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The Worker.

Social Democratic Labor Party Issues a Manifesto to

In Response to Tsar's Edict Calling a Misrepresentative Assembly, It Invites the Oppressed Classes to Declare a General Strike and Choose a Revolutionary Constituent

Labor Party of Russia contains a man-ficsto issued by the party simultaneouswith the announcement by the ernment of the establish Tear's government of the establish ment of what is alleged to be a repre-sentative assembly, to be elected thi fail. The party treats with well de-served contount the pairry concession served contempt the pattry concession by which the government hopes to stem the rising tide of popular wrath. The proposed Douma will be the mer-est caricature of a national assembly. and the party calls on the oppressed classes to show the autocracy that it will not be deluded with such empty

Speialists' Manifesto.

bornly refusing for years to listen to the appeals for a change in political conditions, he then declared his inten-tion to call upon 'men trusted by the

people to participate in legislation.

"The moment is approaching for the fulfillment of that promise, for this new favor bestowed by the Tsar on people. It will be glorified in va-terms by all the hirelings who trade is to deceive the people. The ministers have finished their work, have examined and deliberated over Minister Bullgin's project, and soon this plan of a State Council, sunctioned by the Tsat's signature, will become a law. And this new law will be nothing more nor less than ANOTHER DEADLY INSULT TO THE PEO-

"Year after year have the workingmen of all the nationalities which in-habit the Russian Empire, struggled against the hated autocracy. Year after year larve they demanded freedom, debeen shed in torrents for this end. And now, when the Tsar's government has at last felt compelled to call together representations, the aution, it has de-nied the working class any right to

No Room for Workingmen.

There is no room far workingmen among those who are to consult with His Majesty about the needs of Rusthe state depends shall have no voice in the state; that they who give their lives in defense of the state must not speak thru representatives in its high-

DO NOT POSSESS PRIVATE PROP

of the old proverb. He who has no property has no rights. The poor man is put on a level with the criminal. He who does not rob another is not a citi

rigman, and ask him how the church explains this disfranchisement of the poor. Tell him that if Jesus Christ came now to preach in Russia, he would be denied the suffrage because the Pharisees and publicans and doc-tors of the law would elect 'represent-atives of the people', because they have thriven on the labor of others and

filere follows a detailed account, with figures, showing the true nature of the pretended "reform". It shows that 800,000 persons would have more than half of the electing power, 5,000,000 would have about a third, and \$9,000,000 would have less than one

sixth of the total representation.]
"The nation has demanded that its freely elected representatives take the place of the Tsar's ministers and bring into order the "public affairs which have been deranged by such gentleme: as Witte. Bezobrazoff. Alexeleff. Bu-ligin, and Trepoff. With this demand the workingmen of St. Petersburg went to the Tear on Lumary 22. This demand has been voiced by thousands of meetings of workingmen and peasants. But in answer to the nation's demand, the Tsar decides to call to-gether the representatives of the no-bles and the merchants, the landlords

Autooracy's Purpose.

The Tsar and his efficiels think, by
ealling an assembly of hobies and capi-

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

Thousands Killed For Pri-

pressed Loss of Life.

The statistics of rallways for the by the Interstate Commerce Commisat Washington, show

number of employees—which is a de-crease of 28 per hundred miles of line

1. One passenger killed for every 1,622,267 carried, as against one for every 1,957,441 the preceding year-an

creasing. In Great Britain also the ratio of railway accidents to number of passengers and of employees is less

The total number killed or injured on the railways of the United States during the year covered by this report "When the election is held all citi-zens should have the right of free speech, of a free press, of public are as follows:

Killed: Employees, 3,632; passengers,

441; others, 5,973 (including grade-crossing fatalities); total killed, 10,046; Injured: Employees, 68,067; passengers, 9,111; others, 7,977; total injured,

Between the first and second sets of figures given above there is an obvious connection, a relation of cause and effect. While the amount of work has been greatly increased, the number of men employed to do that work has been largely reduced-which means of longer hours or under harder condi-tions than before. This brings bigger profits to the railway capitalists at the same time brings a frightful increase in the number of persons killed operation for private profit inevitably implies danger to life and limb for all the people, and especially for the rail-way workers.

LABOR AND THE COURTS.

Musicians' Union Has Another Experience.

New York City Court Decides That Laber Organization Cannot Impose Fine on Member Cutting Under the Union Scale of wages.

The Musical Mutual Protective Un ion has run up against the power of the capitalist courts for the second time this summer. We have already reported the Rochester case, where the officers of the local union were punished for contempt of court for having enforced the decision of the organization to suspend a member for violation of its rules. A very similar

Anton Fuerst, a bandmaster and fourteen musicians in his employ rate below the union scale which he as a member of the organization, had pledged himself to maintain. In accordance with the rules of the union to recover his money. Last week Jus-tice O'Dwyer of the City Court gave judgment in his favor, ordering the union to refund the \$140 with 5 per cent cent additional and to pay

ets of the action. The case will be carried to a higher states; but in view of many recent de cisions there is little reason to expect

gave for his decision is interesting. He said that Fuerst had paid money "under duress" and was therefore entitled to recover it by process of law. This certainly gives a new and conveniently broad meaning to the legal phrase "duress". On this theory we may ex-

LABOR DAY IN ROCHESTER.

Over.

What the Workingmen of Rocheste Have Suffered During the Past Year and What the Socialists Propose to Do About It.

year the labor unions of Rochester are to celebrate Labor Day by a parade and a picule at Genesee Valley Park. Besides the parade there are to be a number of athletic contests, music, a cance parade on the Genesee River and other attractions. But as a deviation This is a slick political move to bar Socialist propaganda, for during the an opportunity to quietly think over the social progress that has been made during the past year.

During that time the capitalist class has been phenomenally prosperous. Trade has been good; many firms have enlarged their plants; new concerns have come to the city; the cost of living has been increased, and there has been such a lively demand for house these heavenly blessings of our civilization the Republican politicians very justly claim the credit and are asking

The Workingman's Portion.

On the other hand the working class during the past year has been pretty well battered and beaten in its efforts to secure some little share in this glor-ious prosperity. The Manufacturers' Association, aided by Republican Injunction-issuing judges, has locked horns with the local labor organiza-tions on several occasions. In every instance the wage workers have been defeated; three times they have been fined for contempt of court, and two

Capitalist Trickery.

To make things still more prosp for the capitalists) the Chamber of Commerce has widely advertised the city as an ideal place for the unem-ployed to find work. As a result the women and children, many of whom have been turned away from the why new firms are coming here.

Mr. Ellis made the delegates under gle for an eight-hour day is not on

into hypocrisy, law into jugglery the struggle for an existence in

Themselves to Blame.

fines for contempt and suits for dan

In their efforts to secure better con cial Democrats of this city have n him, as to all good Socialists, th health, intelligence and good morals of individuals are placed far above dollars and cents or any other propert considerations. He is a young man o going to make a good run for Mayor. Here is his letter of acceptance as the Social Democratic candidate for that office:

Socialist Candidate's Letter of Acces That many wage workers do not yet electly understand what the Social Democratic capital and wage labor. Each of these par-ties has served a useful purpose in their time, but neither of them has ever, nor the working class in the governments of o antion, states and cities. Therefore, the Social Democratic Party has come into ex-istence for the sole purpose of representing the welfare of the working class in our

readily seen in the light of present-day so cial and industrial conditions. At no other litions so destructive to the liberties and welfare of the common people; at no other time was the opportunity to right the wrongs of labor so easy to grasp as the

tion of laber-saving machines and of luproved methods of production has resulted in the growth and consolidation of indus trial enterprises, until the giant trusts o of an ever smaller number of people; the buying and closing down by the trusts of rices; the minute division of labor, which and the forcing of the population into large ple into two distinct and hostile classes and have tended to strengthen the power of the owners of capital and increase the dependence of those whose only property is their labor of brain and hand,

ly control the mines, forests, workshops raticonds and waterways of the nation. manufacturing enterprises, and drive out of By controlling the production of farm

machinery and supplies, and of the rail-conds and waterways of the country, they exploit the farmer of the fruits of his labor and reduce him to the same depen

By owning the massive and expensive labor saving machinery, and the factories ated, the capitalists are in a position t dictate the terms upon which labor shall While working class organizations upor the economic field have and do serve eressary purpose under capitalism, by de fending the worker from the oppression of

anital and the effects of competition, the the struggle. When trade unions secure an increase in wages, the cost of living is raised to mee the higher figures: when shorter hours argeined, new machines and more perfect

workers are subjected to the same or even greater exploitation than they were before. To wipe out these class divisions, to free abor, and place the wealth production o the people upon an equitable and scientific basis, is the mission of the Social Demo

craffe Party. When properly understood Socialism does not attempt to injure any person or class, but only to prevent the selfish, greedy and upmanly from injuring others. It doe not seek to destroy, but to preserve all that is good in seciety. It does not seek to establish any kind of equality, but the equal ity of opportunity for all human beings to be seek to destroy, but to preserve property and property rights to the actual creater and more efficient the rearing and education equitable industrial relations, to make pos sible the practise as well as the profession

Socialism realises that these changes, to gether with the complete uplifting of the working class from servitude, degradation, ignorance and misery can be brought about only by united effort of the working

For this reason the Social-Democrati Party appeals to all wage-workers carefully to study their own interests and be guided

Therefore, I affirm my allegiance to the nal platforms, and gladly accept the nomi tion for Mayor of Rochester upon its of HENRY D. HENDERSON.

WORKERS WEAR SHODDY. A great textile strike is threatening

in England. The operatives say they cannot live on the poor wages received The manufacturers claim America competition, high prices of raw ma terial and the increasing sale of shod dy stuff prevent them from raising wages. An English mill manager de scribes the progress of shoddy manu The fithy cast-off garments from all the

of them. In their stench laden foulness, arsodden with disease and pestilential infec-tions. They come from the cities of all climes. The cholera fields of India, Egypt and Russia contribute their quots. The great German army used to give a large supply. The hospitals of the world send England their refuse flaunels—flaunels tha have wrapped successive diseases till the virus had entered into the very fibre of

This is the truck that working people who manufacture fine sliks, wooler and cotton goods are expected to wear because their wages will not allow them to purchase better clothing.

I would not have the laborer sacrificed the result. I would not have the laborer secrificed to my convenience and pride, nor to that of a great class of such as me. Lot there be weren cotton and befor men. The

SOCIALISTS.

German Comrades Champion Imperialism's

Those "fatherlandless fellows", the Social Democrats, have been stirring up another rumpus in Germany, to the great disgust of the Kaiser and all respectable and patriotic profit-grinders. This time it is on behalf of the natives of German West Africa, the Hereros, that our delegation in the Reichstag have raised their voices-

and apparently to good effect, too.

General von Trotha, commander of
the German forces in the Herero region, had evidently heard of our own "Hell-Roaring" Jake Smith and de-cided to imitate his famous order to "make Samar a howling wilderness" The following is the text of a proclam-ation which he issued against the blacks who had the impudence to defend their native land from the civilized exploiters:

The Hereros are no longer German sub ects. They have murdered and robbed other members of wounded soldiers, and now they are too cowardly to fight. I say Captains as a prisoner to one of my sta tions shall receive 1,000 marks (\$250).. and for Samuel Maherero I will pay 5,000 marks. The Herero Nation must now leave the country. If the people do it not I will compel them with the big tube (presum

have them fired on. These are my to the nation of the Hereros.

eror, von Trotha.

"How far this was obeyed it is im possible to say," says the "Times' correspondent in Berlin, "but the records of the General Staff tell a har rowing tale of the spectacle presente by the trackless waste of the Omahak desert, where hundreds upon hundreds of bleaching skeletons testify to the mander-in-Chief carried out his deter

concealed by the imperial government as long as it was possible. But the So-cialists got hold of the facts, "Vor-wärts published them, and the Socialist members of the Reichstag made is a basis for a strong attack on the gov "Thanks to the protests of the Social Democrats," says the correspondent quoted, "General Von Trotha has been instructed by Prince Von Bfilow to repeal his proclamation. This has not silenced the storm of in dignation, however, and the Socialist papers, supported by some others, are ously insisting on Von Trotha's

T. Herrick, Murray Vernor, and so talization of \$10,000,000 it will co lighting plants of twenty small cities

Governor of New York-one men who were going to "curb" the trusts and bring us back to the principles of "Jeffersonian simplicity"

ANOTHER COAL MERGER.

