg This Democrat said, as reported at the time in all the New York papers: "Yes, WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A STATE BLACKLIST against the Miners Union, and will enforce it by martial law as long as we have a soldier left." (The details of that history were told in Job Harriman's pamphlet. "The Class-War in Idaho.")

Moreover, at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis last July. when a strong resolution in condemnation of these iniquities committed by the Republican governor of Colorado was presented, it was defeated. The reorganized Democracy DID NOT WISH TO GO ON RECORD AGAINST CAPITALIST ANARCHY

Everyone remembers President Roosevelt's declaration in favor of the "open shop"-that is to say, the nonunion shop—which won him the praise of Mr. Parry's National Association of Manufacturers, the great blacklist and spy agency of the capitalist class.

But does everyone remember how at the Democratic national convention Richard P. Hobson was applauded when he praised Grover Cleveland for having sent the troops to Chiengo in 1894 to break the A. R. U. strike?

On the one hand, we have Theo

pose government by injunction are on a part with savages, are dangerous men and enemies of civic morality. On the other hand, we have the fact

that Judge Parker, the presidential candidate of the Democratic party, was one of the judges of the New York Court of Appeals who, only last year, unanimously declared the Eight-Hour Law of the state unconstitutional. On the one hand, we have the fact

that the majority of the Republican representatives in Congress have always opposed the graduated income tax and that the majority of the Republican judges of the United States Court held it unconstitutional.

On the other hand, we have the facts: First, that David B. Hill, now boss of the Democratic party, led the fight against the income tax in the Senate and appeared as counsel for the millionaires before the Supreme Court to overthrow it; second, that enough Democratic judges joined the Republicans to declare it unconstitutional: and, third, that the last national convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis, rejected an income-tax plank which was proposed. "Oh, that's foolish," said Hill: and what Hill said went.

Just one more point: Last year the Republican and Democratic parties united in New York to re-elect Denis O'Brien to the Court of Appeals of this state; O'Brien, who had helped to declare the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law unconstitutional, was renominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Republicans.

This year two wests in the Court of Appeals being vacated, the Republican and Democratic parties have again fused; Edgar M. Cullen, Democrat. and William E. Warner, Republican, are the candidates of both the old parties that pretend to be opposed to each other.

Compare the platforms, compare the candidates, compare the records in everything, so far as Labor's interests are concerned, the two old parties are identical.

There may be some differences between them on questions that concern only capitalists, big or little.

But if a workingman thinks he must choose between them, his best way would be to flip a penny. And whichever way it comes out, the capitalists can say to him, "Heads, I win; tails, you lose."

tween the old parties. We find one as bad as the other. We would not lift a finger to decide between them. stand AGAINST BOTH. We stand UNCOMPROMISINGLY against both.

'And sooner or later, THE WORK-ING CLASS AS A WHOLE WILL SEE THAT WE ARE RIGHT IN SO DOING.

himself a "friend" or organized labor, and he has about as good a claim to that title as other capitalist politicians that make the same profession.

Governor Peabody now declares

—The "labor leader" should be given plainly to understand that in holding up the little business man, he is infringing the most sacred right of

### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

(Known in New York State as the Social occratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democr Party of New York; has passed through second general election. Its growing po is indicated and its speedy victory shadowed by the great increase of its v 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

LEON A. MALKIEL of New York For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn For State Engineer and Surveyor-

For Attorney-General-

S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Chief Judge of the Court of Ap-

CHAS. H. MATCHETT of Brooklyn. For Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

STEADY, COMRADES!

By Eugene V. Debs.

The greatest working-class campaign In American politics is drawing to a close. All our forces are in the field and the battle line stretches across the tinent from sea to sea.

Steady, Comrades! The enemy have done their best and worst to divide us, but have failed, and and all along the revolutionary line e flashes from the eyes of the ing proletarian columns the light defiance and the fire of victory. Steady, Comrades!

At your post in the strongest or the oct that you will make it the strongthe movement where you stand.

We are closing in for the final charge and each comrade must now feel the the outcome depends on him or her, and summon all their latent force and put forth their supreme power to win this day for the working class.

Steady, Comrades! The fateful hour is drawing nigh and all we have and all we hope for, all that we hold dear and sacred and are pledged to with our very lives, is the balance. Not a day, an hour or even a minute must go by unim

Every comrade at his post, every order to save expense and increase comrade doing duty, every comrade true and loyal, every comrade resolute,

Such an army cannot lose.

Together we are in the trenches, mrades, and together will we scale the heights, triumphant in the cause of Labor and Humanity. Forward, all, FORWARD ALL TO VICTORY!

The Los Angeles "Times" manage to tell the truth in this editorial paraterated and bring him death instead of

There's one thing the Socialists ma m credit for, at any rate-they ar harging their Presidential candi with trying to be bigger than his

We certainly are not. Our candidat is just what he wishes to be-our com en to do; not expecting nor aspir mg to be independent of or superior to word and deed worthy of the fraterni fidence that put him at the head of

the ticket. That is the kind of men the Socialist Party values. That is the kind of men it produces or accepts. None others need apply. But the oldparty politicians cannot understand it.

ity of the people of that city will for

the first time be represented at Wash-

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

This issue will introduce The Work

er to tens of thousands who have

never seen it before. We may be par-

doned for taking the occasion, there

fore, to say a few words about our-

The Worker is a paper owned and

controlled by a co-operative associa-

tion of members of the Socialist Party

and published for the sole purpose of

spreading a knowledge of the princi-

ples of Socialism, reporting the activi-

ty of the party and of progressive la-

upon the news of the day in such

way as to show its true significance

for the working class. The charter

of this publishing association does not

allow it to take any profit from The

Worker; any surplus that may be

made must be spent in improving the

paper and extending its circulation or

The Worker is recognized as one of

the best Socialist weeklies in the world

and as an authoritative exponent of

Socialist theory and policy. Its guid-

ing rule is, always to value quality

more than quantity, and to strive for

the thorough education of the work-

ing class, rather than to try to catch

readers for the paper or voters for the

In the present campaign the Social-

ist Party is gaining hundreds of thou-

sands of new adherents. All of these

need to study carefully the theories of

Socialism and the development of our

economic and political system, in order

to be able to guide themselves safely

in the still greater conflicts that are to

come. The Worker plans to do all it

Shortly after election we shall begin

somewhat extended series of articles

in which we shall try to give a sys

tematic explanation of Socialism-be-

ginning with the A B C, so to speak-

for the benefit of new readers. This

is undertaken in response to many re

quests and suggestions which have

come to us, and its beginning is post-

poned till after election because many

of our subscribers are now too busy in

party work to spare much time for

reading. The course will probably ex-

tend through some three months; dur

ing its continuance, we shall be glad

to have our readers ask questions

about points which the writer does not

succeed in making clear, and shall an

We believe that this series of articles

will be welcomed by many who are

just beginning to turn their attention

to Socialism, and we make the an

nouncement now so that they may sub-

scribe for the paper and not miss any

This is only one fearture by which

The Worker will try to help in the im

portant task of educating and organ-

izing the army of new recruits and so

securing and using to the best advan-

tage for our great cause the gains

which we shall make at the polls this

year. We solicit the aid of all com-

rades and sympathizers in making our

work the more effective by extending

ADULTERATION.

A short time ago it was discovered

pany, of Camden, N. J., was putting

bars of lead in life preservers in order

to bring them up to the required

weight, thus making them in reality

life destroyers. This was so sensa

tional a case of profit-making adultera

tion that even our "big stick," "blond

beast" president, who hates the "weak

ling" and likes to see the "unfit" weed

ed out, has given it indignant attention

in his memorandum and order to the

federal steamboat inspectors in the

matter of the investigation of the terri-

ble "General Slocum" disaster caused

by neglect of safety and risk of life in

Last week all New York was talking

of the deaths caused by the adultera-

tion of whisky with wood alcohol, and

the disclosures of the widespread sale

In the mad struggle for profit which

the law of our competitive indus

trial system, even the very drugs which

the invalid, tossing on his bed of pain.

looks to for restored health are adul-

There is shoddy in our clothes, there

is water in our milk, there is wood

alcohol and fusel oil in our whisky,

there is artificial flavoring matter in

our cigars, there is chicory in our cof-

fee and marble dust in our pepper,

there is tartaric acid in our lemon ple

and salycylle acid in our beer, there

is gelatine and cornstarch in our ice

"cream," and no one would attempt to

say what there is in our sawdust

breakfast foods and our what-is-it res-

of adulterated drugs.

profit.

the circulation of The Worker

of the earlier numbers.

swer them to the best of our ability.

can to help them.

party by sensational methods.

in other Socialist propagauda.

bor organizations, and of commenting

ington.

selves.

All this is, of course, done to i the profit of the enpitalist, just as pre-We do not know whether or not the ventable accidents resulting in the loss New York "Herald" is right in predictof so many lives are caused by the ing that two Socialists-Victor Berger capitalist saving expense to increase and W. R. Gaylord-are likely to be elected to Congress from two Milwankee districts. But we know this that if they are elected, the tolling major

As long as the means of product are privately owned and industry is carried on for capitalist profit instead of for human welfare this will continue. And as long as the capitalist class controls government it will be permitted to continue, and the inadequate laws against adulteration, like the few inadequate laws for the safety of workingmen and passengers, not be enforced.

taurant desserts. - Constitutions are

gradually undermined and lives thus shortened by this adulteration of food,

drink, and medicines.

### DESPAIRING POPULISTS RESORT TO CHEAP LYING

We are informed that that extra ordinary galvanized corpse, the Popu list party, is circulating in certain quarters a statement that the ex penses of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party are paid by the Republicans. Carl Browne, of "Commonweal Army" fame, is one of the disseminators of this lie.

We do not know whether Mr. Ton Watson's party is supported by the Republicans. We do not allege it no lend our sanction to the accusation which is commonly made to that effect, because we have no direct information in the matter.

We do know this, that the Socialist Party makes account to its members and sympathizers of all its financia affairs, showing whence every cent comes and where every cent goes; and hat the Populist party makes no such frank statement. When we find the Watson-Tibbles benchmen circulating such baseless attacks on our party, we would be justified, perhaps, in surmis ing that they draw from their own guilty consciences the material for their fabrications

Wherever the Populists stand-and Mr. Watson and his friends have so far carefully refrained from attacking Rooseveit or his party, so we do not know where they stand-it is a fact evident to all who have eyes to see and brains to think that the Socialist Party, with Debs and Hanford as its candidates, stands squarely and openly against both the old parties, against one as much as the other, against capl talism in all its disguises.

Grover Cleveland's conscience must be troubling him. Ten years after the fact he publishes a book to excuse or is it to glory in?-the two most disgraceful acts of his second administration-the military invasion of Illinois to help the railways crush the A. R. U. strike, and the bond-issue manipulation by which be enriched Wall Street and pretty certainly did not impov erish himself. "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book," said Job, very wisely. The perversity of the man who will not let his own misdeeds be forgotten is very curious.

### GOMPERS AND GOLDSTEIN. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of

the American Federation of Labor stands for all that is most conserva tive and therefore most helpless and futile ir the labor movement. For years his cry has been "No politics in the union," while he has at the same time been strenuously advising the practise of that sort of cringing politics which consists in maintaining a lobby at Washington to beg for legis lative favors from capitalist politicians, demanding pre-election pledge from capitalistic candidates, and endorsing this or that capitalistic demagogue who poses as a "friend of la bor." The Socialist movement, standhas never dreamed of demandist a po litical qualification for membership in trade unions, but it does demand free discussion of the political interests of the workers in their union meetings Mr. Gompers, while opposing this as something leading directly to Socialism, has stood for that sort of small and timid "non-partizan" politics which inevitably leads to corruption and the trickery and betrayal of the working class by the old-party demagogues between whom their votes ar tossed about.