Yet another long step toward the had occasion to record three such mer Connellsville Coal and Coke Company all operating in western Pennsylvania, with a total capacity of 2,000,000 tons a year. The united company will be enitalized at \$5,000,000

As things are going now, it appears risions into the hands of their

-I feel sure that the time will com when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, hav-ing such command over external nature, could have abmitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.—William Mor-

from, were first sown? From the luxury of an ancestor, perhaps; yet often, I sus-sect, from his poverty.—William Morris.

MASSACHUSETTS IN LINE.

James F. Carey and Patrick Mahoney Head the Socialist State Ticket.

Convention Held in Boston Last Monday Puts Up Full List of Candidates and Adopts a Revolutionary Platform—Douglas* Anti-Labor Record Branded.

lowing ticket was put in the field: For Governor-James F. Carey of For Lieutenant-Governor-Patrick

Mahoney of Boston.

For Secretary of State-C. C. Hitch-

cock of Ware.

For Treasurer and Receiver General -David F. Brodeur of Brockton

Lynn. For Attorney-General-John Weaver

Sherman of Boston. Eighty delegates were present, representing thirty cities and towns. Universal confidence was felt that, with this strong ticket and with the increasing activity of the membership through the state, the party will this fall re-sume its forward march and achieve results at the polls that will inspire the mrades in other states.

The morning session was occupied in organizing. Ex-Mayor Charles H. Coulter of Brockton was made chairman. Squire E. Putnam of Somerville secre tary and John F. Mullen of Clinton as sistant secretary. After the appointment of committees on resolutions and platform the convention took a recess until 1:30. At the afternoon session the business

of nominating candidates was immediately taken up. Ex-Representative James F. Carey of Haverhill, Ex-May-or Charles H. Coulter of Brockton and Robert Lawrence of Clinton named for the pomination for Gover-Comrade Coulter, who was presiding, declined to permit his name to be used. The balloting resulted in 57 votes for Carcy and 7 for Lawrence.
Patrick Mahoney of Boston and
David F. Brodeur of Brockton were

nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The former expressed his desire to withdraw, but the convention would not allow it, and upon a ballot being taken Mahoney was nominated by a vote of 36 to 31.

The nomination of C. C. Hitchcock of Ware for Secretary of State was made by acclamation. Seven ballots were taken for the

nomination for Treasurer, the contest lying between John F. Mullen of Clinton and David F. Brodeur, altho there were five candidates voted for. On the eventh ballot Brodeur was nominated by a vote of 45 to 30.

There was also a contest for Audi-tor. Mrs. D'Orsay of Lynn nominated Ambrose Miles of that city. Two other nominations were made the third ballot Miles got the nomination by a vote of 37 to 20.

John Weaver Sperman was nominated for Attorney-General on the first

bailot.
Resolution were adopted expressing sympathy with the Russian revolution-Itsis and declaring the war between Russia and Japan to have been waged in behalf of capitalistic interests.

The Platform.

The platform, which was declared to be the best expressed document ever prepared by the Socialists of Massa-chusetts, was received with enthusiasm and was adopted almost without change, as follows:
"The Socialist Party of the state of

The Socialist Party of the state of Massachusetts assembled in convention, pledging its fidelity to the principles of International Socialism and endorsing the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States appeals to all members of the working class and all who sympathize with the to work with it at the polls in a classconscious political effort to secure economic justice and equality.

"Recognizing the futility of all mercadministrative reform while the entire economic basis of society is fraudulent and dishonest, the Socialist Party disclaims all political alliances of whatever character. It declares the salvation of the working class to lie in a purposeful, untiring and unceasing warfare against all political parties of whatever name which stand ers is taken from them under the legal but morally indefensible coercion of

"The Socialist Party as the politics expression of the working class, is un-alterably opposed to the continuance of the administration of the common affairs of the commonwealth of Massa-chusetts in the luterest of the class which owns the material resources the working class that it cannot hop for relief or amelioration of its har conditions of work and uncertainty of livelihood until the economic founds tion of privilege is destroyed, upon

Both Old Parties Alike.

"Despite the apparent shallow and unimportant differences, the purpose of the Republican and Democratic partie same—the protection of the talist class in the possession of the economic privileges, by which the working class is rendered economically helpless and unable to employ itself. "Of this fact the workers of Massa-

chusetts recently had convincing and humiliating proof. The strike of the textile workers of Fall River for conditions of a decent and self-respectin livelihood began under a Republica dministration. For more than six months 20,000 workers and worker with ne single manifestation of respon-sibility for, or interest therein, being

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The Socialist evidenced by the capitalist class, of state convention was held in Paine which the authorities of the common-memorial Hall yesterday and the following wealth are the political guardians and expression. The sole efforts at relief of these shameful and distressing con-ditions were made by the working

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Douglas' Record.

"As a mere revolt against so called and inhuman an administration, but without intelligent revolutionary purpose, once again the voters of the com-monwealth elected a Democratic gov-ernor. Smarting under a sense of wrong and panting for immediate rellef, large numbers of workers ign the political standard of their the political standard of their own class and voted for a capitalist candidate who declared his working class sympathics and appealed directly for

tive, he neither recommended to the Legislature any measures for the immediate relief of the suffering at Fall tive responsibility for the suffrages which had insured his election. He legically and naturally took his stand with the class to which he economically belongs and declared that the textile workers of Fall River were not en-titled to the pitiable wage schedule they were striking to maintain, be-cause by paying such wage the profits of the Fall River capitalists would be impaired. The Democratic party once more accepted the faith and trust of them.

to capital, that the worker may secure economic liberty. Only by the politi-cal triumph of the working class itself in a class-conscious struggle at the polls for the overthood of the wage system and consequent abrogation of all present laws by which the capitalist class is economically between can the workers hope to find the conditions

they have valuly striven.

"The competitive wage system of production, with the poverty and suffering it imposes upon the working class, is perpetuated by the nurposely-maintained surplus of workers and the

gar, uneconomical and unintelligent or der of society; the substitut on therefor of the common ownership of all the economic sources of life and the intelli-

and to oppose to the limit of its power all measures which make for its fur-ther enslavement and exploitation.

Immediate Measures.

"As immediate measures for the present relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their ultimate triumph, the Socialist Party ultimate triumph, the Socialist Party advocates and pledges its candidates to work for legislation providing for the insurance of all workers against accident, sickness and old age; for public industries for the unemployed; equal suffrage for both sexes; shortening of the hours of labor; the protection of trade union funds from liability of loss sustained by employees in case of strikes and hoveous; prevention of the strikes and boycotts; prevention of the use of the state militin to break strikes; use of the state militia to break strikes; the abolition of child labor; the public ownership of all means of transporta-tion, communication and exchange; the free administration of justice; proper housing and education of the people; the initiative and referendum; imperative recall and municipal home rule and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of the

The Candidates.

James F. Carey, the candidate for Governor, left the Populist party and joined the Socialist ranks about ten years ago. He was elected to the Haverhill Common Council in 1897 and served as President of the Board. For the five years succeeding he served as Fifth Essex District. For the

CRISIS AT HAND IN RUSSIA.

Disfranchised Workingmen and Peasants.

Assembly of Their Own. 'people's representatives', to come to an understanding with them ,to quiet their discontent, to lult to sleep their

will of the people but by the

"In a word, this Gosudarstvenala Doums will be a MISREPRESENTA-

TIVE BODY. Such an assembly will allow all the prevailing atrocities to

continue. Only a representative assem

bly chosen by universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage will be able to right these wrongs and bring in a new or-

der. That is why millions of the toil-

"Those who desire real freedom, who

"The people's representatives should

meet, not to 'petition' to the Tsar, not to 'consult' with his hangmen-minis-

ters, but to give authoritative decision

A Call to Action.

"In reply to the Tsar's new 'favor', the abominable assembly of nobles and

the abominable assembly of nobles and capitalists and officials, let all the Rus-

sian tollers with one voice cry: 'Hur

rah for universal suffrage and the con

Let the Workers Be Heard!

est citizens, paying no attention to the

tives to provide for the calling of a

every factory and in every village

tives of the people be elected, who will

form temporary committees in all towns and districts. Let these com-mittees send trusted persons to the capital and THERE LET THE REP-

RESENTATIVES OF THE DIS-FRANCHISED FACE THE FALSE

PLE CALLED TOGETHER BY THE

"Citizens, robbed of your rights, take

your affairs into your own hands! Take by force the rights which are not

"And you, comrades, workingmen

you who more than any others have shed your blood for Russian freedom.

you who more than any others are

robbed of your rights by the government, you must be the first to give the signal for the popular uprising against

The Political Strike.

over the land, with a general and solid protest against the denial of the peo-ple's rights. ANSWER THE TSAR

"Let not a chimney smoke, let not a factory run, let not a store be kept

open, let not an office conduct its busi-

ness, while the elections proceed! Cabs. trolleys, railways, steamers—let them

"Drop your work. Do not make any

special demand on your employers. Tell them that this time you are on

strike against the Tsar's government

"Having thus quit work, arrange

which to put forth your fundamental demand—the calling of a universal con-

the people themselves, without the in-terference of government officials, choose their delegates to go to the

To join in this strike, to take part

in these meetings, call on all those whom the government has deprived of their rights, all who hold dear the freemeetings, call on all the

Force Against Force

"Prepare for that strike and, at th

same time, prepare to repulse the on-slaughts of the brutal police. Arm

gether your pennies to buy weapons For companies of self-defense in every

let not the people run away; let these companies head them in beating of

rescue them by force. Talk with the soldlers and explain to them the object of the people's fight. Induce them to join hands with you, call upon them to give their arms to the people.

"On to the battle, comrades!

"Hurrah for the political strike!

"Down with autocracy! Down with

WHY ROTT

The Up-to-date Pastor makes an an-nouncement: "Brethren, the collection will now be taken, and these who contribute ten cents ar more will receive trading-stamps from the nahera."—Ex.

Hurrah for the universal consti assembly! Hurrah for equality!

Buligin's Douma!"

stituent assembly.

WITH A GENERAL STRIKE.

"First of all, you should reply, all

granted to you!

TSAR. Let them voice that will of the people which the Tsar has refused

universal constituent assembly

"Workingmen, peasants, and all hon-

may not be inaugurated.

on all affairs of state.

assemblage, of organization.

versal suffrage.

es have been excluded from

The latest number of "Iskra", the entral organ of the Social Democratic civic conscience, to bribe some and in timidate others, and thus to maintain unlimited power over the unfortunate Russian people, to continue exploiting and oppressing the workingmen and the peasants. And for this purpose i is necessary that the deputies should representatives of the people, but accomplices of the official gang, elected under the shadow of martial law, not Tsar's permission. A Misrepresentative Body.

The manifesto is addressed 'Te Al The manifesto is addressed "Te An Those Who Are Robbed of Their Rights", and it proposes a general strike all over the country at the time of the elections and the choice of representatives by the great mass whom the Tsar's edict distranchises, to go to the capital and confront the delegates

We quote the manifesto only in part:
"You all remember, citizens, the
Tsar's promise of Feb. 18. After stub-

this plan of a State Council sunction

The working people are not to the people corn themselves with the laws to hear. which are to regulate the nation's life Their business is only to obey. In its love for the people the government has decided that a workingman is not entitled to the rights of a man and a citizen; that they who create all the wealth are allen to their country; that they upon whose toll the existence of

The Big Exceptions. "In fulfilling his solemn pledge to give the Russian people the right to elect representatives, the Tsar has made but this exception. The fran-chise will not be granted to criminals deprived of their civil rights by pro-

"Poverty is treated as a crime, spite

sen in this world of profit.
"Go to your holy father, poor work

amassed wealth!

bles and the merchants, the landlords and employers. He is afsaid to admit representation of the whole people, because such an assembly would reconstruct the whole of the now rotten government and would tear down anything that stood in their way.

under the pempous name of

* * *****

vate Profit.

Enormous Reduction in Number of Employees and Increasing Amount of Work to Be Done Results in In-

amount of line under operation; 2. Increase of 2.872 in the number of loconotives in service;
3. DECREASE of 16,416 in the total

The same report shows:

increase of about fifteen per cent in the chances of death for passengers; 2. One trainman killed for every 120 employed and one injured for every 0 employed—the worst record since 1803. A few weeks ago The Worker reproduced a dispatch from Berlin showing that in Prussia the danger to life and limb, both for passengers and for em-ployees, is considerably less than in the United States, and that it is being steadily reduced there, year after year while here it is almost as steadily in

than in this country and is being re-

case has now come up in New York City.

cisions there is little reason to expect a reversal. The employing class is de-termined to deprive the labor organiza-tions of all disciplinary power over their members, and the courts are making themselves willing tools in the process. No doubt this will continue until the workingmen learn to put rep-resentatives of their own class on the bench.

go into court to recover from the union or its officers the extra wages he has paid out. It would be a quite logical application of the new theory. In fact, we can no longer be astonished at any legal decisions touching the relations of employer and employee; the only sure thing seems to be that the workingmen will get the worst of it when such cases come into court.

Facts for Workers to Think

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.-This

other attractions. But as a deviation from former years there is to be no speaking. The old party politicians will not allow speaking (which means public education) in our public parks. This is a slick political move to bar past few years all the speakers at the Labor Day gatherings have been So-cialists. However, between events every intelligent workingman will have

ilmost any rent they asked. For al

city is flooded with unemployed men, Chamber of Commerce and told to go into the country and work for the farmers. Nothing is so cheap in Rochester at present as labor—that is But the working people are rapidly pening their eyes to the facts of the dituation. They are beginning to real-

ze the truth of the statement recently vpographical convention at Toronto. of good health principle or of more

Cold, hard dollars and cents, under mportance than healthy bables, happy nothers and comfortable homes. In their misguided greed to gain dollars and cents the capitalists turn religion

Yet the working people cannot justly of present conditions. They know that the two old political parties stand allie for the prosperity of the capitalists a the expense of the workers; and the every time they vote them into powe they are sure to get in return low wages, long hours, high cost of living

nated their candidate for mayor at the next election, Henry D. Henderson, D. sound common sense; he thoroly un-derstands the labor movement, and is earnest and energetic. Comrade Hen-derson has just served as delegate for Typographical Union No. 15 at Tor-Typographical Union No. 15 at Tor-onto. The printers of this city elected him as their delegate because of his integrity and up-to-date knowledges of the labor movement. He is well known and highly respected in labor circles, is well grounded in Socialism and is

Victims.

General Von Trotha in Herero Country Emulates "Hell-Roaring" Jake Smith and Social Democrats Make Effective Protest in Reichsteg.

I, the great General of the German sol

Within the German frontier every Herer with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot. I will not take over any more women and children. But I will either drive them back to your people or

The great General of the mighty Em-

mination to make no prisoners."

The order and the infamies committed in executing it were carefully

BELMONT IN NEW MERGER. The press dispatches inform us that August Belmont, together with Myron others, has formed a new franchise trust to operate in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. With a capi and trolley companies, owning some 175 miles of street railway and the

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this hit of news is the fact that Rel mont's chief associate in it is the late candidate of the Democratic party for

complete consolidation of the coal min-ing interests has been taken. We have gers within the last month. This time it is a combination of the Schoenber-ger Coal and Coke Company, the Penn Manor Coal Company, the Pittsburg and Westmoreland Coal Company, the Hazelkirk Coal Company, and the

present a much more solid front against the miners in the next strike than they did in 1902. The only reasonable hope of victory for the work-ingmen in such a conflict is to get at least a considerable part of the politi-cal power of the state and the local divisions into the hands of their class before the crisis begins. They have a chance to do this yet, for there will be a Socialist ticket in the field to be

-I believe that this claim for a health; body for all of us carries with it all other due claims; for who knows where the seeds of disease, which even rich people suffer

class itself

their suffrages,
"Once inaugurated as Chief Executive, he neither recommended to the

"It is not by voting first for one and then for another ruling-class party, both of which are a unit in subjection

of equality of opportunity for which

necessity for striving against one un-other for employment by the usurping owners of opportunity. Wage System to be Overthrown "The wage system can therefore be overthrown, and the economic sour of life released for the common good, only by the overthrow and abolition of the institution of private property in the instruments of production and

in the instruments of production and distribution, and by the absolute prevention of all further plundering of the commonwealth and product of labor by anti-social individuals.

"The annihilation of the present vulgent administration of the same in the interest of all the people, is the revo-

lution goal of the Socialist Party. "While thus aiming at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, the Socialist Party declares intrusted to it to relieve, as far as pos-sible, the hardships of the workers un-der existing economic conditions and to der existing economic conditions and to assist them in all their conflicts with capitalism. To that end it piedges its undivided support to all measures which will benefit the working class

working class.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

the five years succeeding he served as representative to the Legislature from two years he has been a national organizer of the party. He was former-ly employed as a shocmaker in the ly employed as a shoemaker in the Haverhill shops and was an active member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Patrick F. Mahoney is one of the best known Socialists in the state and is a prominent member of the Cigar Makers' Union.

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The Worker, whould be separately volkszeitung should be written all communications should be written all communications should be written all on the abbreviated; every let All communications where of the paper; words should not be abservated; every letter should bear the abservated; every letter should bear the abservated; every letter should bear the abservated; with clear should be put in as few words as passing and so the should be put in as few with these requirements are likely the disregarded. Hejerted manuscripts with side recturned ouless stamps are citizened. Herefore, are not to individual subserbers. Acknowledgement is made to be abserved to be a should be a should be abserved to be a should be abserved to be a should be and the should be a should be a should be business or editorial. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors. Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. 184 William street, New York.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Demi Party of New York) has passed throt third general election. Its growing is indicated by the increase of its ve-108.4 (Presidential) 408.23(In the state of New York, on account or certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized unde-the name of Social Democratic Party.



ALGERNON LEE FOR COMPTROLLER: W. CAVANAUGH. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE "BOARD OF ALDERMEN MORRIS BRAUN.

The Social Democratic Party does not ask for personal or sentimental votes. It desires only STRAIGHT votes for Socialist principles—and that is the kind it gets, The way to vote a straight Social Democratic tirket in not ask for personal or York is to mark a cross in the e under the Arm and Torch.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY.
 2801, for Mayor
 9,834

 2903, for Mayor
 16,956

 2904, for President
 24,512

It appears that the separation of Sweden and Norway is to be effected without an appeal to arms, after all The event is without a parallel in history and furnishes cause for reloicing to all lovers of peace. It should not be forgotten that the determining factor in preventing war between the two nations was the firm stand taken by the Swedish Socialists at the very beginning of the fronble, their plain notification that a declaration of war would be taken as the signal for a general strike which would cripple the erent government. The Socialists and trade unionists of Sweden-the two terms are practically synonymous gent discipline and solidarity that the jingo statesman had to recognize that this was no empty threat and that to precipitate an armed conflict with Norway against the will of the organized workingmen of their own country

would be to assure their own downfall.

Present indications are that the printers' eight-hour tight will be on in earnest long before the first of next January, the date set for the demand: in fact. It is already on in-some cities. This fight affects only the book and job branch of the trade, as the newspaper printers already have the eight-hour day and a higher scale of wages. They are prepared to give hearty assistance to their brothers in the job offices, and workingmen of other trades should lose no opportunity to do the same. It not be a question of giving financtal aid for the Typographical Union to meetty well prepared in that respect what is needed is that all work be ed to strict union offices, and the saurance of union conditions in an office is the use of the label. It would be superfluous to remind our readers that all printing done for our party should bear the label, for that ost invariably the case already; but it may not be out of place to sur est that many of them can use their ce in other organizations t ich they belong (lodges, clubs, and forth), as well as in their business as to strengthen the demand for ion printing. Now is the time begin doing it.

rican capitalists who can ipt for the "Fads and Fanok exhibit their worthlest cre-

dentials. They show that there is g not quite so infamous as robbing widows and orphans, nor quite so silly as dog and monkey dinpers.

EIGHT HOUR CANT.

It is curious to observe how the spokesmen of organized labor become tainted with the same hypocrisy and ambiguity which the capitalists employ in their dealings with the unions, Here we have John Mitchell announcing that the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region will insist on an eight hour day when the agreement expires next April. But, says Mr. Mitchell: "I do not insist on it as a matter of sentiment, but as a matte of good citizenship. A man can do more work in eight hours than in ten hours." Then he declares that more soft coal is produced in eight bours than previously in ten in the soft coa regions where the eight-hour day pre

Now if this were true or at least i truth that needed no qualification, why is it that a fight with the employers is expected over it? They are contin ually howling about restricting the output, and using every means to increase it per capita. If it were true, the employers would force it on the miners instead of fighting them about

Perhaps it may be that Mr. Mitchell wishes it merely for the purpose of getting out more coal for the operators. But certainly if the miners want it, it must be for very different reasons.

The best proof of this is that when the eight-hour day is discussed in the union hall this is never brought forward as a reason. The member that attempted it would be laughed to scorn. Such an argument is only brought forward when dealing with the employers. When labor and capital get together to "look each othe squarely in the eyes" as Mr. Mitchell says, they simply try to humbug each other into believing that what each side wants is for the good of the other fellow.

And when the employers meet to discuss the advisability of increasing the hours of labor, they never attempt to persuade each other that their oblect is to lessen the output.

If more is produced anywhere in eight hours than ten, it is because the men work harder, because the intensity of labor is increased.

Whenever and wherever the demand for an eight-hour day is made, behind it stands the desire of the workers for respite from the fatigue of toil and more time for rest and leisure. That may not be the only but it is always the main consideration.

We sincerely hope the authracite miners may secure the eight-hour day, but if they do it will only be because they show strength to back up their demand. If they depend on John Mitchell convincing the operators that they can get more coal in eight hours than ten, there will be no eight-hour day next year nor any other.

But of course they do not depend on Neither for that matter does Mitchell. It is but part of the preliminary humbug used by both sides to the controversy and deceives nobody. It is merely an unconscious habit which is instinctively used by people with capitalist minds, who cannot perceive that our whole economic system, based on wage labor, is at bottom fraudulent.

"There is a strike at Longwy France, where a great number of Ital ian workmen are employed at a very low wage. An Italian Socialist has been trying to organize them, but the French government has expelled him by virtue of the powers of an Alien Act. This, of course, is highly approved of by reactionary papers, who, however, see nothing wrong in a capitalist employing foreigners at a lowe rate of wages, and thereby displacing French workmen."

If we were not told that this was in France, we might suppose that it was bit of domestic news. Our old-party press is never tired of denouncing So cialists as "foreign-born agitators" "ignorant of the spirit of American in stitutions". And in the same breath they demand the unrestricted admis sion of coolies to enable American capi talists to make bigger profits by low ering wages. The capitalist and his hangers-on are pretty much the same in France and in America and every

NOT EVEN GAMBLERS' HONOR. The wealth-madness of our capitalist class has supplied yet another "cause celebre", this one even more instructive than the usual run of Four Hun dred divorce cases. William W. Allis, of the Allis-Chalmers Company or Machinery Trust, a multi-millionaire, went into a gambling house in Milwaukes two or three weeks ago to "try his luck". Had Mr. Allis won, he would have walked out proudly, more con vinced than ever before of his extra ordinary business ability and "reading his title clear" to all that he could has his hands on. But alas! Mr. Allie luck was had, and be lost \$41,000 of the money his employees' labor had laid up for him. Had he been a comnon gambler of the unlegalized sort Mr. Allis would have accepted the chances of the same and honed for better luck another day. But he is not mon gambler. He is a bus man, a captain of industry, and of finance. His idea of "sport" is that

feels that any game in which he doesn't have a sure thing is an im moral game. So he went straight to police headquarters and demanded that the guardians of the public peac get back his \$41,000 for him and clos up this wicked gambling den. That is just what we should expect an eminent business man to do. Modern capitalist business is a game which has all the bad features of faro or roulette, with out even that sort of honor that professional gamblers respect. In the game called business the cards are marked, the dice are loaded, the wheel is fixed; and besides all that, in the business game "welching" is an estab lished institution. When this trus magnate and bank president "sougals" because he has lost in a game that he entered with his eyes open and with the intention of winning and keeping what he won, he is just carrying into the field of avowed gambling the doubly crooked ethics of the bank ruptcy court, the distinctive feature of the meanest system of gambling the world has yet seen. Even the outcasts of Poker Flat have a good right to look with contempt on the "respecta ble citizens" of capitalist society.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND THE MACHINE.