But if Mr. Gompers had followed his "no politics in the union" policy cleanly and honestly, willing to meet disssion, and consistently holding to the principle which he so loudly professes, Socialists would not have such great complaint against him on that point. He has not done that. On the contrary, he has gone out of his way to attack and slander the political party of Socialism in which thousands of active trade unionists affiliated with the' A. F. of L. are earnest workers Mr. Gompers would not dare or care to attack the Republican or the Demo cratic party as a whole, yet, while still protesting "no politics in the union." be deliberately and officially denounce the whole Socialist Party to which so many members of the A. F. of L. be

Mr. David Goldstein of Boston ocialist renegade and working class Judas, now jingling his thirty pieces of silver, has written, under the skirts of one Martha Moore Avery of the same ill fame, a scurrilous denunciaform of a bulky and illiterate volume entitled "Socialism: The Nation of Fa therless Children."

'As said, in the statement dealing with Mr. Gompers in the last issue of The Worker, the President of the A. F. of L. has given this piece of dirty work his official endorsement. That endorsement appears in a pamph let advertising the Goldstein-Avery production, in the form of a fac simile of a letter on the stationery of the A. F. of L., with Mr. Gompers' official title after his signature, and reading as follows:

"American Federation of Labor "Washington, D. C., May 21, 1904. "Mr. David Goldstein,

"31 Maywood St., Beston, Mass.
"Dear Sir and Brother:
"Your favor of the 16th to hand and

"I beg to say that I have read with keenest interest your book on 'Social ism, The Nation of Fatherless Chil that the book is not only timely, but an excellent contribution to the ature of the labor question and the la bor movement: It tears the mask of hypocrisy from the face of those who have long pretended to be friends of the trade union movement, and yet seek its destruction or diversion to an improper purpose. I have found your book a ready reference to many h utterances and action of pretended

"With kindest regards and best "Fraternally yours,
"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation Labor."

This letter is a direct and vicious insult to every one of the many thousands of Socialists belonging to the A. F. of L. 'It is on a par with the distribution from A. F. of L. headquarters of Herbert N. Casson's "Common Sense" and "Organized Self-Help," both slurring, ridiculing and libelling the Socialist movement; on a par with Gompers' engagement of notorious anti-Socialist mercenaries such as F. G. R. Gordon as organizers; on a par with his editorial in the last issue of the "American Federationist advising the workingmen of Colorado to vote the Democratic ticket and advising them not to vote the Socialist ticket.

These methods are characteristic of the man who so enjoys the flattery and the wining and dining of the grea capitalists who organized the Civic Federation humbug for the purpose of emasculating the trade union move ment; they are typical of that pompous personage who is a sort of Groven Cleveland of the labor movement.

In his open participation in the capitalistic political campaign against the Socialist Party, Mr. Gompers, with his usual inconsistency, has forgotten that "No politics in the union" is a motto which can be worked both ways until the time when it is changed to "No capitalist politics in the union." His insults to all trade unionists of Sociaiist political faith should call forth strong resolutions of rebuke from unions la every quarter. His propaganda agalfist the working class political movement, now become foolishly open, positive and aggressive, should be put a stop to in short order, and a balt call ed on this flagrant abuse of official position and power.

# NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

"It is a pleasant war," says Kurothousands on either side killed or crip pled or made invalids for life; tens o phans; dire want in Japan, absolutfamine in Russia, wholesale slaughter in Manchuria; this makes a pleasant war! Thus much is it that the ters, fords, and rulers in all lands" feel or care for the masses whose sweat and blood and tears pay for all their glery. But when the workers learn to think-all, then it will not be so pleasant in those high places.

It is beautiful to see how "the logic ression always to cut the ground from under their own feet. The Russian government has always depended upon the Busian state church as its most valuable ally in keeping the people Ignorant and submissive. And now the government's financial embarrass-ment, resulting from its inequitous was in Manchuria, is forcing it to think of be carried out. The effect in alienating the priesthood from Tsarism would be a great force for progress.

So at last the President has re moved those three Inspectors whose negligence—we would probably be safe in saying, "whose wilful and corrupt connivance"-helped to make posthe Slocum crime. That he has don the should reme. That he has done
it in an irregular way that may give
them a chance to fight their removal
in the courts—perhaps this was due to
his headlong strenuousity, perhaps to
his heling too busy with campaign matters to attend to little details of execu tive duty. But, however that turn out, we still ask, when are the in-dicted criminals to be brought to trial? We have seen the authors of so many capitalist crimes go free—the Fordin-sky Building murder, the Ireland Build-ing murder, the Windsor Hotel murder, the Tarrant Building murder, the New York Central Tunnel murder, the Darlington Hotel murder. We kn the motive to all these crimes—capital-lst profit. We know why Democratic and Republican and Reform District Attorneys nike have failed to prosecute them—because the class to which these criminals belong the class which lives by profit and considers such rimes as only the unfortunate dents of its "legitimate business" the class that controls both the parties as well as the Reform aggre-tion. We understand this official a nisance at crime—such crime, that

as brings profit to capitalists and takes working people's lives. What we do not understand is the apathy of the workers, who can forget or forgive these crimes and this official co and not even take so much action as would compel the punishment of the most notorious criminals. That is the terrible thing.

A local trade unionist writes as: A local trade unionist writes as:

For a long time I, as corresponding secretary of my union, have been sending in reports to various New York spapers, especially the New York Namerican and Journal." They were never published. I took the liberty to interview the man in charge of the editorial department, but all the satisfaction I could get was that such things as that were to be published only with the command of the head of the paper. The head of the "Journa" is the well-known Mr. Hears, who claims to be a tran for the working class. This shows hew much he cares for the laborer.

The proprietor of the New York

the cares for the labore.

The proprietor of the New York "Journal," the proprietors of the "Sun," the "Times," the "Heraid," the "Tribune," the "Press," the "World," the "Staats-Zeitung," and the other capitalist dailies, has a very good rea-son for suppressing or distorting labor news. The proprietors of all these pa-pers belong to the capitalist class, the employing class, the profit-taking class the class whose interests are threaten ed by trade unions on the economic field and by Socialism on the political field. Moreover, they all depend to a great extent for their income upon their advertising columns, and none of them can afford to offend the big advertisers. Finally, they all "stand in with the political bosses of one or the other of the two big parties, the two parties that regard capitalist profits as sacred and workingmen's these reasons, it is really unreasonable to expect any of these papers to tell the truth about the labor movement. It is as if Japanese soldiers should ask Russian officers for ammunition. Labor ninst depend on itself on its ow organizations and its own press, not or

those of the class it has to fight. We have in New York City one daily paper in the German language and one in the Jewish language—the "Volkszeltung" and the "Forward" which are maintained and controlled by workingmen and conducted in the interest of the working class. Thes papers report the news of the labo movement fully and fairly. Unfortunately, we have not, as yet, any English daily. We have only a weekly. The Worker, with its very limited space. It does, and will always try to do, the best-it can to supply the need. As the trade unionists find that the big capitalist dailies refuse then fair treatment—passing over the wrongs and struggles of Labor, with a few meaningless phrases, while they de vote columns and pages to the inter-ests of the millionaires—the sensible thing for these trade unionists to do is to make the best possible use of their own press. The "Worker," the "Volkszeitung," and the "Forward"— to regard these as their organs, to bring their news to these papers, and to do all they can to extend their cir-

We are preparing to establish workingmen's daily in the English lan workingmen's daily in the English lan-guage in this city. But it will need much more money than has so far been collected. Meanwhile, let the thinking workingmen not fail to make, use of their weekly, The Worker. When The Worker has a regular cir-culation of 50 00ff in this city we shall culation of 50,000 in this city, we shall be in a position to launch our "Daily onger to ask favors of Messrs, Hears Laffan, Ochs, Reld, Pulitzer, Bennett nd other capitalists. Hasten the day

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Individual Subscription List of The Worker Continues to Grow - Last Week's Total Circulation Not Quito Up to Former Mark.

The individual subscription list of The Werker continues to grow. The report given below shows a net gain for the week of 244. If that rate of progress could be maintained The Worker would be on a self-supporting hasis in a year. The total circulation was somewhat less than for the preceding week, the loss being mostly or outside bundle orders, a branch of the business which always fluctuates fro

The statement for the last two weeks

is as follows: Week ending 17,000 Single subscriptions ....10,546 10,302 Bundles .......... 560 560 Sold at office in bundles and at retail ....... 3,911 3,962 15,770 16,222

Loss for week..... 452 Wm. Koller of Jamestown, N. Y., is one of our untiring volunteer agents. The subscriptions he has got will mean uch for the progress of Sectalism in

When Local Rochester undertakes a thing, it never does it by halves. The committees there will distribute 10,000 copies of this issue of The Worker. Local New Haven, Conn., is one of the same sort. In this case they come in for 5,000 copies.

Comrade Dutton of Chattanoora Tenn., sends in six new subscriptions in a bunch. The "Solid South" isn't so solid against Socialism as it was three or four years ago.

Another Southern center is Colum bia, S. C., where Comrade Rayal, after selling \$3 worth of subscription cards, sends for twenty-five yearlies and as many half-yearlies to continue the work. He says: "I have not had any

Comrade Gidney of Hyde Park, Mass., is one of our stand-bys. His atest contribution is five short-term subscriptions and an order for ten Thompson of Delaware

City, Del, deserves "honorable men-tion" as a steady worker in a difficult field. —Wealth is indeed accumulated labor, but one man usually performeth labor and another the accumulation; and this by the wise is called the di-vision of labor.—Economic Nuggets.

# METHODS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

This issue of The Worker will reach many persons who have never before read a Socialist paper and who know but little about the Socialist Party. It is worth while therefore to point out, is worth while therefore to point out for their benefit, some of the particu lars in which the organization and nethods of our party differ radically

from those of the two old parties.

A most striking difference is this:
Neither of the old parties, in carrying on their campaigns, appeal to the rank and file of their followers for funds. On the contrary, they both have money to spend among the voters, in campaign time. They supply bras bands and fireworks galore. Thei bands and nreworks galore. Their ward beelers set up the drinks and pass around the cigars freely. They hire great numbers of men just be-fore election and pay them liberally for carrying out orders from above. In a thousand ways, at this time of year the Republican and Democratic organ-izations are distributing money among the workingmen whose votes they expect to win-and the recipients seem neither to know nor to care where this money comes from nor to wonder why the politicians have these periodical spasms of generosity.