Bricklaying and stone masonry are trades which, until very recently, seemed safe from the influence of ma chinery. "You can't lay brick with out brains and hands," said the bricklayer, with a cocksureness that was invincible to argument; "privately owned machinery may knock the bot tom out of all other trades and reduce the skilled mechanic to the level of the factory operative, but it can't touch us; brick can't be laid by machinery. and that's all there is to it." The printers talked that way fifteen years ago; but the linotype came, neverthe less. As to the bricklaving trade, it is true that so far it has not been proven practical actually to lay brick by machinery, the inventors are working on the problem and will solve it, most likely, within a few more years But there is more than one way to reach the same end. The increasing use of concrete as a building material in place of brick and stone is giving the musons and bricklayers occasion to do some hard thinking nowadays For many purposes concrete serve just as well, and a concrete wall can be erected by a few comparatively un skilled laborers using machinery much more quickly and at proportionately less expense to the employer than the same wall could be built with brick or stone. President Bowen of the International Union, in a recent interview expressed his well founded alarm over the probable effect of this new method on the condition of the workmen in his trade. His only hope, apparently, lies in the fact that concrete buildings are less durable than those constructed o brick or stone. This is true, no doubt but it must be remembered that dura bifity is not always counted as a de sideratum by building contractors, and that the difference in this respect will hardly prevent the use of concrete so long as it is found to be enember and therefore more profitable, any more than the inferior quality of machine made shoes has saved the old-fashior ed hand shoemaker from the leveling down effect of shoemaking machinery. In fact, there is no trade that is se cure, and the only way for the workingmen to protect themselves is to bring about the public ownership of the means of production, thus assuring the benefits of invention to the producer.

THE MORGANIZATION OF ART.

A squabble between two officials of the Metropolitan Museum of Art over the placing of a statue, furnishes on of the series of "sensations" with which the press continually regales !ts

The accounts have it that Curato Elwell, who has charge of the sculpure department, and who stands high in his artistic profession, quarreled with Director Story, who had ordered a statue donated by Mr. Morgan. placed in a certain position in the culpture gallery without consulting Elwell, whose opinion of this statue was rather low, on account of its faulty restoration. The dispute ended in the ejection of the curator from the building by a policeman acting under the orders of the director.

Who shall decide when artists dis Who but the capitalist, the arliter of all questions in this commer cial age.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, being ap rised of the disturbance, at once an sounced his intention of acting as selfconstituted judge, naturally assumin that he was about all the "by-laws" the establishment peeded.

It now develops that it was at his orders that Elwell was rjected from the building in defiance of the by-laws of the institution, and that Director Story was only acting as his agent in the matter.

As a result of this pr s great anger amongst the artists and they promise to make it interesting for Morgan. The National Sculpture So-clety and the Society of American Sculptors are to take a hand in the Seht

For this display of courage (which It is all right when he wins and all by the bye, is rather unusual) they

wrong if he loses; as a capitalist, he are to be commended, tho their judg-

nt may be at fault. Morgan makes it a business He wants to run the museum under a business man's administration", jus as he runs any of his numerou

ercial combinations. This is his side "Artists have no business capacity. dat about the museum is to hurt it grievously. Mr. Elwell is not a busi-ness man at all. Mr. Story has some idea of business."

The press further reports that the artist to whom this opinion was addressed retorted as follows:

"Mr. Story, you realize, is not the excellent artist that Mr. Elwell is." Now that is just what Mr. Morgan loes not realize, and cannot realize, and there is no reason why he should be expected to. And that in turn is what the artist who replied to him does not realize, nor could he be expected to. The capitalist and artist are intagonistic in every respect. They have nothing in common. They must and do look at similar matters from totally different standpoints. To one art is everything and business at most sec ndary. To the other business is verything and art secondary.

Under present conditions, Morgan has the best of the argument. The business mun is the ideal type of our present society, and is yet accepted as such. The "art" of making money comes first, and all other "art" is a had second. This may not be what night to be, but it is what is.

Most of our present day artists do not understand this, or only partially so. Their artistic instinct leads them unconsciously to recognize the antagonism and resent the interference of the capitalist, as in the present instance, but it rarely goes much farther than a protest or a sarcastic retort such as Mr. Morgan received and which was wholly lost on him.

The capitalist dominates the artist ecause he controls the bread that the artist ents. That is why Morgan ordered the ejection of Elwell from the museum, just as he would order the insubordinate workman in his steel plant to be "fired". The artist is mostly so lost in his art that he overlooks material things of that sort until brought to his notice by a Morgan "butting in" and issuing orders.

Then he does one of two things. After a few profests he submits and holds on to his job. Job is the proper word here, for he then ceases to be an artist and becomes a job holder under the control of the business man.

Or he continues the fight, stays out of the "lob" and finally becomes a Socialist and remains an artist. That is the history of thousands of artists in Europe and hundreds in this country.

The real artist knows that he cannot serve Art and Morgan at the same

Fifty years ago a famous Socialist thinker, philosopher and econwrote the following paragraph.

"The bourgeoisie (capitalist class) has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converphysician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet and the man of science, into ifs paid wage laborers.

That is even more true to-day than when written. There is practically not college, museum, art gallery or other great institution of culture in the country, where the business element does not dominate the artistic and sci entific. Hardly one where the head of the institution is not a"business man". selected for the position by business men, and holding it at their pleasure. Is it wonderful flmt Morgan should quote Mr. Story's business ability as the most essential qualification for the position? Is it strange that he should profer a luminess man being one himself. Is it remarkable that he should place business ahead of art?

Mr. Morgan is neither assuming nor presuming. If business is the ideal of life, if everything else is secondary to it, and that cannot be denied, Morgan is acting strictly within his "rights".

The museum in question is indebted to him for countless costly and rare objects of art. His money purchased them but it could not create them. But as money-making is the ideal of the age, and with money-making comes power, is it not natural that Morgan should feel a proprietary interest in the museum?

In the last analysis Morgan, bow ever, is doing useful work in this mat ter. He is helping to educate th artists; supplying the one thing lacking in their education; showing them that if they would do their best work, they must, with all other workers, become economically free; showing then that they too must join in the world wide struggle that the Socialists are now carrying on for the destruction of Capitalism, and the renaissance of Art.

PEACE THRU SLAUGHTER.

Over in South Africa they have "race problem" also, in fact, two or maybe three of them, but they handle the question there with a frankne unknown in this land of the free.

When Senator Tillman gave it as his pinion that the way to deal with the "nigger" was to put him under six Teet of earth, a great many people her were properly shocked, or said they were, which amounts to about the same thing anyhow.

Over in Cepe Bown, how one cycl qualiforms with the p who occupies a university chair, and

goes Tillman one better on the "race

Way wants a "bloody race war Sava he would welcome it. Unfort unately the English and Dutch have also a race war between them and he wants that settled by both joining to gether and murdering the blacks.

Why a presumably Christian gentle man and educator of youth, a profess ed follower of Him who was to bring peace on earth and good will to men' should voice such ferocious sentime may seem strange to those unacquaint ed with the reason. But there is a reason and a good one, too, from the point of view of Way and the people

The blacks are beginning to ask for something that these good people think they should not have, and to make matters worse some of the white people are backing up the blacks in

e speaks for.

Here is the "nigger" in the woodpile that excites the wrath of the otherwise gentle Mr. Way. Listen to him:

The best object lesson in the matter has recently been furnished by a meet ing of the Native Political Association the president of which openly declared to his colored brethren that the tim asserting that the coun try belonged to them.

The colored people are threatenin private property interests and many whites are joining with them. In other words SOCIALISM is growing in South Africa. That's what's the mat ter with Way.

To their open assertion that they want the country. Way retorts with the equally open assertion that he wants them butchered for asking for

The race question in South Africa is an economic question just as it it here. In fact every public question is judged in the final analysis from its bearings on private property interests.

When those interests are threatened, the Christian gentlemen whom God in His Infinite Wisdom permitted to grab the property of the country, become transformed into savages and murder ers. They want to kill in order to preserve their inheritance.

Usually they are meek people and they know that "the meek shall inherit the earth". That is about the only part of their creed they really believe in: the only part that appeals to their interests.

Long ago Karl Marx observed that the Church of England cared far less for an attack on its entire thirty-nine Articles, than it did for an attack on one thirty-ninth of its income. That holds good with every other private property institution on the globe.

Our colored people in America hav not yet made the demand that their brethren in South Africa have made Our meek masters over here keep people like Booker T. Washington to tell them to work harder for the capitalists and they will be all right. Most of them believe it yet.

But the tipe is coming when they will make the same demand. And then the Tiliman and Way solution of the "race problem" will become very pop ular, the it won't be solved that way

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWEL

A correspondent asks whether there is in the United States any law estab-lishing property qualifications for vot ing in national, state, county, and city

There is no such thing as a national election law. The only national office: elected by popular vote are Representa-tives in Congress and Pre-idential Electors. As to the latter, the Constitution of the United States leaves it to ch state to determine how its qu of electors shall be chosen. As to the Representatives, it provides that the be the same in each state as the qual fications for voting for the mos ture. Thus the whole matter of suf-frage qualification is a matter of state and the law differs considerab different states. Generally speal ing the provisions are most liberal in the West and most conservative in the South. In all states idiots and insane persons are excluded: in most states paupers and persons convicted of any felony and not pardoned; twenty-one is the minimum age in all states; wome have the suffrage on the same terms with men only in Colorado, Idaho Wyoming, and Utah—in several other states they have the right to vote for school officers, or for city and town-ship officers, or on questions of local bond issues; in nearly all states voters be citizens of the United States there is always some residence qual fication-the voter must have lived for certain time in the state, in the co ty, and in the election district, varying from six months to two years in th state, from thirty days to a year in the county, from ten days to a year in the district. Besides these restrictions several states have qualifications based

on property. Thus, in Alabama, on must have paid his poli tax and, be sides must either be able to read and write and have been at work for a year previous or else must pay taxes on forty acres of land or other property worth \$300 or more. Besides Alabama, the states that have property qualifications are Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana. tions are Arkansas, Kansas, Louislana, and South Carolina; payment of politax (generally 50 cents or \$1 a year) is required also in Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee—tho politaxes are not always imposed in all these states. Aligned educational qualifications are imposed in several states. Thus, aside ed, the Connecticut law require that the voter shall be able to res English and "be of good moral cha

lication; in Hawali one r

e able to read and write either Eng-sh or Hawaiian; in Louisiana one suit either road and write or else own

800 worth or taxed property or else

erally a humbug, being used arbitra to admit or exclude voters at the de nant party's pleasure. The residence qualification has the effect of excluding many workingmen, as they ofte have to go from place to place in search of employment, and especially have often to remove early in the fall

shortly before election, thus losing the

"State autonomy" in our party or-

ganization is a good thing or a bad thing, according to what the phrase is taken to mean. But quite aside from what we may think of state autonomy we find it hard to understand the posi-tion of Carl D. Thompson, National Committeeman for Wisconsin and State Organizer from Minnesota, pro esting in the first capacity again terference by Trantmann of Ohio in Wisconsin affairs, but simultaneously taking part in his second capacity in the revocation of the charter of Local Minneapolis and the controversy which ed. The fact that Th s one of the protagonists of state au onomy in its extremest phase make his double position all the more inco-sistent. There may have been goo reason for the action taken against Local Minneapolis; certainly we of Th Worker have little sympathy with th impossibilist elements which have been in control there of late. But the State Committee, whether or not it had right on its side, seems to have bungled the matter about as completely as it could and to have done all that was possible to put itself in the wrong If the rule of state autonomy were ob served by those who so clamorously uphold it, however, this embrodie would soon be settled without bothering the party at large; but when we see that a state autonomist from Wising a leading part in the Minnesota disturbance, we think it is time to call a halt. If Comrade Thompson is a Minussota man well and good: let him do his best or worst there; but let him not presume to represent Wisconsin in the National Committee. If he is a Wisconsin man, well and good; let him speak for Wisconsin, but let him keep his fingers out of organization affairs in Minnesota.