The campaigns of the Socialist Party present quite a different spectacle. Music and fireworks and other displays are not much in evidence. You never see the Socialist candidate "standing trent" for his constituents. All our campaign funds are spent in printing and distributing literature and hiring penses of our speakers. By far the greater part of the work of our party is done by unpaid volunte few who are engaged to give their whole time to the work are paid, and their wages are never very liberal. Nearly all of our speakers, a en who get out the platforms on the streets and carry the leaflets from house to house, are workingmen freely give their leisure hours to the party's service, and even give some thing out of their daily wages to the party campaign fund instead of ecting to get something out of it. And air campaign funds are very small. There are single assembly districts in New York City in which one or the other of the old parties spends more in a single month before election than the national organization of the Socialis has at its disposal in a whole Finally, all the world may know where our funds come from: we give regular reports in our papers showing all the financial affairs of our national state, and local organizations—showing who has contributed the money and how it has been spent; and this is omething that the old parties never

Our funds come from the rank and file of the party's membership and its sympathizers. They are made up of the dues of 25 cents a month that each of the 25,000 organized party members pays except when he may be sick or out of work, when his dues are renitted); the proceeds of picules and entertainments organized and patronized by Socialists; the free contributions of nickels and dimes and quarters and occasional larger sums from thousands of thinking workingmen; and the oc ensional donations made by pro-gressive trade unions or other labor or ganizations. In a word, the money comes from the rank and file and i spent under the direction of officers chosen by the rank and file, and there is nothing to conceal and no possibility of conceniment.

you kow what this means, reader? Do you see the significance of this contrast? Let us explain:

contrast? Let us explain:

When the old parties spend their money among the voters before election, they do not do it out of pure love or generosity. They are making an investment on which they expect big returns. The object of their campaigns of brass bands and fireworks and tore-blight processions, and free and torchlight processions and free drinks is not to enlighten the voters, not to appeal to their minds, but to appeal to their senses, to put their brain to sleep, to excite and confuse them and make them forget to think until after their ballots are cast. The old parties do not want an intelligent vote; they want an obedient vote. They want the rank and file of the voters to follow the leaders, blindly. The cam-paign of whoop and hurrah and beer

only way a workin

really throw his vote away is to vote

against the rights and the interests of

the working class.

The only way any lover of liberty

and peace can really throw his vot

stands for liberty and peace in indus-try as well as in politics, in fact as

sarily to throw your vote away. The men who voted the Republican ticket

and were defeated in 1856, the still smaller minority who voted the Aboli-tionist ticket in the five preceding

elections—those voters won, in the long run. It was their minority votes that drove chattel slavery to bay, that

aroused the minds of the nation, the

made possible the slaveholders' defeat

You may vote for the winning party, but unless that party's principles and policy really represent your interests you have thrown your vote away.

No vote can be so pitifully throw

away as that of a workingman wh

casts his ballot for the Republica-ticket and "prosperity" and then get wage-reductions backed up by injunc

tions—except the vote of the working man who casts his ballot for the Den

ocratic party and "personal liberty' and then gets wage-reductions backet

Every vote that is cast right is well

used, even though it be in the minor ity. Every vote that is cast wrong though it be one of the great majority

Do you think a minority vote has

effect? Do you think the governing party and the ruling class are not in fluenced by it? If you think so, you are much mistaken. It is just the votes

ly against them that the ruling class watch with the most concern. So long as you vote thoughtlessly or

s wasted and worse than wasted

To vote in the minority is n

well as in phrase.

at the polls in 1860.

away is to vote against the party that

campaign for a party ruled from above and intended to serve the interests of a ruling class. And such are both the

The enormous campaign funds do not come from the rank and file of the Republicans and the Democrati Whence, then? They come from above rich out of the "perquisites of of-fice," partly; more from the liquor dealers, the gamblers, the keepers of disorderly houses, who thus pay in advance for permission to violate th laws; but most of all, they come from the landlords, the franchise-holders the trust magnates, and the capitalis class generally, who thus subsidizboth the great parties and pay for their use of the government to support the capitalist system.

"Who pays the piper may call the tune," says the old proverb. It is a safe maxim of politics that the class which supplies a party's funds will control that party when in power and will be faithfully served by it. The old party machines ask nothing

of you but your votes-your passive ent. They do not trouble you to think. They will do the thinking for you. That is what the capitalists pay them for. The Socialist Party, on the other hand, does not wish for passive and thoughtless followers. It desires ac-

tive comrades, who know what they want and how to get it. Socialist Party does not offer to do things for you. It points out how

you can do things for yourselves. The Socialist Party does not merely olicit your votes. It does not desire any votes that do not honestly belong

to it. It would not buy votes, if they could be had at two cents a dozen-for venal and unthinking votes would not serve its purposes.

The ultimate purpose of the Socialist Party is to emancipate the working class—the class from which the party is recruited. As Marx has said. mancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself." It will not and cannot be handed down as a gift from above. Only by the thought and organization and self-reliant action of the workers can it be achieved.

So our immediate purpose is to waken and educate and inspire fellow workingmen to use their own power. And for that reason the first thing we ask of you is, not that you vote our ticket, but that you think seriously and candidly of the principles for which our ticket stands; and then if you are convinced that those princi-ples are right, we ask, not only that you vote for them, but that you join our party organization, become com-rades in the ranks, all with equal rights and duties, that you take your full part, from now on, in guiding the policy of the party, framing its platosing its officers and its candidates, and conducting its campaigns,

Ours is a party of comrades, not of leaders and followers. It is a demo ratic party, governed by the rank and lle, supported morally and financially by the rank and file, and therefore re to serve the interests of the rank Are you with us or against us? If

would be powerless to carry out velt support, and if you are clearly for Socialism, then you belong with us, on Election Day and all the year

our campaign methods and our form of organization are so different from bring every intelligent and self-re-specting and conscientious working-man and every true friend of freedom and progress, sooner or later, to rally under our banner.

# DON'T. THROW YOUR VOTE AWAY.

for yourselves or do not dare to vote as you think-so long as you allow the past to do your thinking for you or allow the "leaders" to dictate your vote in a word, SO LONG AS THEY ARE SURE OF YOU, the leaders o whichever party may win will, AFTER ELECTION, trent your wishes and interests with contempt.

But when you begin to think for yourselves, to investigate and accept new ideas to snit new condition when you vote against the old-party politicians and their capitalist backers -when you oppose them UNCOM-PROMISINGLY-when you begin to show CONFIDENCE IN YOUR-SELVES—when, in one election after another, you stendily pile up more and more ballots against existing evilswhen the evidence of your awakening innce begins to frighten them, ther they will respect you and consider

You say: Yes, Socialism would be a good thing, but it is a long way off, and we want some immediate relief. Very good. There is some reason in that argument.

But we tell you that the best way even toget some immediate relief, some partial reforms, is to demand the whole of your rights, to vote for straight Socialism now.

We do not expect to get the whole We do not expect to get the whole Socialist program in a year. But we know that the Co-operative Commonwealth will come sooner if YOU vote for it NOW. And meanwhile, we know that if there is a big increase in the straight Socialist vote at this election, we shall be a great deal more likely to get some partial reforms than we shall be if the straight Socialist vote in eff. be if the straight Socialist vote is sta-tionary and the workers divide their support among the various parties of

they don't get that the politicians are most willing to conciliate. It is just the votes cast consistently and defiant capitalism.
"A half a loaf is better than no bread," they say, and that 's very true. But it is better to demans the whole

loaf and get the half than to ask for the haif and get only a dry crust. And the working class will get only the crumbs from the bread it has itself prepared, unless a great and growing portion of the working class boldly in-sists on the whole of that loaf that rightfully belongs to it.

Beggars sometimes inspire pity—dis-

gusted and insulting pity. They never aspire respect.

Let us cease to hope for favors. Let us demand our rights. Let us vote for all that we think just and desirable. Let us show the capitalists that they are mistaken when they think we can forever be divided and misled and kept down. When we show ourselves capa-ble of conducting our own movement and supporting our own campaign and standing loyally together in our own cause, in spite of their ridicule or their bluster or their cajolery, then our masters will begin to fear and to make concessions and carry out reforms for our benefit in the hope of concillating us and prolonging their own lease of

They have never given us anything out of the love they profess (at this time of year) to feel for us. They have never voluntarily given us better con-ditions of labor, in this or any other country. They have yielded us reforms only as we demanded them and strug gled for them, on the trade-union or the political field or both, and showed our resolution to win them, and alarmed our opponents by our united power. So it has been in the past, and it is to-day and will continue to be while class divisions remain. If we double or treble the straight

Socialist vote this year, as compare with that of 1902, we may be sure that the capitalists and their politicians will do some serious thinking

If we elect a dozen or so of Assem olymen and two or three Congressmen -we shall still be in the minority, of course, but our influence will be the capitalists will appreciate that mext election it may be a dozen or so of Congressmen and two or three Gov ernors to our credit; and they will think twice before they again arouse the workers' hostility by their flagrant misrule.

It is not a choice between Socialism and reform that is before you. You are to choose either for the twin parties of reactionary capitalism or for the party of immediate social progress of Socialism, which is just as efficient in practise as it is right in theory DON'T THROW YOUR

great progress among the peasants, he

shows that in these regions the con-sumption of alcohol has perceptibly de-creased during this period, that mur-

ders have become much less frequent.

The reason for this change is easy to understand. Socialism points out to

the peasants a way to improve their

miserable lot by thoughtful and peace

ful concerted action, it shows them that their sufferings are not due to the wickedness of individual capitalists or

officials, but to a system which the

can change by political action, and it awakens them to a sense of responsi-bility and trains them in self-control.

In the matter of alcoholism the So

ctalists have made a special propagan-da against excessive drinking, because

they realize that a sober proletariat

has ten times more power of organiza-tion and resistance to oppression that a body of workingmen accustomed to

Dr. Michels' statement as to the

moral effect of the Socialist propagaz.

Wolf von Schierbrand and other ob

servers have said of the influence of

he Social Democracy in Germany.
It may be added that in Belgium and

Holland, also, the Socialist organizers.

speakers, and writers carry on a very effective campaign against alcoholism,

seek forgetfulness in drink.

oldlers or against individual

and that acts of violence again

capitalists have practically ceased.

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. Dr. Rebert Michels, in a recent number of "Ethische Kultur" (the organ of the Ethical Culture movement Germany) writes upon the moral influence exercised by the Socialist movement in Italy. Citing statistics from certain districts in Italy where Socialism has in recent years made

you are honestly against us, if you think our ideas are wrong, we do not want your votes. Socialist candidates elected to office by non-socialist votes our principles. If you are inferely AGAINST Roosevelt or AGAINST Parker, but not positively FOR the principles to which Debs and Hanford are pledged, then you would better cast a blank ballot or stay at home. But if you are earnestly against capi-talism, which both Parker and Roose-

To make Socialists, not simply to catch votes, is our object. That is why of the two old parties. That dif-

## THE LEIPZIG CO-OPERATIVE

The twentieth annual report of the co-operative stores run by the Social-ists of Leipzig, Germany, is a very satisfactory one. The enterprise was begun in 1884 with only 95 members: 19 the first year the business amounted to \$4,140; last year it was \$3,021,000. Tte savings which were returned at the amounted to \$285,000 this year, as against \$331 the first year. This suc cess was achieved in spite of many obstacles put in their way by the government, which seeks to conciliate the small merchants by trying to kill the co-operatives by high tax-assessments and special legal restrictions. The soand special legal restrictions. The so-clety suffered a serious loss last year by the burning of its bakery; but this has been replaced with a new build-ing fitted with every modern appliance for protecting the health of the workers and ensuring cleanliness. The best of union conditions as to wages and hours of labor are observed in the bakerý. London "Justice" rightly remarks that this report is a refutation of re of comrades who are known for their thoroughly revolutionary attitude in

## A GAIN IN ARGENTINA

Dispatches from Buenos Ayres say that in view of the alarm produced by the obvious preparations which have been made for a general strike by the working people throughout the Argen-tine Republic before the end of the year, the government is adopting im-mediate measures to set right some of the grievances complained of and so to stave off the conflict. While the reforms granted will probably be only small ones and the gain can sidered as permanent, it is something that the working class has shown a spirit of resolution sufficient so to in-fluence the governing payers. progress of Socialism and trade union-ism in Argentina has been slow and difficult, as in all new countries, but with the present rapid development of capitalism there its prospects are bright.

### SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE.

By an Ex-P. R. R. Man.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR EM-

There were still clouds in the finan

cial sky. The maintenance of divi-dends was again menaced and further

economies had to be practised an again something had to be done. The

were still men on the road who had

entered its service after being over thirty-five years old and the time was approaching when they would become beneficiaries. While still efficient they

were prospective affectors of divi-dends. Younger men deluded with the pension promise could be gotten cheap-

er: therefore the old men had to go

that fewer pensions be paid, and that dividends might be maintained. This is the "milk in the cocoanut" of the re-

system it has been a "thorn in the side" of the road's management. More

so than the 10 per cent, increase in wages. The latter could partly, if not

ties of the employees retained and was comparatively an easy proposition, but

hard proposition.

The management could not grace

fully reseind its pension order, and

discharge all prospective pensioners without laying bare its "financial fol-

ly." So again something had to be done, and it has been done to the sor-

row and disgust of pensioners, pros

explained by-Presuming the writer had remained with the company until

he would have been on the eligible pension list, would he when retired

with the services he had rendered? By

no means. After having been with

menth. About four years before be

yould again be called to the office, fur

of another year he would again go

iod he would be retired on a pe

based on the \$50 per month.

have received a pension commensura

up the cry of prosperity, neithe

keep up the cry or persons without are could it pay pensions without are dividends, nor could it at one tie pensions

entirely, be met by increasing the

ce the inauguration of the negative

The Pennsylvania I liroad was the first of the great railway corporations to bar men over thirty-five years old When the order became operative it did not affect employees who had been with the company ten or more years who had entered its service after be ing over that age. Recently the man agement issued an order to the effect "that no employee of the company who was hired after he reached the age of thirty-five years is to be retained. If man was hired before he was thirty ive, then he retains his position."-New York Times, Oct. 1. After having rend the "Times" the

capitalist not in the railroad ring m ikely shrugged his shoulders and said, "Give the young man a chance." The Socialist not in the ring most likely orking of an iniquitous systhe matter. But the man in the ring not only gave the matter further thought, but congratulated himself and the "ring gang" on the prospect of the maintenance of dividends.

Despite the fact that casualties are plying on the railroads, the fact nevertheless remains that very large numbers of men must be employed to operate them, and the recent order will in effect but displace old men to be re-placed by younger; therefore the purpose of this article is to enlighten bot the capitalist and the Socialist not in the ring as to the reason of the recen order, and as to why it will conduct to the maintenance of dividends.

ne two years since the Pennsylvoluntarily gave an in crease of 10 per cent. in wages to all under a certain grade, and estab lished a pension system, giving a life pension to all employees who had reached the age of seventy years, or who had been in the employ of the company thirty-five or more years.

The action called forth unstinted

praise from the capitalist press. Mr Hearst's "Journal" especially lauded company for its magnanimity and ith glaring headlines that "Socialism is here." The employees of the road were delighted and happy in the thought of laying up something for the "rainy day," and that their declining years would be without the fear of 'wolf at the door."

When this course was taken the management of the road were loud in the exclamation that the "golden era was at hand," and that "prosperity would be perpetuated." The crash came, and the prospect of the mainten-ance o, dividends darkened. Economy of operation was necessary. The 10 per cent. increase and the pensions were "bug bears." Something had to

The story of curtailment is old. Men were laid off by the thousands, espe-cially those who would within a few cially those who would within a few ance of his life he would draw the years have become beneficiaries under princely pension of \$15 per month.

join the organization of your trade? You answer: Because I was suffering

economic injustice—was required to work too long and too hard, got too

small wages, and was tyrannized over

in a hundred ways by my boss or his agents; I saw that this was the

general experience of workingmen and decided that we ought to organize to

defend ourselves and try to improve

Very good. That is clear and reason

ferent from ours—opposed to ours, in fact; our interests as workingmen are identical and we have to act together for ourselves and against ...e bosses.

Very good, again. That also is clear

ation, strictly. It has to be run on

ss interests against the capitalists,

get rid of that tyrannical boss and that continual conflict of interests, if continual conflict of interests, if would get for yourselves the whole product of your own labor, you must use the political method besides the union method—not in place of it, out along with it. the pension system and to ensure that they would not be re-employed and again become beneficiaries the first or-der was issued that "NO MAN OVER

That is what we Socialists maintain That is what we socialists maintain. Fully recognizing the value of the union, we recognize also that all that unionism can do is to bring some partial relief, part of the time, to part of

the workers. So we say it must be supplemented by Socialist politics. The trade union to fight the daily skirmishes of the labor war; the So cialist Party to fight the steady battle or complete emancipation; bot ounded on working-class interest ot conflicting, but helping each other

after thinking it over calmly, find a a reasonable idea, say so wi cialist vote on Election Day.

# PARTY NEWS.

national campaign fund fu crensed \$1,025.36 during the week end-ing Oct. 13, of which amount \$966.10 was received as regular contributions and \$59.26 on the half-day's pay fund the National Secretary has not sent out the list this week, but will print it in the "Official Bulletin." of which every party member should get a copy. The Worker will print the full list later

been sent out either to local secretar ies direct or through the state taries. The local secretaries should see that they receive their proper pro

ments. About four years before be-coming a beneficiary he would be called to "the office" and kindly told that he was not "as active as of yore," and that a younger man would have to be put in his place, and a minor position paying \$50 per month be given him. In snother year he may not be used for wrong purposes.

The speakers working under the diection of the National Secretary are assigned as follows for the week end

and Newark, N. J.; Oct. 26, New Haven, Conn.; Oct. 27, Hartford; Oct.

Oct. 25, Spokane, Wash.; Oct. 26, North Yakima; Oct. 27, Seattle; Oct. 28, Taeoma; Oct. 29, Portland, Ore.

John Spargo: Oct. 23 and 24, Allegheny Co., Pa. Comrade Spargo enters New York state on Oct. 25 to close the our conditions; we don't expect to get

Rock, Ark.; Oct. 25, Benton; Oct. 26, Pine Bluff; Oct. 27, Memphis, Tenn.; South.

Ida Crouch Hazlett: Oct. 23, Alle town, Pa.; Oct. 24, Pottsville; Oct. 25, Shamokin; Oct. 26, Scranton; Oct. 27, Taylor; Oct. 28, Coaldale; Oct. 29, Haz-

George E. Bigelow: Oct. 23-24-25, Cayuga, N. Dak.; Oct. 27. Hatton; Oct. 28, Devil's Lake; Oct. 29, Dunseith. J. W. Carroll: Oct. 23, Marmet Mines

Teofile Petriella, Italian Organize Oct. 23, Frontense, Kas.; Oct. 25, Glen Carbon, Ill.; Oct. 26, Brazil, Ind.; Oct.

27 and 28 Clinton Chas. Pergler, Bohemian Organizer Oct. 23-29, Milwaukee, Wis.

National Secretary Mailly's financial re-port for September shows receipts of \$5,115.20, expenses of \$5,075.48, and a bal-ance, Oct. 1, of \$447.31.

Receipts for dues were as follows: From

ance, Oct. 1, of 3447.31.

Receipts for dues were as follows: From organized states—Arizona, 371: Arkansas, 45: California, 852.05: Colorado, \$11.05; Connecticut, 252: Ficcida, 75: Idalo, 28: Illinois, 8190: Indiana, 855: Iowa, \$25: Kansas, 550: Kentucky, \$12.00; Louislana, \$10: Maine, \$10: Massachusetts, \$25: Michigan, \$15: Minnesota, \$50: Missouri, \$50; Montana, \$30: New York, \$100: Ohlo, \$50: Oregon, \$15.00: New York, \$100: Ohlo, \$50: Oregon, \$15.00; Indian Territory, \$4.90; Maryland, \$2.00; Indian Territory, \$4.90; Maryland, \$2.00; Mississippi, \$8.70; Newada, \$2. New Mexico, \$10; North Carolina, 50c; Tennessea, \$18.40; Utah, \$2.70; Virginia, \$4.

The principal items of expense were: Printing, \$1.205.75: Salaries, \$405: Office help, \$370: postage, \$42.41; freight sind express, \$255.00; literature, \$270.55; lithographs, \$200; agitation and organization, \$12.41; rent, \$120; \$4. Lee, part payment

locals, \$200; agitation and organization \$612.41; rent, \$129; A. Lee, part paymen

the proper working of national, state, and local organizations it is important that due

M. W. Wilkins speaks in Massachusetts as follows: Oct. 17, Southbridge; Oct. 18, Worcester; Oct. 19, Ware; Oct. 20, Clinton; Oct. 21, Natick; Oct. 22, Faneull Hall, Boston; Oct. 24, Taunton; Oct. 25, Fall River; Oct. 26, New Badford; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1

ville; Oct. 25, Saugus; Oct. 28, Brock ton; Oct. 29, Worcester; Oct. 31, Spri field; Nov. 1, Norwell; Nov. 2, Hans Nov. 3, Dedham; Nov. 4, Hanover, Nov. 5, Stoughton; Nov. 6, Clinton;

On Saturday evening, Oct. 22, Bos ton comrades will raily in Fancuil Hall, with John Quincy Adams and Olef Bokelund, our candidates for Governor and Lleutenant-Governor, and M. W. Wilkins of California as the

and M. W. Wikkins of California orators of the occasion.

The comrades say they have good reason to believe that Massachusetts will do herself credit in this election. The Democrats, in nominating Douglas for Governor, expect to get the ess men's vote as well as to make business men's vote as well as to make a bid for the union labor vote, on the strength of Douglas running his factories on union principles. It is well known that Douglas fought the unions as long as he thought it would pay, and finally recognized them when compelled as a matter of capitalist expedience to do so.

compelled as a matter of capitalist ex-pediency to do so.

Squire E. Putney has been elected State Secretary by 413 votes out of 433 cast, forty clubs voting.

A general meeting of the Boston So-cialist clubs and the Central Commit-tee will be held on Friday, Oct. 28, at 8 p. m. in Phoenix Hall, 724 Washing ton street. Candidates for city office will be nominated. Nomination papers for the city elec-

tion, caucuses must be filed with the Secretary by 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. Secretary by 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 20, at 600 Washington street.

The Boston Central Committee will meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Cupid Hall, 724 Washington street.

A dance and entertainment will be given by the Secilet Women's Cub

given by the Socialist Women's Club and the Central Committee on Nov. & in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street. Election returns will be announced.

Tickets cost 25 cents.

The Socialist Women's Club meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month at S.p. m. at 330 Shawmut

All American Socialists will wish to read George E. Littlefield's excellent article, "Why I Am a Socialist," in the October number of the "Arena." It has been republished as a leaflet and may be had until Nov. 8 at 8 cents a dozen, 40 cents a hundred, or \$3 a thousand. Address, George E. Little-field, Westboro, Mass.

Comrade Littlefield will lecture of "The Socialistic Aspect of Religion," Sunday evening, Oct. 23., in Homestend Hall, 724 Washington street. A

The Boston Socialist Sunday School 410, No. 30 Huntington avenue. Parents are invited to bring their chil-Fancuil Hall that afternoon.

The Socialists of Fitchburg, Mass. have published in the local press s letter challenging the representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties to meet our candidates in debate. Comrade Carey recently spoke there, addressing a good crowd in his usual impressive manner.

Franklin H. Wentworth will close he campaign in his home state, speak ing as follows: Oct. 24, Somerville Mass., Citizens' Hall, Gilman Square field; Nov. 1, Ridge Hill, Norwell; Nov 2. Hanson Town Hall: Nov. 3. Ded Town Hall; Nov. 5, Stoughton; Nov. 0, Clinton; Nov. 7, Rockland Opera House, Rockland.

## New Jersey.

Comrade Strobell of the Sixth Cant paign Committee has this to say to the courndes: "In these last days litera-ture given out in personal visits counts. Get bundles of The Worker and the 'Review.' The special 'Review' for New Jersey will be good. All the candidates' names will be given. Send for a few copies of each to hand out. The address of the Socialist Review' is West Hoboken. Send to J. W. James, 239 Washington street, New-ark, for other literature. Send what cash you can and the Campaign Com-mittee will do what it can for you."

Extensive preparations have been omrades in Hudson County for the Debs meeting which will be held at Grand View Hali, Franklin street and Ogden avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 25. The meeting, at which Comrade Debs wil be the first speaker, must be opened at 7.30 p. m. the same evening. ernor, Henry, R. Kearns, will also speak at this meeting. The admission will be free and it is expected that the meeting will be the event of this year's

Comrade Kearns spoke in Riverside last Thursday. The audience amount-ed to about 250, not as large a crowd as usual, on account of the cold.

Last Sunday Franklin H. Wentworth spoke in Helvetia Hall The meeting provided was a success, and a collection was taken up which brought in \$5.73.

The last registration day is Oct. 25. Re sure and register. Form yourself into a committee of one to see that all in your precinct who are favorable to our cause are registered. Then all in your ward, and it would do no harm to stir up your city committee in this respect. Begin to work at your challengers lists.

For the first time a practically com-For the first time a practically com-plete Socialist national, state, congres-sional and county ticket goes to the voters of New Jersey. The campaign committee appeals with confidence to the comrades throughout the state to take advantage of this most favorable foundation for a large vote. The re-sponsibility now passes from their hands to yours. Make a great success of all the last meetings by personal effort.

be filed. See that yours has been filed

Pennsylvania.

Eugene V. Debs will be in Philadel nia Saturday night, Oct .22. At 8:1 he speaks in Odd Fellows' Temple Broad and Cherry streets, and at 9:30 in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. Mother Jones is to address the audience at the second meet gniuntil Debs arrives.

Referring to Mother Jones, who is in

Philadelphis to solicit funds for the Colorado miners, mention must be made of the very effective propaganda work she is doing for Socialism. She sells Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" at union meetings at the same time se makes her plea for funds. As he names is "open sesame" to any union meeting, she introduces Debs' great pamphlet to many workers who could not be reached in any other way. For example, she sold over 100 cop the work at the meeting of the Typo graphical Union, whereas the member of that union who are already Social ists can be counted on one's fingers.

Philadelphia unions in particular and Pennsylvania unions in general are be-ing exhorted to boycott the Republican machine for making the construction of the new Capitol building in Harris burg a "scab job." As the Democratic party is an adjunct to the Republican machine, what wil lithe workers do? How long before they will put their unions into pelitics in the right way? It is high time to support workin class candidates-Debs and Hanford. The German local in Allegheny County held a very successful ma meeting last Sunday, address Comrades Fritz of Chicago and Ham man of South Side. The same day the Jewish comrades had a meeting addressed by B. Feigenbaum, with an enthusiastic audience of 1,000. The South Side local (English) has engaged Ormond Hall, 1921 Carson street for Sunday afternoon lectures to begin Nov. 6. Ida Crouch Hazlett's meeting ful. All arrangements are made to

Debs' meeting. Thursday evening and

cral, the comrades all over the county

Here and There.

Local Toledo has got out a nove campaign document. It is a booklet of vest-pocket size, stiff paper covers

with the title, "What the Republica

and Democratic Parties Have Done fo

the Workingman," on the front cover

party meetings. It took in great shape

over \$100 worth of Socialist litera-

ture was sold at the Debs meeting in

Minneapolis. The meeting in St. Paul was almost equally successful with that the night before at Minneapolis.

The Wheeling, W. Va., "News" de-clares that the Socialist vote will cer-tainly be very much increased in that

state, and particularly in the neigh borhood of Wheeling, this fair. It

estimates that our ticket will poll 50

in the county, where we had but 100

speak in Farmingham, N. H., Oct. 22; Boston, Mass., Oct. 23; Holyoke, 25;

Adams, 27; Pittsfield, 28; Boston, 30 Lynn, Nov. 1; Quincy, Nov. 2; Little

ton, N. H., 4; Ctaremont, 5; Nashua

6. Comrades in Greenfield, Spring field, Westfield and Chicopee, Mass.

are also trying to arrange dates for Comrade Littlefield.

The comrades of Newport News, Va., are holding street meetings every week

with good success, the local is con

the "New Thought" convention which will meet in St. Louis next week, for

We learn from the Minneanol

tion a three-act play-dealing with the labor question in its most recent phases from the Socialist point of

phases from the Socialist point o view. The Parry spy will take th

pince of the traditional villain and the

characters will be drawn from a first

as it was (or was not) in some Golde

Age of the past nor as it ought to be and isn't, but as it lives and feels and acts to-day. The theater managers

may be slow to see it, but there can be no doubt that the time is soon com-

mand exists, and the supply is com-

New York State.

On Saturday, Oct. 8, Fred Krafft, of

Jersey City, addressed a large audience in front of the City Hall in New

Dan A. White of Massachusette spoke to a fair crowd in Engineers

Hall Albany, on Oct. 11. Considerable literature was distributed and a num-ber of new subscribers to The Worker

covered with them.

orge Elmer Littlefield is booked to

are working with might and main.

Spargo's on Sunday afterno

the soul like elemental fire. City Hall, Pittsburg, and both will un-COURTENAY LEMON: doubtedly be well attended. In gen

Everything that Traubel writes is worll more than once. The power of battle and the gentleness of love are in his pen; it is now a flashing sword and now a caressing hand. The high literary quality of The Conservator." the excellence of its elections, and, above all, the virile writ racy, his revolutionary summons and so and inside four BLANK pages—"only that and nothing more." The back cover can be used for announcement of make it a reservoir of refreshment, an oasi-in the desert of contemporary periodica literature.

COMRADE

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

HORACE TRAUBEL.

"The Conservator," edited by Hora

Traubet is a source of conuine delight to

and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager

"The Conservator" is brave and whole some. With its long sustained and over-flowing yitality it could supply gray mat-

There is no paper I would so much lik

to have Socialists read as "The Conserv

we should read something else-something

that will bid us remember that Socialis:

is a means and not an end. The end of economic liberty is the liberty of the yoked

and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and

his "Conservator" will, better than any

of the human spirit to our remembrance.

"The Conservator" never stoops nor wob-

it has an unsulfied message and the dyna mics of a real personality. It renovates

FRANKLIN WENTWORTH:

ter to an armful of its contemporaries.

welcome wherever it finds its way.

PETER E BURROWES:

GEORGE D. HERRON:

It is distinctively original, refreshing

EDITED BY

EUGENE V. DEBS:

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### Rochelle. On next Friday, Oct. 21, John W. Brown will speak in Music Hall, Mechanic street. Arrangements are also being made for a meeting to be addressed by Charles R. Bach of Rochester, our candidate for Lieuten-ant-Governor, in Music Hall, Friday, God and My Neighbor BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD. Dan A. White gave a fine address at Getty Square, Yonkers, on Oct. 14. AUTHOR OF

"Merrie England." "Britain for the British." 200 PAGES. PAPER, SOC., CLOTH, SI.

CONTENTS The Sin of Unbellet, One Reason, What I Can and Cannot Belleve, The Old Testament—Is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible,

obtrined. Locals Albany and Troy have had some large posters printed and will soon have the two cities well The Universe, Jehovah, Bible Heroes, The Book of Books, Our Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Correspondents must be brief. Our space is precious. Unsolicited communications of more than 600 words are not likely to be printed. Fatner, Frayer and Fraise, The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evi-dences, The Christian Religion—What Is Christianity? Determinism—Can Men Sin Against God? Christian Apoi-ogies—Christianity and Civilization, Christianity and Ethics. The Success Men Sin Against God? Christian Apologies—Christianity and Civilization, Christianity and Ethics, The Success of Christianity, The Prophecies, The Universality of Religious Belief, Is Christianity the Only Hope? Spiritual Discernment, Some Other Apologies, Counsels of Despair. Conclusion—The Parting of the Ways.

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. Tist St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)

-85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III (German)

-85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—
Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 7.30 p.m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V.—342 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. V-3309 Third Ave., 8 p. ms. Dist. VI.—1997 Third Ave., 8 p. ms. Dist. VII.—1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets. every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Tuesday of the mouth, 10 a.m., at Labor Lyceum, 44 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East S7th street.

MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Fridar, at 11 a. m., at bendquarters, 575 Central avenue, Jamey (1, y. N. J.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meeta every Tuesday at Bohemian Hail, 232 E, 73d afreet, New York. Financial Secre-tary, Wim. E. P. Schwartz, S. Mill street, Astoria, L. L.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E, 150th street.

7th, 9th and 25th Assembly District meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Store at No. 255 West 27th street.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agitation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn.

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Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterba - Kasse fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Senelit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbried with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. In the solidary of the solidarity and Socialist thought. In society was founded in the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. In solidarity and socialist thought. In solidarity and the solidarity of the solida

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Dinter Hill Colle

per cent. Is the rate, and for the bal A FEW WORDS TO TRADE UNIONISTS. Why, Brother Union Man, did you | up the unions. Of course, we mustn' expect too much of it. All we exper from trade unionism is to ameliors

> rid of the boss altogether; and as long as we have the boss, of course we'll have to go on making profits for himelse he'd shut down the shop and we should starve in idleness Ah, now we understand each other.
>
> Now we have come to common ground.
>
> Now we can discuss trade unionism
> and Socialism without quarreling.
>
> All that you have told us about your

nnions seems very clear and reason able; observation shows that it is true But now don't you think, since you just as good as you, and just as intelligent, and could you not arrange things better if you were organized together with them? You answer: No. you can gain by that method—don't you think it would be still more rea-sonable to go a little farther? Don't we do not allow the bosses to join our union; they may be good and intelli-gent men, but their interests are difyou think it would be wise to apply the

same principles in your political af-filiation that you do in your tradeunion affiliation?
You say that Capital and Labor are not brothers in the shop, that Capital tyrannizes over Labor for the sake of profit, and that therefore you could not think of admitting the bosses into your unions—much less of making them un-ion officers and leaving your interests in their hands. Your union has to be hass lines. You have no choice in the Matter. Conditions compel you to granize on the basis of your workingorganized on class lines, because con-

ditions in the shop require it.