Let us make a suggestion to all the hundreds of locals and branches that have headquarters and reading rooms: In every such place there should be a good dictionary-n Websters' Unabridged or a Standard-and a set of will be from \$15 to \$30, if the secondhand book stores are consulted. The True, these books have no direct or exclusive hearing on Socialism. But a Socialist ought to know more than other people and, unfortunately, most Socialists have had but small oppor tunities for education, being mostly workingmen. We might safely wager that nine out of every ten readers of The Worker, every week, run up against a word whose meaning they do not know or a reference that they do not understand; certainly that is the Editor's own experience, in his read ing. Now if, in reading, one skips these unintelligible words and refer ences, he is really not reading at all. Better read one good book a year and get all that is in it, than read a dozen on the skipping plan. The real reader notes everything that does not convey a clear idea to his mind, and resolve to make it clear as soon as possible no matter how much trouble it costs Here the dictionary and the encyclopedia come into use. But these valuble study-machines cost too much for a man who is trying to support a fam ily on \$1.50 a day ten months in the year to have them in his house. There-fore, they should find a place in our party headquarters, where fifty or a indred men can use a single copy.

The Sectal Democrats of England are up against the same proposition of D Leonism, the on a smaller scale, that ve have faced for several years past There is a little group of DeLeover there that devotes all its abun leisure and its small talent to making war, not on capitalism, but the Social Democratic Federation. And the Liberal politicians reprint and circulate the scurrilous pamphlets again the S. D. F. issued by this group, just as the Civic Federation circulates De Leon's attacks on the Socialist Party here. "It must needs be," apparently, "that offense come: but, "also, in the long run, "wo to him by whom offe

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the

Aug. 19, Aug. 26 Single subscriptions11,409 11,570 Outside bundles Samples or at retail 1,864 ,1507

Curtis A. Perry of Bridgeton, Me., sends in 28 six-months subscriptions for The Worker. Comrade Fox sent in batch of 74 recently. A little exam ple of what can be accomplished when one really tries.

J. C. Hayes of Sedalia, Mo., writes:

"I am a subscriber for a number of Socialist papers and I am quite a read-er, but I would rather have one-balf nage of The Worker than all the rest I wish it were possible to get your pa per into the hands of all the trade unionists in the country and it might start them to thinking."

SOCIALISM IN SERVIA.

Socialism progresses even in Servia, and we find that in Belgrade the party voe increased from 641 votes in 1903 to That is, our vote intressed 52 per cent as against 7 per cent for the bourgeois parties. All thru Servia the Socialists parties. All turu servia the Socialists have similar good progress to show, which is satisfactory as it is only the second election at which they put up candidates at all. As before stated, we elected two out of the 100 members.

have had a grandfather who could vote in 1866—a farm or a grandfather is an good as an education there; in Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and South-Carolina reading and writing is required. The educational test is gen-DO IT. MISTER MAGISTRATE.

By Horace Traubel.

Magistrate. We do not yield to that sort of argument. We have the right to talk. Or we are going to secure the right to talk. And we mean to talk. Not talk you deaf and blind. Talk to you till you hear. Talk to you till you see. We do not care where we are. We talk, talk, talk. In the parlors, talk. On the street corners, talk. It is our business to talk. It is the world's business to hear. You, Mister Magistrate, may put your club n between. But we will talk. Some now every word we are prepared to speak will get spoken. Somehow every word we speak will be heard. Do you think we are afraid of your club, blister Magistrate? Maybe we are afraid. But whether afraid or not afraid we men will talk. Even the children will go to our school and talk. For I tell you what, Mister Magistrate. We are the future. We are the thing that is to be. We are the prophetic crowd. Out of us will emerge the fraternity of a new world. We are not the devotees of an East Side against a West Side world all of one piece. A world all of one heart. It is necessary for us to deliver our message. It does not mat-ter to us where. We must deliver it, If you let us alone we will preach it on the highway and by means of the printing press. If you do not let us alone we will preach it from the jail and the scaffold. But we will preach We will talk. We will find a way to get ourselves said. To get every word out. Gag us. We will speak. We are not silenced by the injunction of a court. We are not stilled by the quotation of a law. Nor by bullets. Bullets kill. But bullets do not prerent the truth from saying itself. This is what we feel like reminding you of to-day Mister Magistrate. You have eral times have come into the way. But you notice that our message got itself said. So you will have to buckle a new style club to your belt, Mister Magistrate, if you wish to have another go at us. We are still about. We still buzz in the streets. We still talk,

talk, talk. What are you going to do about it. Mister Magistrate? There is a way to suppress us, Mister Magistrate. I will be very generous. I will tell you how you may sup-press us. It is a very easy or a very hard method, whichever you please But it is a sure cure. Try it. You will never hear from us again. your ear very close to my lips while I confide the secret to you. You are suppress us? By disproving us or giving us what we want. Do you not see sinceure that is, Mister Magistrate? Do you not see how much bet ter that weapon is than your club? You have tried your club. Yo would not work. Try this, work. Take my word for it. Your club It will work. We will never acknowledge any that we are not so. Or you have got to give us what we want. That is our ultimatum. We cannot be confuted by less than this. We would not be wili-ing to take more. We do not want

That is not the way to do it, Mister | justice to be overpaid. We only want it to be paid in full. That is why we send our orators into your east sides and west sides, into your north sides and your south sides. That is why arrests do not arrest. That is why fines do not fine. That is why your club hits pothing but your own skull. Magistrate. Your club has no terrors for us. We wield a weapon no club can reach. That weapon must by a weapon of its own kind. Have you such a weapon in your armory, Mister Magistrate? If you have, bring it out. Put away your club. Bring it Let me tell you something more, Mis-

ter Magistrate. We are making barrel

heads and cart talls boly. The ground our truth treads is holy ground. are investing even the paving stones with sacred purpose. Our gospel is the gospel of alleys and side streets. Our gospel is the brightest light thrown into the darkest shadow. We are not fooling ourselves killing little evils while the big evils keep on growing. We are playing for the largest results. Our job is a job that may as well not be done at all as be half done. Do you suppose you can put your body in its way and refuse it passage across the earth? We may dodge you may wing ourselves over your foliage. We may mole under your roots. But we will get done. Somehow we will get done. And if we cannot get But we done in any other way we will get done thru you. We will make you yourself the unwilling instrument of our resolution. For we have started out upon a conclusive journey, Mister Magistrate. And what we caunot avoid we will hit. You may quote your club But we will do all we can to escape your club. And if you will not take the club out of your own hands we will take it out of your hands for you We will not use your club. We have no use for clubs. But we will take it out of your hands. We will make it impossible for you to use it. For our march cannot be stopped, Mister Magistrate. Our divine march of emancipation. If cannot be stopped. We are off for good. And the sooner you recognize our significance the better You are not asked to like us. You are asked to let us alone. You might like us, and liking us would do you good. But we do not insist upon that. only insist upon being let alone. We are forecryers. We are warners. We are carriers. We break ground We take old wrecks of systems and build. We take men out of bonds and give them to freedom. We are not petitioners. We are declarers. So you might just as well or better put away your useless weapons, Mister Magis trate. Put away your laws. Put away your clubs. Put away your soldiers. Put away your policemen. Put away your graft. Put away all forces of They do not all combined close one mouth. They do not choke one word down one throat. The dangerous words will all get said. That is why we laugh at your club. Mister Magistrate Your omnipresent but omni-impotent club. That is not the --- to do it, Mister Magistrate.

THE COMING CONGRESS OF THE GERMAN PARTY

government

The congress of the German Social Democratic Party will open on Sept. 17 it Jena. It will be the one hundredth anniversary of the great Prussian de tent at the hands of Napoleon, when the Junker system seemed broken for-ever, and would have been but for the owardice and disorganization of the German bourgeoisle-or, more truly, perhaps, had there been at that time capitalist class to take their place. At that time, however, German industrialism was hardly developed at all and Germany was divided into count-less small states. The anniversary will, however, serve the party for a useful protest against the existing system in Prussia-a system which excludes the vast proletariat of a modern industrial state from all share in the

The most interesting subject on the order of proceedings is the May Day celebration—in view of the discussion at the recent Trade Union Congress, strong to modify the character of the celebration, a resolution to that effect being shelved only to avoid friction with the political party. It will b to see what line the party takes under the circumstances body wants friction between the party and the unions, but at the same time it is impossible not to lament the line taken by the leaders of the latter. It would, however, appear that the Trade Union Congress has of late tended to ocome rather more representative of bureaucratic or official element than the rank and file of the unionists If that is so, that is a weakness which on cure itself. In the meantime. to avoid friction and yet maintain May

Rebel is to report on the question of the political strike, and no have something worth hearing to say on the question, "Vorwaerts" makes what seems to be not a bad suggestion that the party should discuss the means of conquering a popular suf-frage in the various German states. The subject appears to me worthy of discussion if there is time, and also

The view of the "Verwaerts" editors. who have always religiously denied the differences in the party—there were only personal squabbles apparently, according to their view-is that the congresses always waste too much time on internal party matters; the Congress ought to voice the attitude rather of the party as a whole in regard to the most important questions of the day; it is for that reason that we bring our representatives together from all parts of the Empire. Had that been borne in mind, the "Vor waerts" is of opinion that the painful scenes, as it describes them, witnesse in Dresden would not have occurred The Leipzig "Volkszeitung", whose The Leipzig "Volkszeitung", whose editor is the brilliant Anti-revisionist Mehring, declares that the scope of the Congress is, on the other hand, rather kind.—Henry James.

to discuss the internal affairs of the party, to discuss that which the "Vorwaerts" would fain avoid. I certainly agree with the "Volkszeitung". If dif-ferences exist in our midst, or there is dirty linen to be washed, it is only making matters worse to ary and hide the matter. I do not think a repetition of Dresden is required; but, like a thunderstorm, it did clear the air, and supplied a very useful reminder to certain people. The first duty of a Congress is undoubtedly to discuss our dif-ferences, rather than the questions where we are agreed. The other points are no doubt useful, if there is time to discuss them, though I think it doubtful for example, if there is any great need to specially discuss the question of world policy as the "Vorwaerts" suggests. The attitude of internation. al Socialism to all those precious rob-ber plans of the capitalist classes is surely clear enough without our spe cially meeting to re-define our position through a congress resolution every time the governing classes have a new plan,-J. B. Askew, in London Justice

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS OUST

MINISTRY OF "HIGH FINANCE."

Our friends have had another victors to show with the resignation of the Fortis Ministry, in consequence of the threatened obstruction. For this the nation as a whole can only be grateful to the Socialists. In Italy, hitherto oppressed and robbed by priests on the one hand, and an even more unsern pulous "high finance" on the other, Socialism represents in a quite peculiar degree the only party of culture, and what the bourgeois intellectuals do in other countries, falls there almost wholly to the Socialists; so that, added to the unusual freedom which attached to the holding of professorial chairs at the universities, which permits men holding the entire Marxian position to put forward their views without let intellectual force in modern Italy such as it has attained perhaps in no other, country.-J. B. Askew, in Justice.

The reported sale of English coalfields to the German Rhine-Westpha. lian Syndicate is interesting as show-ing how impossible capitalism is be-coming, says London "Justice". Short of nationalization there is no means of preventing one of the main sources of England's naval strength coming up der the control of the principal rival power. That the English capitalists must see, but will they consent to saw away a part of the branch on which they are sitting? Every fresh act of nationalization narrows down their field of activity, and to a certain extent limits their power of exploitation. It also shows how, despite themselves, the capitalists are driven to be international.

the smallest coin luto the little that contains the precious savings of man-

*************** PARTY NEWS. 2+0+04040404040404040404040

Mational.

The rules drafted by the National Executive Committee in session July 21-22, to govern the National Commit tee in voting, which were published in The Worker of Aug. 12, will become operative Sept. 1, except such parts to which amendments have been sub-mitted, and upon which action is now

Pending. National Committee Motion No. 26. which provides for a reconsideration of National Committee Motion No. 18, which motion, No. 18, provided that comments accompanying the votes of National Committeemen should not be ed in the mouthly official bulletin, has been adopted by the following vote: Yes, 20; no, 9; not voting, 22.
O. Lund, 516 S. Arthur street, Spo-

kane, Wash., has been elected a mem ber of the National Committee. Twenty perpetual campaign coupon books were ordered by the New Jersey

State Committee, and twenty five New York State Committee during the

The publication of the following cornce is induced by reason of the fact that the opinion expressed in the comment of a member of the National Committee may be given credence in other quarters:

E. H. Thomas, Secretary,

344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Comrade:—On Aug. 3 a printed cirreliar from your state committee reached this office. It was dated at Milwauker, July 24, and was evidently addressed to the lo-cals of the Sociality Party. As the head-line reads. "Please have this read at the line reads. Thense have this read at the meeting of your local or branch." I refer to this circular for the reason that

of the National Committee members in his comment on Motion 30, just to hand, says: "It is strange that the state of nsin was able to use the party dire tory of locals and brauches which are in the National headquarters."

I believe you will see therein the direct

thargo that I surrengered the addresses in my possession to you or some one, for the use of the Wisconsin State Committee. I wish to say no one applied to me for the addresses of the locals or branches for the use of Wisconsin, and the list in no instance during my administration has been given to anyone with my knowledge or consent.

I would thank you for any information or such expression as you deem the case war-

J. MAHLON BAILNES, National Secretary.

Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade:—Yours of the 22d is at
hand, in regard to the circular issued by our State Executive Board, upon the Crest line referendum, dated July 24, and which bore the heading: "Please have this read at the meeting of your local or branch."

Neither you nor anyone else at national headquarters furnished us with the adfreases of the locals and branches of the

Bocialist Party.
Of course, you know that the lists of lowals and secretaries of most of the state are published in many of the local Socialis papers. From these we obtained the lists of lovals to which we have sent our circular Many of these lists were old, and, therefore, very incom could not secure, and, therefore, we ap piled to their state secretaries, not for their lists, but with the request that they would Colorado and Wyoming, abstitutely refused to do this. All the others have made no reply with the exception of one, who said that he would lay the matter before their State Committee. Therefore, not only the National Hendquarters has not furnished us with this list of locals, but we do not have his list, and have been unable to present a bearing of our case to the entire me be ship of the party, through their local secretaries. We have, however, published the appeal in the "Social Democratic Her aid," and thus have reached a goodly num ber of the members of the party.

Fraternally yours P H THOMAS Dates for National Lecturers and Or

Sept. 4. Pittsburg: Sept. 5 and 6, Par Mo.; Sept. 7, Galena; Sept. S, Carthage, Mo.; Sept. 9, Joplin. James F. Carey: Sept. 1, Bridgeport,

Conn.; Sept. 2 and 3, New Haven; Sept. 4. Norwich: Sept. 5, Mystic: Sept. 6, Middle town: Sept. 7, Meriden: Sept. 8, Naugatuck: Sept. 9, Waterleary,

Geo. H. Goebel: Sept. 3, Vermillion, S. Dakota: Sept. 4, Spirit Mound: Sept 5 and B. Wakonda: Sept. 7, Canton: Sept 8, Sloux Palls; Sept. 9, Madison. Guy F. Miller: Sept. 3, Owasso, Mich.; Bept. 4, Lansing; Sept. 5, Hillsdale: Sept. 6 and 7, Adrian; Sept. 8 and 9, Toledo, O.

Kewnnee, Ill.; Sept. 9, Peorla.

New Jersey.

The annual labor festival of the Sc

eialist Party of Hudson County and kindred organizations will be held Sunday, Sept. 3, at Union Hill Schuet-

a good time is assured. First-class talent from the Actors' Union of New York has been engaged, the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of

Hudson County will render severa songs, and an athletic exhibition will be given by the Arbeiter Turn Verein

In the evening there will be stereopti-con views, depicting the happenings in Russia since Jan. 22 and others which

will be of propaganda value. There will be prize bowling and shooting for men and prize bowling and bird-game for women. For the children a parade

is arranged, with a free distribution of

enny Lemon

John W. Slayton: Sept. 3, Pittsburg Pa.; Sept. 4, Cleveland, Ohlo; Sept. 5, Alex andria, Ind.: Sept. 6, Indianapolis; Sept. 8

Saturday, Sept. 30-Braddock, Sixth and Main streets. Holmes, Wright and

The locals at the above places

thing.
As there is a tendency of the police to interfere with our meetings on the slightest pretext, comrades are advised to stand their ground. As we grow efforts will be made to disturb us and its better that we nip in the bud now any such attempt. Saturday night meeting on the Court House steps in Pittsburg. There was a religious me ing at the other end of the steps and candy and cakes. The picnic begins at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tick-ets procured in advance, 15 cents; at when they opened up the crowd at the religious meeting came over to our meeting. This angered the good peothe gate, 25 cents.

Meetings will be held in Essex County as follows:
Thursday, Aug. 31—Post Office. Contiple, so-called, who demanded to kno pie, so-called, who demanded to know if we had a permit. Comrade Schwartz told them he would show the permit to a policeman and to no one else. They secured a policeman and only by the persistence of the speakers was our meeting held.

Pasy Lemon.

Rioomfield, G. P. Headley.
Friday, Sept. 1—Orange, I. G. Dobsevage.
Saturday, Sept. 2—Hamburg and Ferry,
Newark. G. S. Headley.
Third Ward, Newark. J. Nicholson
Springfield and S. Tenth street, Newark.
W. B. Killingbeck.
Monday, Sept. 4—Warren and Hudnen
ptreets. W. B. Killingbeck.
Belmont and Court streets. Wm. Karlin.

Tuesday, Sept. 5-Washington and Massachusetts

At the quarterly conference Worcester County Socialist Clubs G. A. R. Hall, Fitchburg, Sunday, Aug elected president to succeed James I Byan of Fitchburg, who retired from the presidency to become secretary, by vote of the gathering. The change was made at the suggestion of John F. Mullen of Clinton. Comrade Mullen held the offices of secretary and organizer and asked to be relieved of th duties of either office with the above result. The conference went on record as in favor of the county plan of or ganization. Reports from the various clubs showed considerable activity in agitation work, the Clinton comrades being especially active. Since the pre-vious conference a charter was given to a new club in Harvard, organized by M. W. Wilkins. The executive con mittee will choose the place for the next conference, which will be held the

last Sunday of November. The Finnish comrades of Fitchbur expect to occupy a new building their own before the snow flies. The have bought 5,600 square feet of land on Leighton street and plans for the building are under way. There will be two floors, the first of which will have eting and reading rooms and a rary. The entire second floor will be used for an assembly hall and ante ms. There will be a large stage for the presentation of plays, several which are given by the club every

year.
The comrades of the 13th Worceste Representative District at the cau cuses nominated Minot R. Stewart and Eustace B. Whitney as candidates for the legislature.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Campaign Committee of Local Philadelphia has arranged the following meetings:
Sunday, Sept. 3—North Plaza, City Hall.

Is. Levitsky, Simon Knegel.
Tuesday, Sept. 5—Fifth and Carpenter H. Teltelman, M. Fox, S. Schwartz, Wednesday, Sept. 6.—Twenty-third and Jolumbia. W. R. Cassile, Simon Knebel.

Third and Pitawater, M. Kooper, S.

Chelten. Speakers: Ph. Hemmeter, Jos. Fourth and Washington. Speakers: J. J. McKelvey, John Fagan.

Broad and Pairmount. Speakers: E. H. Bugbee, Sam Clark. Friday, Sept. 8-Front and Dauphin Speakers: W. R. Cassile, Th. Birtwistle Frankford and Clearfield. Speakers: W.

d. Conway, Is. Levitsky. Second and New. Speakers: H. Teltel nan, M. Fox, S. Schwartz. Saturday, Sept. 9-Lehigh and Kensing-

ton. Speakers: Geo. Cohen, S. Libros. Lehigh and Germantown. Speakers: J. Germantown and Bristol. Speakers: San

Sadier, Daniel Kissam Young. Forty-second and Lancaster. Speakers John Whitehead, Is. Levitsky. Passyunk and Moore. Speakers: Ph eter, Th. Birtwistle.

Main and Cotton, Manayunk, Speaker, C. P. Hall, Sam Clark. Hanover and Girard. Speakers: W. H. Haywood, John Fagan.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Meetings will be held during the onth of September as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 2-Wilmerding, Auditor Tarentum, Fifth avenue and Lock street. Holmes and Wright.

Carnegie, Fourth and Jefferson. Ker Sunday, Sept. 3-Turner Hall, Forbes street, between Federal and Magee streets

Pittsburg, 2:30 p. m. John W. Slayton, of Wednesday, Sept. 6-Hazelwood, Pittsurg, Second and Flowers avenues. Holme-

and Wright. Saturday, Sept. 9-Braddock, Sixth and

Main streets. Holmes and Wright.
Allegheny, Juniata and Beaver avenue Kennedy and Geist. Allegheny, Proble and Hanover avenuer

tockdale and Schwartz. Millvale, Grant and Stanton avenues Adams and Silvis

Wednesday, Sept 13-Pittsburg, Franks own avenue and Broad street. Holmes and

irday, Sept. 16-Tarentum, Fifth avenu and Lock street. Adams and Schwartz. Duquesne, Grant avenue, usual place. Holmes and Wright.
Wednesday, Sept. 20—Pittsburg, Thirty-

Saturday, Sept. 23-Pittsburg, Court

House steps. Adams and Schwartz, Carnegie, Fourth avenue and Jefferso street, Holmes and Wright.

Wednesday, Sept. 27-Pittsburg, Hon wood and Hamilton avenues. Holmes and

The dates of Comrade Schwartz are subject to change and will be so an-nounced in the bulletins hereafter is-

votes must be filed with the State Sec retary by Sept. 10.
All comrades will be pleased to learn The locals at the above places must provide literature, box, etc. Under no circumstances should a speaker be required to provide these things—where there are locals in existence. Don't sit at home thinking what a good Socialist you are when you ought to be at these meetings in your district. Stop apologizing and do something. that Ben Hanford, who has been seri-ously ill, has so far recovered that he is now out of the hospital and will soon leave for a month's stay in Florida. Comrade Hanford will probably be able to resume speaking by the first of October. Monthly report cards will be malled to all locals Sept. 1 and all financial

in making them out and returning them to the State Secretary.

Locals are again reminded of the perpetual campaign coupon books and urged to place their orders at ouce. Local New Rochelle will hold its rades Adams and Schwartz hel third annual picule on Labor Day in third annual picule on Labor Day in Lather's Grove. The committee in charge have arranged to keep the pic-nickers busy with a program of field sports, dancing and other amusements. A speaker will be present and a liberal supply of literature will be distributed. The Karl Marx Orchestra will supply music. Westchester coffirades, take notice.

Comrade Littlefield of Massachusetts made an address at Lily Dale, fifty miles from Buffalo, last Monday to

rades are invited to call at Socialist Hall, 218 E. State street, or on the secretary, M. G. Scheltz, 111 N. Aurora

n. Thomas J. Morgan of Chi-

cago will address the monster picule of the Federated Trades Council in

of the Federated Trades Contact in Milwaukee, Alderman Melms will speak in Wausau, Assemblyman All-dridge in Sheboygan, Comrade Arnold in Watertown, Comrade Weber in Fond du Lac, and other Social Demo-

crats in other towns. The trade unio

in this state have ceased to fear the Socialist speakers and the leaven is

The Social Democratic aldermen in the Milwaukee Common Council are still energetically fighting the heating

corked hard to get the franchise sub

mitted to a referendum vote of the people of Milwaukee, but this the Council will not permit, well knowing

aldermen, however, will not give over the fight, and their nine votes will be

Comrade Melms, chairman of the

Social Democratic Committee of Mil-waukee County, is now busily employ-

ed in appointing comrades as ballo

clerks and inspectors for the municipa

the law allows one ballot clerk and

two inspectors on Election Day in each

precinct where we stood first on the ballot, and one clerk and one inspector

in each precinct where we stood see

and, and two clerks and two inspector

where we stood first, and two clerks

and one inspector in precincts where we stood second, the Social Democratic

Party is consequently entitled to 51 ballot clerks, 51 clerks and 67 inspec

ors in this city. Branch 1 of Fond du Lac will hold

the same day, addressed by Assembly

cial Democratic Herald" will be issued

under the auspices of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Thus the

cratic movement, while remaining dis

growing into closer touch and bette

inct from each other, are constantly

There is a considerable demand for

the publication of Victor L. Berger's articles on "The Arming of the People"

Here and There.