Now what we say to you—we Socialists—is this: If Capital and Labor are who, on their side, also organize by themselves on the basis of their working-class interests. That is clear. enemies in the shop, they can't very well be brothers in politics. Politics— that is to say, government—affects the interests of Labor, affects the relations of Capital and Labor in the shop. When a judge issues injunctions against strikers and refuse to issue in-junctions against lockout bosses; when But you evidently don't believe, then as is so often said, that Capital and Labor are brothers? Not a bit of it, you answer. No brotherhood there. We know what we're talking about. Brothers? Why, in the shop they drive us like so many slaves, if they junctions against lockout bosses: when get the chance, for the sake of their legislatures fail to pass labor laws, but spend whole sessions voting franchises to the capitalists and cuacting whatprofit. They may be very nice gen tlemen, but "Business is business" and brotherly love stands no show against ever laws they ask for; when judges declare unconstitutional such few labor laws as the legislators may en-act; when executive officials allow ways ready to lock us out and blacklist our active men, no matter if it means capitalists to sacrifice public safety, health comfort and education to the own profit; when they send police and soldiers to break your strikes—to build Colorado "bull pens" and imprison or deport labor "agitators" at their own sweet will—when you see these things every year, almost every day, don't you think the labor question is a po-litical question? Bon't you think it is the one political question, so far as it is because that is the only way of defending our rights. It's a sin ofit vs. wages. You can't there's no use sentimentalizing about it. It is what they call an "irre-pressible conflict," and we've got to

night it out, much appeared and good-will.

Yet again, very good. Your answer in self-evidently and indisputably correct.

But one more question: Is your trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour trade-union method practicable? Does trade-union method practicable? Does trade-union method practicable? The property of the president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president of your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president or your president or your union, how can you trust him to be alderman or legislator or congressman or judge or mayour president or your president o fight it out, much as we would like the one political question, so far as

It succeed. You answer: Yes, within certain limits. It has shortened our
hours of labor considerably in many
trades—though it must be admitted
that the six partly offset by the fact
that we have to work harder and fastcr than we used to; it has raised our
wages somewhat in many trades—
though here, too, it must be similted
that the gain is offset to a great extent
by the capitalists' power to raise prices
and rents; it certainly has done a
great deal as a defensive method—
often as sur strikes fail, often as the
bosses' lockouts succeed, we should be
a great deal worse if we were to give

In you cannot allow the capitalists to belong to your union and help man
ton; Oct. 25, Fall River; Oct. 26, New
Bedford; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1, Laveton; Oct. 26, New
Bedford; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1, Laveton; Oct. 26, New
Bedford; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1, Laveton; Oct. 26, New
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Bedford; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1, Laveton; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1, Laveton; Oct. 26, New
Bedford; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1, Laveton; Oct. 28, New
ton; Oct. 27, Oct. 27, Byfield; Oct. 28,
Natick; Oct. 28, Quincy; Oct. 28,
Natick; Oct. 28, Quincy; Oct. 28,
Natick;

making a total to date named of \$6,740.75. This is the best week yet. The largest contribution received this week from a local was sent by Local the pensions were assuming alarming proportions, and to meet them and not affect dividends was unquestionably a San Francisco, consisting of \$101, col lected for the national headquarters As only two party papers, The Worke As only two party papers, The Worker being one, have found space of late to print the acknowledgements in full,

A number of comrades have written the National Secretary for information regarding one Fred A. Schleuter, 6221 Simpson avenue, St. Louis, who is sires to say through the press that he knows nothing of the person named, nor of the purpose for which the lists of members are wanted. Secretaries should exercise caution in such mat

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

ing Oct. 29: Eugene V. Debs: Oct. 23. New York afternoon, and Brooklyn, evening; Oct. 24, Trenton, N. J.; Oct. 25, Jersey City

Ben Hanford: Oct. 23, Butte, Mont.

John M. Ray: Oct. 23 and 24. Little

concludes Comrade Ray's tour in the

W. Va.; Oct. 24, Mucklow; Oct. 25, Smithers; Oct. 28, Long Acre; Oct. 27, Boomer; Oct. 28, Mt. Carbon; Oct. 29,

of expenses to Amsterdam Congress, 465.94.

It is evident that many commiss are neglecting the payment of dues during the campaign, as the income from that source is considerably less than in several earlier months. This should not be the case. For

Debs and Hanford, with Arm and Torch, and clasped hands. Neat and attractive. Size & inch. Price &c., 12, 25c.; 50, \$1; 100, \$1.75. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William St., N. Y. IMPORTANT NOTICE. We have, of late, received many camplaints of lost letters containing cash or stamps. This is very unpleas-

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# **NEW YORK "CALL."**

A DAILY TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER to be pub-ed in the interests of THE WORKING CLASS. TRADE UNIONS Behed in the interests of the work of the New York, meeting every see ond Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, or the NEW YORK "CALL" CONFERENCE of Brooklyn, meeting every fourth Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby

workIngMEN, THIS IS TO BE YOUR PAPER. Organized by work Ingmen and controlled by the delegates to the conferences and the WO INGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, which is every first Monday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

### THE BEST OF CAMPAIGN PAMPHLETS

Undoubtedly the most valuable campaign document that the Socialist Party has at its disposal this year is the plain story of capitalist tyranny,

### "THE LAEOR WAR IN COLORADO" BY BEN HANFORD.

our candidate for Vice-President. It is of the utmost importance—not only for the vote on Nov. 8, but for its permanent effect—that the facts of the Colorado affair and their lesson be brought before the people. The capitalist press certainly will not do this work. WE MUST DO IT. Hanford's

pamphlet should be circulated everywhere.

Wherever the conrades have tried it, they have found it easy to sell "The Labor War in Colorado" by scores or hundreds of copies. Have YOU tried? If not, get a hundred at once, and push the sale. It will make Published and sold AT COST PRICE-5 cents a copy, or \$2.50 A

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY.

184 William Street, New York City.

## **DEBS SPEAKS SUNDAY IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN**

other states—will speak in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, New York, on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2 p. m., siring to and in the Majestic Theater, Brooklyn,

for reserved seats—to cover expenses. Comrades and friends who are will-

for reserved seats—to cover expenses.

At the Academy of Music meeting.
Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester. Mass.: John W. Brown, a national orginizer of the Socialist Party, and Charles R. Bach, Social Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, will also speak. Morris Brown, of the Cigar Makers' Union, will preside. The Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band, under the leadership of Frank E. Houts, wil render the follow-ing musical numbers: Prelude, "The Marseillaise"; march, "Officer of the Day"; "Wigwam Danee" from "Moritana"; "Dixle Girl"; cornet solo, "Flocktonian," by H. E. Wiley; concert waltz, "Truthful Eyes"; medley overture, "A Gleam of Heaven"; two-step, "New Colonial"; finale, "The

Marseillaise. The doors will open at 1.30 p. m. and the concert will continue till 2.30.

Those holding platform tickets should come to the Fourteenth street entrance, others to the entrance on Irving Place.

Arrangements are being made for will be held in Tu overflow meetings, if necessary, to be avenue, near Hoyt.

Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate of the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, as it is called in Jacob Panken, E. T. Neben, and

Progressive labor organizations de siring to exhibit their banners at the Academy of Music are requested to leave them at the office of the organ-izer, 64 East Fourth street, not later

ing to do committee work at the meeting are requested to communicate at once with Organizer Solomon, who will provide them with cards and badges. Over a hundred comrades are needed to fill all the necessary committees and it is hoped that all those able t do such work will volunteer at once.

Brooklyn comrades who wish to do committee service at the Majestic Theatre meeting will report at the box office at 6.30 p. m. The doors will open at 7 o'clock, in order to avoid the crush at the box office. Reserved seat tickets should be exchanged at once at the office of the Campaign Secretary, 949 Willoughby avenue. All tickets must be settled for before the meeting. Comrades should see to it that the accounts of their districts are squared or their districts are squared up at once. Tickets not returned on Oct. 19 will be charged as sold. The Campaign Secretary has no more tickets for sale except a few platform seats.

In Brooklyn an overflow meeting will be held in Turnhall, Atlantic

## NO PARADE THIS YEAR.

### Permit Refused by Police Department -Large, Open-Air Demonstration In Union Square Instead.

The last meeting of the Demonstra tion Conference of the Social Demo cratic Party of New York City, and sympathetic organizations was held Wednesday, Oct. 19, with Comrade Kilgus of the Brotherhood of Painters, in the ters and Paperhangers No. 499 and J. Abromeit, of the 21st A. D. presiding. New delegates from Branch 6, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and Bakery & Confectioners' International Union No. 164, were seat-

secretary of the Conference reported that application for a permit had been made and that same was de-nied on the ground that the Republi-cans had a permit for Saturday, Oct. 29. The same holds good for Nov. 5 on the ground that the Democrats hold a parade on that day. After consider-able discussion on the question as to whether the parade should be held on another day it was decided to abando the parade for this campaign. Severa delegates made suggestions as to what delegates made suggestions at the Conference should do. Delegate from the 30th A. D. favored the distribution of leaflets on a certain day. Delegate from the Typographical Union No. 7 favored mass meeting in hall. Delegate from the 14th A. D. suggested an open-air demonstration at Union Square. It was unanimously de clded that an open-air demonstration be arranged to be held the Saturday preceding election, Nov. 5, at Union Square. The Arrangements Committee was given full power to engage a hall in case a permit for Union Square is also denied. The following contributions to the Demonstration Fund were received: Arbeiter Männerchor, \$2; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local, No. 409, \$5; Workingmen'

## GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the Genera Committee will be held on Saturany, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m. sharp at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. Important business is to be transacted and the delegates are urged

### THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

### OPENAIR MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN. FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

15th A. D.—Manhatan avenue and Broadway. Well and Dawson.
20th A. D.—Itrina and Himrod streets.
Lackemacher and Well.
2d A. II.—Atlantic avenue and Nerins street. Dobsevage and Passage.
3d and 6th A. D.—Hamilton avenue and Van Brunt street. Pelser and Mr. and Mrs. Francer.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

16th A. D.—Lafayette avenue and Broadway. Droste and Well.

12th A. D.—Stath avenue and Sixteenth street. Passage and Peiser.

25st A. D.—Penasylvania and Atlantic and Atlantic and others.

5d A. D.—Stather and others.

21st A. D.—Pikhis and Oaborn streets.

Dawson and others.

15th A. D., Br. 2—Broadway and Leouard street. Mackenzie and Nagourney.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

8th A. D.—Smith and Douglas streets. Droste and Well. 13th and 14th A. B.—North Seventh street and Bedford avenue. Pelser and Sachtle-ben. 13th A. D.—Leonard and Scholes streets. Panzer and Crygler. 1)th A. D.-Myrtle and Carlton arr and Passage.

12th A. D.- evenue and Four-enth street. Peiser and Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. Ist A. D.—Washington and John streets. Passage and Matchett.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

16th A. D.—McDougal and Fulton streets.
Marr and Mackenzie.
13th and 14th A. D.—Eagle and Manhattan avenues. Lackemacher and Matchett.
S8th A. D.—Baltle street and Third avenue. Sachtlehen and Dry Dock Gate—Noon-day meeting. Theo. F. Cumo.

## STONE CUTTERS' LOCLOUT.

The union stone cutters of New York, Brooklyn, and Newark have been locked out by the organized bosses for about four weeks. The local men are standing firm and promise to put up a good fight. The bosses are advertising through the country for workmen and in their advertisements are entirely misrepresenting the local conditions and holding out false inducements to bring stone cutters here. Men of the trade in other cities should spread this news.

news,
The headquarters of the locked-out mes are at Harlem Union Hall, Third avenue above One Hundred and Niath street. Many of the stone cutters will strike at the ballot-box against the power of loci out bosses by voting for Socialism.

ernon, N. Y., who has been pastor the First Congregational Church of signed his pulpit in order to accept the position of Assistant Secretary for the National Child Labor Committee. The the public the evils of child lab work for the enactment of stricter laws for its prevention. At its recent meeting it decided to employ two regu-lar agents, one for the North and one for the South, and Comrade Lovejoy was chosen for the former section.

# THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM BRIEFLY EXPLAINED.

Addressed Only to Workingmen Who Really Think.

attack corrupt politicians, nor merely to criticize and try to remove incidental social evils. The evils that Socialism deals with are fundamental ones. Not a few superficial reforms, but a radical change, a change in the very basis of our social system, is what the times demand and what the Socialist Party aims at.

When a man is sick, he knows it by certain outward symptoms of pain or discomfort. The quack will offer him some palliative medicines to relieve these symptoms for the time, but will allow the disease to go on, showing itself ever and again in new symptoms and calling for more palliatives. The scientific physician, on the other hand, will not begin by trying to remove those symptoms. He will begin by trying to discover their cause, trying to find out what is fundamentally wrong in the patient's system. When he has discovered this, he will prescribe a treatment to remove the cause of the disease, knowing that the troublesome symptoms will disappear when their cause is removed. His method seems slower and less direct than that of the quack. But it is the only safe and sure

Socialists leave it to the mushroom reform parties to use the quack's method. We prefer the slower but surer way. We do not offer to deal out doses of petty reform for each of the symptoms of disorder in the body-politic-such as the poverty of the workers, the luxury and power of the idlers, the unemployment of myriads who are willing to work, the influence of corruption in every relation of life. We know that these things that are complained of are only symptoms, only results. We devote ourselves to making clear the cause that produces them, so that a real cure can be effected. Many people are impatient with the slowness of our method. It is slow because it is thorough. Sooner or later, if these people are sincere, they admit that thoroughness is necessary, that Socialists are right in going straight to the root of things.

The purpose of this article is, not to attack the old parties, not to praise the Socialist Party, but to set forth briefly the principles of Socialism, the reason for our party's existence.

On every side we hear complaints. On every side we see discontent. All feel that, no matter what the laws and constitutions say, real liberty and real order are lacking. And a hundred different schemes are devised in the hope of reforming things a little. But none of the schemes work.

To this mass of vaguely groping discontent comes the Socialist and says:

No man can be really free while another man controls his job We cannot be a truly free people, nor can we have lasting peace and harmony, so long as a part of the people are dependent on the will of others for permission to work.

No matter what laws and constitutions may say, no matter what pleasant phrases about liberty and equality and unalienable rights we may hear on the Fourth of July, this hard fact remains, that back of all political questions is the economic question, the bread-and-butter question, the question of getting a living; and if some men, under the forms of legal freedom and equality, have actual power to prevent others from getting a living or to dictate the conditions under which they may be allowed to work, they wield a power of oppression as great as that of fendal lords of holders of chattel slaves.

Now such a condition does actually exist to-day in this and all other civilized countries. It is accepted and sanctioned as just and natural and eternal by all except the Socialists. We say it can and must be abolished. Let us look at the facts:

Labor produces all wealth. Every loaf of bread, every yard of cloth, every ton of coal, every useful thing that we count as wealth, costs human labor. Every cent of value in these things means the expenditure of so much labor-power.

But in order to carry on any industry to-day, in order to produce food or clothing or fuel or houses or any of the other things by which we live, something besides bare human labor is necessary.

Labor must have access to the means of production—the matgrials, tools, machinery, and so forth, appropriate to each industry in its existing stage of development.

In the days of our great-grandfathers these means of produc tion were very simple and inexpensive. The weaver worked with a hand-loom. The iron-worker needed only his little forge and anvil and a few hammers and chisels and other simple tools. These things, the necessary equipment for carrying on a trade, cost but little. Any man with reasonable industry and care could provide himself with them and establish himself as an independent producer. Owning his means of production as well as his labor-power, he owned his product. He had no master above him and no slave below. He was economically a free individual, just because he controlled his own job by owning his means of production.

But the days of hand-industry, of small production, are gone

So-called "labor-saving" machinery has driven it to the wall. The great steel mill, with its giant machinery, has displaced the crossroads smithy. The great textile factory, with its hundreds of looms driven by one enormous engine or set of engines, has rendered the hand-loom and the independent weaver as extinct as the dodo. All trades, all industries, all the conditions of society, have been revolutionized by machinery.

It is by its cheapness, by increasing the productive power of labor, that machine-industry has displaced hand-industry. A thousand working people in a modern textile factory can in a day pro duce twice, thrice, perhaps ten times as much cloth as did a thousand weavers working separately with their hand-looms a century No one could make his living, working with the old simple hand tools in competition with machine-industry.

So, whether he would or no, as this machinery come into use the workman had to give up his hand tools and work with the machine. But in so doing, he ceased to be an independent producer, he became dependent on someone else, he became a wage-worker. The individual workman could be independent in the old days

just because the means of production were so simple that he could use them alone and because they were so cheap that he could own

The tools, the means of production, were individual in their nature. The modern means of production, the machine, is social or collective in its nature.

The huge textile factory is really one great machine, working altogether. It is the product of the joint labor of thousands of thousands of workingmen. It is operated by the joint labor of hundreds of workingmen and working women and children. Out of the value of their product it is repaired and reproduced as it wears out. They work together as a unit. No one of them alone produces a yard of cloth. Their different sorts of labor, with the different sorts of machinery, are all dove-tailed together, and the product is their joint product.

But this great social tool, the factory, is privately owned, just as were the simple individual tools of earlier days. Only-and here is the important point-whereas the individual tools of the handindustry days were privately owned by the workers, this social tool of modern industry is privately owned by non-workers.

You, will see now that what the Socialists oppose is not modern machinery in itself, and is not private ownership in itself. Private ownership was a good system in its time-when it meant the ownership of the means of production by the men who used them. Modern machinery is a good thing in itself, because it makes it possible for men to produce more wealth with less labor. What the Socialists oppose is the private ownership of modern machinery. We

Oppose it because—

The private ownership of the means of production in these days of great machinery and social labor means that the workers must be wage-workers; it divides society into two classes—the class that owns without working and the class that works without own-

The mission of the Socialist Party is not merely to expose and | ing; it makes the workers dependent on the owners for a chance to work, and so enables the owners to exploit the workers.

The workingman of to-day is necessarily a wage-worker, a proletarian. He is legally a free man. He owns his own body, his own labor-power. But he does not own the machinery and other things necessary to use his labor-power. He is strong and skilful; he knows his trade; he is able and willing to do some kind of productive work; the world needs the product that he is able and willing to make. But between his willing labor-power and the world's needs, stands the capitalist, the man who owns the factory, without which labor-power can do nothing.

The workingmen must work, or starve. They cannot wait. The capitalists can wait, because they have a reserve, the stored-up product of other men's past labor, to live on, even though the factory should stand idle a while.

So it is the workingmen that must go to the capitalists and ask for permission to work-ask it as a favor, and be thankful if they get it.

And it is the capitalists who dictate terms. They say to the workingmen: "Yes, you may work for us. If you work at all, you must work as long and as hard as we desire. Your product shall belong to us, because the material and the machinery belong to us, and we are buying your labor-power. Out of the value of your product we shall pay for your labor-power—pay the market price. The surplus that you create shall stay in our pockets. You are 'free' men. You may work or not, just as you please. But the factories belong to us, we are going to run our own business in our own way, and if you work at all, you must accept our terms."

So this is the "free contract" between employer and employed, between capitalists who can wait and workingmen who cannot wait, a tacit contract that provides that the workers' product shall be divided into two parts—one part, wages, the market price of labor-power, to go to the producer because he works; the other part, profit, to go to the non-producer because he has the upper hand, because he owns.

And that market price of labor-power, called wages, how is it determined? It is determined like the prices of other commodities in a competitive market. And the labor market is always a competitive market, for there is always an "Army of the Unemployed," an army of men begging for work, forced by their needs to compete with their fellows and keep wages down.

The wages of labor, generally speaking, are enough and only enough to keep the workingmen and their families alive. For a time, in certain trades or certain localities, wages may be kept above this level; for a time, under special conditions, they may fall below it; but the general rule holds good.

But while competition continues among the workingmenwhile the attempts at restraining it by means of trade unions are overborne by the influence of the army of the unemployed which capitalism creates-competition among capitalists grows ever less

The big capitalist has the advantage over the small one; he can undersell him and capture his trade and drive him out of businessand he does it. Combination and concentration mean economyfor the capitalist. So independent capitalists combine and those who stay out of the combine get crushed. Their wealth goes into the pockets of their bigger competitors; themselves, they are driven down into the ranks of the working class.

So the middle class grows smaller and weaker.

The great capitalist class grows smaller and richer and more powerful.

The working class grows larger and poorer and more depen-Class divisions grow ever clearer and class antagonisms ever

We Socialists do not, as is often foolishly said, "draw class lines" and "create class antagonism." Capitalism itself divides the classes. The interests of the classes are radically opposed; it is the interest of the workers to increase their wages, their share of their own product; it is the capitalists' interest to increase their share of that product, their profits; those two interests cannot both be satisfied. Victory for one means defeat for the other. Socialists do not and would not and could not create these conditions. But the class struggle exists, and Socialists frankly recognize it and study it

and proclaim its lesson.

This is the lesson: .... 1. Since the cause of the workers' poverty and of class division and class conflict is the private ownership and control for profit of the means of production that the joint labor of the working class creates and operates and which are necessary to the existence of civilized society, it follows that-

The cure for these evils is to be found in the public ownership of those means of production and their control by the whole people

for the benefit of the whole people.

2. Since the capitalists profit by the existing system, getting an income for doing nothing but permit other people to work, and piling up wealth out of the excessive labor and poverty of the workers, it follows that-

The working class must depend upon itself and upon itself alone to change the system. No ruling class ever voluntarily gave up its power. While some individuals, from humane motives, will come from the ranks of the ruling class to help the oppressed they are exceptions. No class, as a class, ever knowingly acts against its own class interest.

3. Since we still have in this country the right of manhood suffrage, making the poorest laborer as powerful at the ballot-box as Morgan or Rockcfeller, if he knows as well how to use his vote; and since the working class has the advantage of numbers and of organzing power, it follows that-

The right method to use to make this necessary change is the peaceful method of democratically organized, self-reliant, absolutely uncompromising political action—the method followed, here and in every country where popular suffrage exists, by the Socialist

### NEW YORK PARTY NEWS. New York City.

The ratification meeting of the 14th A. D. will be held on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 8 p. m., at Odd Pellows' Hall, 67 St. Marks place. The speakers are I. Phillips, candidate for Congress; Geo. Seeburg, candidate for Senate, and Charles Frans, candidate for Senate, and Charles Frans, candidate for Assembly, in English, and Fritz Frebe in German. Socialists and sympathiaers in in German. Socialists and sympathizers in these districts should work hard for the

The 24th A. D. held eight street meetings

The 24th A. D. held eight street meetings during the past week. The indoor meeting at 1032 First arenne, addressed by John C. Chase. Radolph Modest, and J. C. Frost, was a success and five members were gained. Over 90 tickets for the Debs meeting have been sold in the district. The district is helping to increase the sale of The Worker by stampling on each copy given away at meetings the address of a newsstand, 1059 First arenne, where The Work cr can be purchased weekly. As a result the newsdealer, Joseph Moss, has doubled his order on account of an increased demand. If every district would de likewise the circulation of The Worker would be largely increased. Many copies are now ansold because many Socialists and sympathisers do not know of a newsstand in their neighborhood where they can bury one. The district organizer, J. C. Frost, proposes giving an illustrated lantern iecture entitled, "Producers and Parastres," on Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1632 First avenue.