Jas. F. Carey will speak in Bridge-port, Conn., on Friday evening, Sept.

1, at the corner of Fairfield and Mid-

Labor Day speaker at Mystic, Conn. South Dakota Socialists will hold

of gathering of the clan, at Huron

during the fair, Sept. 11 to 15. Na-tional Organizer Goebel will be with them. A large tent has been procured.

The police force, backed by the capi-

talists, of Kansas City, Mo., are also trying to suppress Socialist street

meetings. Eight arrests were made in

one night. Martha Biegler was arrested and released and rearrested the

George Lindner of Apia, Island of

Samon, has written to the National Secretary for literature and informa-

been engaged for two weeks agitation and organization work in Westchester County. The Westchester County Com-

weeks and expects to secure several

The State Secretary is endeavoring

to make arrangements with Clinton H. Pierce for an extended tour in the

porthern section of the state. He will

in all probability start out Sept. 17, visiting the unorganized places of im-

portance in the northern tier of coun-

York City for several weeks agitation work and will not fill any dates in the

state, with the exception of one at Corning, until October. John Collins

will till several dates in the state the

Mark Pelser of Kings County has

been elected a member of the State Quorum to take the place of Geo. M.

Marr, who recently resigned as a mem-

ber of the Quorum.

The State Secretary recently sent to

leaflets issued by Chas. H. Kerr & Co.

Local Kings is the first local to be heard from with an order. Local

Kings orders 10,000 sets, which means

50,000 leaflets. All locals desiring to take advantage of the offer regarding

these leaflets should be prompt with their orders so that the State Commit-

tee can secure the leaflets in large

Secretaries of locals are hereby re-

minded that the vote on the Crestline referendum submitted on the Wiscon-

sin matter closes Sept. 5 and that all

secretaries are requested to be prompt

ocals in the state copies of

quantities.

will carry on an active cam-

tion as to how to organize a local.

paign of organization during the

labor movement and the Social De

distribution of literature.

secord.

in book form.

same night.

mittee

against the franchise

well worked thru the state federation

plant franchise steal.

duly recorded

The Second Agitation District Com mittee can claim first place smong the Agitation Committees as far as the sale of literature is concerned. It has organized a live working committee and at every open-air meeting the sale of The Worker and other literature is energetically pushed. In order the comrades may know just what this Agitation District has accomplished, we publish the financial report from Jan.1 to Aug. 23. Income: Balance on hand Jan. 1. \$18.74: donation by 6th and 10th A. D., \$5; 14th A. D., \$4; Butchers' Union No. 174, \$5; Verein für Volksbildung. \$5: Cremation ciety; Br. 1, \$5; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 152, on monthly donations, \$7; collections and literature sold at indoor neetings, \$9.74; sub cards for The Worker sold by a member of the committee, \$2.25; 2.065 copies of The Worker sold at 20 open-air meetings in the 6th and 10th A. D., \$20.65; 152 copies of the "Volkszeltung" sold. 81.52: 43 six-months sub cards for The Worker sold, \$10.75; 8 yearly sub cards, \$4; other literature, \$24.36; tickets for the S. D. Women's Society, Br 3, sold 50 cents; total in ome, \$123.51. Expenditures, for copies of The Worker and "Volkszeltung" and for litera ture, including 4,000 leaflets for free and circulars, \$18.50; hall rent and expenses of meeting, \$14.50; speaker for trade unions, \$6; committee expenses, \$7.65; total, \$114.87. This leaves a balance on hand of \$8.64, but as there b still a stock of literature amounting \$17.49 the real balance is \$26.09. a picnic on Sept. 3 with F. J. Weber as orator of the day. Branch 1 of Marinette will also have a picnic on addition to the 2.065 copies of The Worker which were sold at the open air meeting, 835 copies were distribman Alldridge. The proceeds of both picules will go to the local agitation fund, and will be used especially for uted free of charge, as well as 473 coples of the "Volkszeltung" We hou show such results in the near future Every district in New York can ac make up their minds to do so. At the last meeting of the Second Agitation District Committee the following or ganizations donated money: Butchers Union No. 174, second donation, \$5; Cigar Makers' Union No. 90, District No. 2, \$2; Branch 152, W. 8, & D. B. three monthly donations, \$6.

F., monthly donation, \$3; 14th A. D., unions or other labor organizations that meet within the boundaries of the Second Agitation District are reminded that some time ago a communication was sent out asking for financial assistance as well as other help. Com-rades will kindly see to it that proper action is taken on this communication There is only a short time to work and as only about \$24 cash is on hand and a good deal more is needed to carry out plans for this year's campaign in the Second Agitation District. Fo formation regarding this committee address Edward Meyer, Secretary, 61 committee are held every second and fourth Wednesday at the Labor Ly

ceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

The ratification meeting of the 10th A. D. will be held on Thursday even ing, Sept. 21, 8 p. m. sharp, at Progress Assembly Rooms, 28-30 Avenue A large hall. The members of the 10th should do all in their power to make a rousing success of this meeting. The speakers will be announced next week. Jos. Wanhope will lecture at the Harlem Socialist Club 250 W. One Hun dred and Twenty-fifth street, on Sun day evening, Sept. 3.

The special meeting of the 26th A. D., Br. 1, held Aug. 24, was well attended. One new member was admitted. The Crestline referendum was thoroly discussed. Comrade Oppenheimer contributed \$2 to the district campaign. It was reported that the street meeting held Aug. 18 was in terrupted by the police. Considerable literature has been distributed. A joint meeting of the three branches of the district will be held to discuss cam paign matters. Sympathizers residing in the 26th A. D. are cordially invited to join. The district meets on the first and second Thursday evenings of each month at 5432 Second avenue.

Comrades of the 30th A. D. who dum can do so on Monday, Sept. 4, be fore or after the parade of the Work men's Educational Association at 200 E. Eighty-sixth street. No votes count ed after Sept. 5.

BROOKLYN.

At_the meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Aug. 26, the result of the vote for the election of a mem-ber of State Quorum was announced as follows: Mark Peiser, 159; Peter as follows: Antre Feiser, 193; Fefer Thorsen, 22; Wm. Harbes, 3; Wm. Durant, 7. Mark Peiser declared elected. W. J. Hannemann was elect-ed Organizer of the Williamsburg Di-vision and Geo. H. Marr Organizer of Stnyvesant Division.

Forty-eight street meetings were held during the last two weeks at which 4,000 people were addressed, 6,000 leaflets distributed, 250 copies of The Worker sold and distributed, ten subscriptions taken, and fifteen appli cations for membership taken. The Organizer reported that four more banners were ordered and in the coming week the assembly districts having or-dered them will call for same. Twenty-six applications for membership vere received and accepted.

Preparations for the big ratification meeting that will be held on Saturday Sept. 9, at the Labor Lyceum are wel under way and the literature for same can be had at the office of the Organizer. Division Organizers should see that the campaign subscription lists are properly distributed and the money turned into the Secretary or Organizer as soon as collected.

The second outing of the Young Peo ple's Social Democratic Club of Brook-lyn was held on Aug. 6 at Bellewood, N. J. The first outing was held on July 9 at Rockland Lake. Both outings were well attended by the mem-bers and their friends. The club has a very interesting program for the fall season, consisting of lectures, dances, entertainments and bowling. Dates of these affairs will be published later. The club has a membership of seventyour meeting held.

Thos. F. Kennedy of McKees Rocks will be published later, over 2,000 people, who cheered when strong points were made. Many compared when strong points were made. Many compared with the same would welcome any young woman who sympathics with its alimit. The lectures on Socialism, art. literature, political flowing exceptions: The branch at 197 and would welcome any young woman who sympathics with its alimit. The lectures on Socialism, art. literature, political flowing exceptions: The branch at 197 and would welcome any young woman who sympathics with its alimit. The lectures on Socialism, art. literature, political flowing exceptions: The branch at 197 and would welcome any young woman who sympathics with its alimit. The lectures on Socialism, art. literature, political flowing exceptions: The branch at 197 and would welcome any young woman who sympathics with its alimit. The lectures on Socialism art. literature, political flowing exceptions: The branch at 197 and would welcome any young woman who sympathics with its alimit. The lectures on Socialism art. Iterature, political flowing exceptions: The branch at 197 and would welcome any young woman who sympathics are open from 9 a.

the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willough-

y and Myrtle avenues. The 16th A. D. and Branch I of the 18th A. D. will hold an important spe cial meeting at Northern Star Hall, 1898 Fulton street, Sunday, Sept. 3, 3 1806 Fulton street, Sunday, Sept. 3, 3 p. m. The matter of holding lectures during the coming winter season will be decided and members are urgently requested to attend.

CONVENTIONS IN

KINGS COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that the conventions of the Social Democratic Party for the nomination of member embly will be held on Friday Sept. 8, from 7 to 8 p. m. at the fo

1st Assembly District-121 Schermerhor

4th A. D .- Flynn's Cafe, corner Kent av

ne and Myrtle. 5th A. D.—83 Bartlett street. 6th A. D .- 30 Sumper avenu

3d A. D .- 208 Columbia street

7th A. D .- J. H. Ward, 1166 Forty-fifti Sth A. D .- P. Kennel, 556 Baltic street 9th A. D.-131 Imlay street. 10th A. D.-Com, Markwalter, 441 Gold

street. 11th A. D .-- A. Cheatle, 17 Sterling place

13th A. D.-Eckford Hall, corner Eck-14th A. D .- J. Hummel, 727 Manhatta

avenue 15th A. D.-Frank Marchand Segar Store 2 Union avenue. 16th A. D.—1808 Fulton street.

17th A. D .- 551 Gates avenue 19th A. D .- Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough-

20th A. D .- 257 Hamburg avenu 21st A. D. -Wohlrabs Hall, 675 Glenmor

ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the con-ventions of the Social Democratic Party for the nomination of Aldermen for the following districts are called to convene on Friday, Sept. 8, at 8 p. m 45th Aldermanic District—C. L. Furman

21 Schermerhorn street. 40th A. D. T. Williams, 202 Jay street. 48th A. D. Flynn's Calé, corner Myrtle

and Kent avenues. 49th A. D.-83 Bartlett street. 50th A. D. -30 Summer avenue.

51st A D -4422 Fength avenue 524 A. I.-J. H. Ward, 1166 Forty-fifth Nid A. D.-P. Kennel, 556 Wattle street

54th A. D.—131 Imlay street. 55th A. D.—Com. Markwalter, 441 GoM street. 56th A. D. -A. Chentle, 17 Sterling place

57th A. D.—335 Prospect avenue. 55th A. D.—Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer streets.

avenue. 60th A. D .- Cigar Store. F. Marchand, 82 Union avenue.

61st A. D.—1898 Fulton street.

02d A. D .-- 551 Gates avenue.

94th A. D .- Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Will oughby avenue. 65th A. F. -257 Hamburg avenu 96th A. D .-- Wohlrabs Hall, 675 Gle

nore avenue. By order of the Kings County Com Social Democratic Par FRED SCHAEFER, mittee of the Sor

PROPAGANDA THRU

THE LIBRARIES

At the last meeting of the General intion was adopted to the effect that the delegates be instructed to bring before their branches the subject of the importance of the public libraries as a means of Socialist propaganda. library branch nearest to him and ask

for Socialist works.

There is a rule or custom that any book will be added to a library branch upon the request of a certain number of persons holding cards. The books newly added to the collection are kept, not on the shelves, but in an open case on the counter, where they are handled by a great many people every day, who examine them to get a summary of their contents, and in this way may have their attention directed to Social-1st works.

Of course many of the principal books on Socialism are now in the list WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK. libraries, but there should be such a demand on the part of our comrades for Socialist works that a complete collection would be added.

Carnegie built many of the branch Carnegie built many of the branch libraries with money wrung from the working classes in the form of profits. Now let the working class use these libraries to the fullest extent possible as a means of propaganda.

Application for a card may be made by asking at any of the branch illuraries for an application blank which the applicant fills out and signs. he blank must be signed also by s The blank must be signed also by some other responsible person (preferably a business man or property holder) who will be willing to guarantee the proper care and safe return of the books.