The quarterly general meeting of 34th and 35th A. D. was held on Oct. 14 at 3550 with preparations. Every comrade should with preparations.

Third avenue, with Koerner as chairman and Kohule as accretary. Organizer Starting reported that successful street meetings are being held, the sale of literature amounting to over \$3 on Saturday evenings. Over 125,000 pieces of literature has been bought for distribution in the Bronx. The Agitation Committee has decided to hold street meetings every night during the two weeks before election. Comrade Gall submitted his financial report from Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, showing receipts of, \$375.88, expenses of \$225.50, and balance on hand of \$159.38. Recommended that Agitation Committee hire a comrade, if possible, to distribute literature. Decided to request the members and sympashilers to be at the Chulbouse, \$350 Third avenue, every Mondary, Wednesday, and Sanday evening to help in folding literature.

At the last meeting of the 25th A. D., Br.

# CARDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, And THOMAS PENDERGAST, Candidate for Governor of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN. Admission, 10 Cents. Reserved seats, 25 Cents. Tickets for sale at Head-quarters of any Assembly District and at Brooklyn Labor Lyccum, 949 Wit-

### DON'T SPLIT YOUR VOTE.

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

FULTON STREET AND ROCKWELL PLACE,

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 23,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

By Wm. H. Leffingwell.

They tell me that you're thinking of either the Republican or Democratic splitting your vote—that you think
Debs is all right and intend to vote
for him, but that "so long as the party

for him, but that "so long as the party

for him but that "so long as the party

tem and which means to see that it Debs is all right and intend to vote for him, but that "so long as the party has no chance to win, anyway," you'll that strays from the paths of rectitude just vote for John Smith, that most when it is discovered by the Socialist estimable Republican gentleman, for Congress, or Bill Jones, "the honest

Don't do lt. Vote straight Republican. Or, vote the straight Democratic ticket. We don't want you to vote for Debs!

That may sound rather strange to ou. Not very good politics, ch?

Let me show you that, although strange, it is the best sort of politics. You have been voting all these years for what? Principles or men? You have been voting for men. Trying, ever so hard, to get "good honest men" into office. And you've succeeded, too sometimes. But are your conditions any better? You know they are not; that's why you are reading a Socialist paper. But, although you think Socialism an attractive subject, you are not quite convinced that it is what you want. Well, then, don't vote for it.

Debs isn't Socialism. Hanford isn't Socialism.

They are Socialists—and men.
If you were to elect Debs, and Debs only, he couldn't do a thing. You'll have to elect Debs and Hanford and a majority of the men in Congress and in the state legislatures. You'll have to elect Socialist governors, Socialist Hentenant-governors-in fact, vou'll have to put the Socialists in power be-fore they can start to work on the Cooperative Commonwealth. A vote for Debs is a vote for a man.

He is a good man, no doubt, or we wouldn't have put him up (you only have our word for that, though), but nevertheless, in the last analysis, he is only a man and to you, only a name. But a vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for Socialism.

And it is backed, not only by the candidates, but by a large and active party membership. A party composed of workingmen who know absolutely what they want and what they expect of their candidates. And by the way, you can join it too if you want to. you can join it too if you want to, show you that you ought to do it next which is more than can be said of time.

gets it, too. Woe unto that candidate Party membership.

A vote was recently taken in Chl-cago on the question of municipal ownership. It carried by a two-thirds majority. The men elected to carry out this promise were "good" Republi-eans and Democrats. It was a "re-form" council. Did they carry out the will of the people? Not at all. And they don't intend to. Did the people do anything? Not a thing. How could they? They were not organized. Almost half of the workingmen voted the Republican ticket and a little more than half of them the Democratic ticket-but not because it was a Democratic or a Republican ticket, but because the fellows they voted for were such good, holy fellows. And none of these workingmen belonged to the parties which they had put in power. Did not have a word to say about anything. Just had the choice of voting for Smith or Jones.

people who said-they wanted munici-pal ownership by their votes were or-ganized into a body, conscious of what they were doing and, as an organized body had backed up their votes with n DEMAND; do you suppose the men they had elected would have dared to refuse to serve them? Not on your life. And that's just the kernel. If you want Socialism, vote for IT, don't vote for Debs. Vote the entire Socialist ticket—we cannot do a thing if you don't and consequently don't want you to give us your vote. Vote the entire ticket-put them all in office and then, after you have elected these men, follow up your vote with a DEMAND FOR SOCIALISM by joining the party and taking an active part in its affairs. Don't be a looker on. If you want to

make your vote count—always follow it up with a DEMAND.

And, if you are not prepared to "vote 'er straight," for heaven's sake give Parker or Roosevelt à chance to

be present at next meeting. Literature must be distributed from house to house.

Donation for parade made at previous meeting was \$2, not \$5, as reported.

CITY EXECUTIVE.

The City Executive met on Oct. 17 with Lichtschein in the chair. Edwards, Flick, Keily, Lichtschein, Lane, Mielenhausen, Nathan, Obrist, Ortland, Solomon, and Spindler were present; excused, Egerton; absent without excuse Fishman, Ehret,

shasent without excuse—Fishman, Ehret, Starling, Van Name.

Lane reported for the First Agitation District: Hall meetings held nightly: printed letters, to advertise ratification meetings, sent to every citizen; numerous outdoor meetings, very successful; funds coming in well; A. Cahan has written special leaflet in Jewish.

Rolomon reported for the Second: Battineation meeting of 10th A. D. attended by 2,046 people; 10th A. D. holding three or four street meetings weekly, and 14th A. D. two; about 200 copies of The Worker sold each week! election district captains chosen: arrangements being made for watchers at each polling place; trucks will be used for "figing campaign" after Oct. 25; all literature paid for; no debts whatevery; everything encouraging.

25; air internation passenging.

Report for West Side: Active campaign being carried on; ratication meeting to be held in American Theater Hall, Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, Saurday, Oct. 28, with Chase, Brown, and others to

Spēak.

Mielenhansen and Obrist reported for
Yorkville: Ratification meeting of 28th A. Norkrille: Ratification meeting of 28th A. D. On Oct. 15 very good; considerable quantity of literature sold; Lewis, Lemon, and Abbott spoke; the Young People's Club has donated \$15. Socialist Turn Verein Women's Sedecty \$5. Workingmen's Educational Association \$25; the W. E. A. has also given the local, state, and national funds \$25 cach; Socialist Liedertafel gare \$50 to local and donated also to national fund; committance ashes or explorations and street caches or explorations; and street.

cach; Socialist Liedertafel gave \$50 to local and donated also to national fund; committees sent to other organizations; good street meetings held in 29th, 28th, 30th, and 32d A. D.; fifty copies of The Worker sold at one meeting; 28th and 30th A. D. will flave timek inst week of campaign; new supply of leaflets ordered.

Filek reported for Murray Hill: Kranken Kasse, Br. 100, donated \$5 to 18th and 20th A. D., \$15 to local, and \$10 to national fund; 22d A. D. recently had best attended business meeting in, its history, and received three new members; members gained at almost every meeting; entertainment at Turtle Bay'Hall very successful; Agitation District has balance of \$47; agitation going on well and prospects favorable.

Kelly reported for Harlen: Each district to do its own campaign work; 23d A. D. has done considerable work and received good financint support; 3lat A. D. to be well covered with literature and large increase of vote expected; three street meetings weekly, all well attended, especially at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh averume; from 100 to 150 copies of The Worker sold weekly, besides many pumphlets.

Organizer Solomen reported: Arrange-

The Worker sold weekly, besides many pamphlets. Solomen reported: Arrangements for Debs meeting complete; campaign fund to date, \$1,508; inyre literature and pasters to be ordered; stock of German literature gene; districts desiring literature should order at once; watchers' badges will be furnished to districts, free; Bd. Moore of Philadelphia unable to come as speaker; Elle Reeve Cohen will come; forty-ciphi evening meelings and 20 noon-day meetings. Elle Reeve Cohen will come; forty-eight evening meetings and 20 noon day meetings arranged for current week; noon-day meetings arranged for current week; noon-day meetings wonderfully successful; Wanhope addressed big crowds on Broadway and in front of Hoe's factory; Cap Makers' Union holds meeting of Oct. 19 in Manhattan Lyceum; Brotherhood of Tallera held meeting last week in Clinton Hall, with large audience; Police Department has refused permit for perade on any Saturday before election, preparations to be made for overflow meetings in front of Academy of Music aget Sunday. Lichtschein reported that he had written poples printed.

BROOKLYN.

The Executive Committee has made at rangements with an advertising company to place large display posters of our party at all stations of the Brookiya Elevated. Districts that have not appeared, ers should do so at once. Certificates will be sent within a week.

be self within a week.

In case the name of the party is changed, a special leaflet will be issued to all voters, and districts must at once, make arrangements to deliver a notice to every voter. At all street meetings the attention of the public should be called to the con-

of the public should be called to the conspiracy to rob us of our name.

The new registration itsts will be malled to the districts as soon as issued.

There will be no meeting in the Silver Building, 315 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Oct. 23, on account of the Dels meeting in the Majestic Theater.

The Brooklyn Young People's Social Democratic Club has hired a wagon to carry a transparency to advertise the party's ticket. The comrades make the transparency. Club members will help at Debs meeting by selling literature.

Brooklyn comrades interested in the formation of a male quartette to assist at Socialist meetings are invited to communicate with F. G. Wilson, 327 Second street, QUEENS.

QUEENS.

14 at 65 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, with Hain presiding. Branch Maspelh reported progress: Wyckoff Heights, three new members; Glendale, one new member; Jamalea, two new members; a branch of the Young People's Cuib organized in Jamalea. Organized Hahn reported having organized Branch Evergreen with twenty-four members, and Branch Long Island City, with sixteen members; will organize Branch Flushing and is sure of nine members; Bohemian National Organizer established two Bohemian stranches at Winfield and Astoria, with twelve and seven members respectively; College Point and Corona are welling up: Woodside cannot be represented at Executive meeting at present, slut will soon make good all obligations; all neulnation papers filed; good campaicn work being done in the county and prospects bright. Decided that branches established by national organizer should come under jurisdiction of Executive, Fluancial Secretars, Heller, respective, for the goarder. jurisdiction of Executive. Financial Secre tary Heller reported for the quarter: Stamps bought, 50); sold, 224; on hand, 95; money received, \$202.45; expended, \$192; balance, \$10.45. Treasurer Doeller reported receipts of \$220.08, expenditures of \$202.89, and balance of \$120.19. Bargher, Schramm, and Raffe andited accounts and reported them correct. The picule committee will make final report at next meeting. Decided to hold next borough meeting at Wyckow Heights.

to host next borough metting at the Long Island City Educational Club. Hencyltz presiding, the Financial Secretary reported having benght 500 copies of Hauford's "Labor War in Colorado," which were divided among the members for distribution, each member taking a certain district. The progressive labor societies of Long Island City have sent \$40 to the national headquarters. The Secretary was ordered to buy flify thekets for Lebs' meeting in New York, for members; U. Wagner, F. Haarder, and C. Speck contributed \$1 each, and H. Hehrich \$1.50 to defray expense. \$1.50 to defray expense.

## QUEENS COUNTY TICKET.

The following are the candidates of the Social Democratic Party in Queens Con-For Representative in Congress, First Digtrict-John Connell. For State Sepator, Second District-Otto

Wegotor,

For Members of Assembly: First A. D.—

J. A. Burgher; Second, A. D.—R. Reilly,

For Surrogate—A. Heins.