Public libraries are located, in the

Fublic libraries are located, in the Borough of Manhattan, at 33 E. Broadway, 197 E. Broadway, 61 Riv-ington street, 49 Bond street, 331 E. Torth street, 135 Second avenue, 251 W. Thirteenth street, 230 E. Twenty-second street, 130 W. Twenty-third street, 215 E. Thirty-fourth street, 501 W. Fortieth street, 226 W. Forty-second street, 123 E. Fiftieth street, 46 W. Fifty-first street, 113 E. Fifty-ninth street, 328 E. Sixty-seventh street, 190 Amsterdam avenue, 538 E. Seventy-sixth street, 222 E. Seventy-ninth eet. 190 sixth street, 222 E. Seventy-ninth street, 2270 Broadway, 536 Amsterdam avenue, 206 W. One Hundredth street, 174 E. One Hundred and Teath street, 22 W. One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 224 E. One Hundred and Twen-ty-afth street, 103 W. One Hundred and Thirty-afth street, 192 St. Mahala. and Thirty-fifth street, 922 St. Nicholas avenue. In the Bronx, at 569 E. One Hundred and Fortieth street, 1866 Washington avenue, 2033 Kingsbridge Avenue. In Richmond, at Amboy Road. Tottenville, and 12 Bennett street, Port

2:30 to 9 p. m.; branch at 2033 Kingsbridge avenue is open from 8 to

p. m. Comrades in other places should look up their local libraries and take the same steps to see that they be supplied with sufficient So their names and addresses at once to York. "Vorwärts" is the leading Ger-

IN REPLY TO E. H. THOMAS,

To the Editor of The Worker:-Seeing that the communication of E. H. Th in your issue of Aug. 26, just at hand, ac rou will do me the justice to print the fo

Berger said are true, and were the talk around the national office at the time, and an be verified by those present. who know me are aware that when I make public atterances, especially in relation to

ments issued by the national office will erify what I said as to payment of dues the point involved is that where the ind vidual members get no dues stamps issued by the national office, when paying dues, they have no guarantee that the m ine the national will be received, and the national has no means of knowing that the amount they receive is correct. The use amount they receive is correct. The use of dues stamps issued by the national of-

3. What I said about collections in

consin is based upon letters and financial statements sent the national office by na-tional lecturers and organizers, and on file. The beclouding of the action and effect of the pending referendum must be left to the membership. It is to be hoped that they can discern between the Wisconsin men ership deciding for themselves and the ganization. I know all about the S. L. P. xperiences, including the matter of Victor L. Berger telegraphing the S. L. P. to come to the unity convention in the opes of thus preventing unity. When the unwritten history comes to be written 1 can furnish a few interesting chapters, backed by the documents .- Fraternally,

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WHAT RIGHT HAVE YOU TO BE ALIVE? THE LABOR

What do I mean by that? Just what | pends very largely upon the will of the I say. For instance, what right have you to be alive? Think it over. If you you to be alive? Think it over and no had no property, no clothes and no money, you would starve to death, wouldn't you? Yes, you would starve to death and be arrested as well, that is, you would starve to death in a "civ-ilized" community. If you were in an ninhabited or even in an inhabited "un "uncivilized" country you would not starve to death because you would have a right to take the means of supporting life, as well as an opportunity to do so, but being in a "civilized" community without money or property, you will starve. No? Yes.

In proportion to the amount of money you possess you have a right to live. If you have five cents you have five cents' worth of right to live; if you have ten cents you have ten cents' worth of right to live, a have a million dollars you have a mill-ton dollars' worth of right to live, and If you have a hundred million dollars you have a hundred millions dollars' worth of right to live. That is "civilimilion", that is the grand and gloriou thing, my friends strike up the band. toperty is the thing that gives you

the right to live and the only thing, and by property I mean all wealth, in-cluding money. Now, how are you go-ing to get property? You can beg, bor-row, steal or work for it. As a rule a poor man has to work for his propa poor man has to work for his property or his living. Now, how can be work for it? Can he employ himself? No, not nowadays. There was a time when the tools required for producing property were simple and cheng, and the land was easy of access (meaning the land was easy of access (meaning the land was easy of access (meaning the land was free.) man could employ himself, but he can't do it to-day, because the simple che ap tool has developed into the great big factory, mill, mine, railroad, etc. So must find an employer, a boss, a master; and the master will give him work if he likes the style of his neck-the, the size of his feet, the cut of his hair, and the color of his socks, and thinks be will make a good do elle slave and that he can make mor profit out of him than he can out of any of the other unemployed slaves on the market at the time.

It is not you who regulate your wages; it is the hungriest unemployed dare who can do the work, because the loss can always step to his door and whistle and a whole army of masterless workingnen will come running, and then efter weighing them, looking at their teeth, measuring them, examining their past history and the his tory of their families, and the color of their uncles' and aunis' hair and of their grand uncles' whiskers (if you see't believe this go fill out an application for the position of spittoon rejuvenator for a corporation if, after this little preliminary the boss thinks that one of them would make a better So, you see you cannot employ your self, and you cannot regulate your wages after you do find a boss v

So you're up against it. Why are the workingmen up agains

Simply because that which they must have in order to produce the food clothes shelter are controlled by land, factories, mines, mills, railroad and all other means of production are owned by the capitalist class, and as there is always a large number of me out of work the capitalist class nat urally takes advantage of this fact to wages. Why is there always a larg army of unemployed? Simply because the capitalist cannot find a profit in employing all of the workingmen. An why not? Because they would produc more than the capitalists could sell and bring on an "overproduction", in other words, more than the market demand Now, who is the greatest market Why, the workingmen? And why can' the workingmen consume more goods you don't need mor for I know you are just aching to throw away that old suit you have on and order two or three new ones. Is it because you do not need more hats? Oh, no, for you could use a couple of Panamas and a dice box or two, and perhaps a silk tile and an opera hat; anyway, you wouldn't wear that old, worn out hat that you have on your head now if you could afford a better one. Is it because you could not co sume more porterhouse steaks? Is because you would not like to live it a nice ten-room house with all moder improvements, including gas, electri light, a swimming pool, a library and a billiard room? Is it? No? Well!

Then why is it? It is because the working class receive from the capital-ist class as wages only one-fifth of what they produce, and, consequently they can buy only one-fifth of it back. That is to say, when the workingman works, eight, ninc.ten, eleven, twelve thirteen, fourteen, fifteen or sixteer urs with the improved machinery to-day and produces \$10 worth of wealth, he receives from the capitalist, course, he can only buy \$1.54 worth of wealth. Think it over, old fellow.

Now, wouldn't you like to get away from it? Oh. yes. Well, how are you going to get away from it? It is very simple if you will only think it over and stand together as a class. All the working class has to do is to own the land, the mills, the mines, the fachave made and manage them in their own interest. And how can this be ac to do this, and, incidentally, that's the reason the capitalists call them bad

You must stand together as a class and in order to do that the working-man must do his duty. You're a workingman, so it's up to you to get If you want to get away fro study Socialism, and learn to think for yourself, that's the only way you can

By Wayne Arey.

On the shores of the swift running

Profits I make, tolls do I take, waging

the warfare of gain; Mills do I build in the forest, factories

For me the artizan labors, for me the

rushing the workers I progress

Mine are the world and its people

spoil of my schemes are their hopes; Fast are they held at my chartot

wheels, bound with necessity

ropes; Toll they for me, never resting, task

after task thru the years; Gold from their blood in a ceaseless

Mine is the tribute kings levy, mine

what the miserly save. slave have I made of the master,

beast of burden the slave.

Fast sail my fleets on the ocea

spreading my empire apace; My mandates fly, flashed thru the sky

I am a mocker of space; Ever my power increases, ever grow richer my store

still do I ask of them more. This is the answer I make them

"Masters and servers of men Learn you to work for each other, my

chains will fall from you then.

MODERN "PROSPERITY "

This visible difference between the ol-

and those of the new. Under the old or

der industry—and even such trade as there was—was a quest of livelihood; under the new order industry is directed by the quest

cesses vielded a sufficient or an insuffici

output of the means of life. Latterly tim

of business yields an adequate or inad

quate rate of profits. The controlling end is different in the present, and the question of welfare turns on the degree of success

ily, business prosperity; whereas it used to mean industrial sufficiency.—Veblen's The-ory of Business Enterprise.

how we are to have government con-trol of the trusts and government con-trol by the trusts at one and the same

the Baptist crying in the capitalist wilderness that Socialism is coming, seems to be increasingly popular.

No statesman has yet explained

order and the new is closely dependent

oples cry

"Cease or we perish

flood, diamonds I make of their

drowning their cries in turmoil; as are they all, great ones and small, harnessed are they for my toft.

make on the bill:

rivers, down thru the valley and

your right to live consists in your right to work, and your right to work de-WOULD SOCIALISTS THE SONG OF CAPITAL

By Simon Lipshitz

EVER SELL OUT?

If a Socialist is elected to office will he represent the working class better than a capitalist official? Why, cer tainly he will. First of all, the can didates of the Social Democratic Party are workingmen; its member ship is composed of workingmen; its campaign funds come from the work-ingmen; therefore it is their interest to represent the working class.

Now let us examine the capitalist candidates. They are nominated by capitalists; their parties are run by capitalists; their campaign funds comes from the great trusts, and corporations, from the dives and saloons in a word, from the capitalist class is their interest to represent the capitalist exploiters. Just as they are the servants of the exploiting class, so will the candidates of the Social Dem-scratic Party, if elected, be the servants of the working class.

If a Socialist is elected will he sell elf for a bribe? Let us say, for exemple the Social Democratic can-didate for Mayor is elected and the capitalists, becoming alarmed at the ess of the Socialists ,try to brib Social Demogratic Party's cand date for Mayor. The question is, will he accept it? To begin with, the can didate of the Social Democratic aPrty before he accepts his nomination fo of the Social Democratic Party the party has the power to withdraw him from office. This alone proves that he cannot accept a bribe, for the moment he attempts to sell himself to the capitalists he is immediately with-drawn from office. Secondly, the capitrust class is conscious of the fact that the candidates of the Social Demothe candidates of the Social Demo-eratic Party are true and honest So-cialists who are not out for money, but for a great and noble principle, and any man who fights for a high ideal, gives up his time to help emane pate the working class from wag ocratic Party do, can never b bought for money, and never will allow themselves to become traitors to their class.

You might say: What's the use? Both the Republican and Democratic candi-dates are had men; let us give the can-didates of the Social Democratic Party a chance. To this, we say that we don't want votes for men. The old political parties want such votes, but we don't ask you to vote for our can-didates because they are also dates because they are nice men. Wen't ask you to vote for them because they are good men; we only ask you to rote for our candidates because they represent a great and noble principle, the principle of Bocialism, the highest fepresent a great and from the highest the principle of the age; that is why we want your votes and for nothing else. Coine, help to abolish capitalism by joining and working for the Social Democratic Party.

SECRETARIAT.

Steady Growth of a Useful Institution.

Much Accomplished by This Organiza tion. Formed by Trade Unions for Legal Aid and Protection of the Unions and Their Members.

The Labor Secretariat of New York was organized a little over four yes ago by ten trade unions, with a total membership of about 3,000, for the purpose of according legal aid and profection to labor organizations and their

The institution grew steadily in membership and popularity, and at the present date it counts fifty-one trade unions, with a membership of 11,000. It has recently established a branch at Newark, N. J., and, according to last reports, the branch will soon develor into a sound, self-supporting organiza

Altho it is impossible to enumerate all cases which were acted upon by the Labor Secretariat, we will attempt to classify them as nearly as possible. The Labor Secretariat conducts all cases involving disputes over wages and breach of contract of employment;

it institutes and prosecutes suits for damages in case of injury to any mem-ber of an affiliated organization thru the fault or neglect of an employer This benefit also extends to the r children of such members who are below the age of seventeen. It institutes proceedings for the enforcement of the labor laws, and enforces the performance of contracts between the employers and the labor organizations. It represents the affiliated unions in times of strikes and lockouts, and defends their members who may be arrested for picketing, baycotting or otherwise. The Labor Secretariat defends the organizations and member affiliated with it in cases of is unc tions and actions of similar nature. It attends to the registration of union labels and prosecutes cases of counter-feiting of such labels. It also has the duty to see to it that all building laws sanitary regulations, factory laws and tenement house laws are enforced so far as the workingmen are directly concerned. In brief, it undertakes all cases that may rise from the relations of employer and employee.

or expenses of any kind, except the dues paid by the local organizations which amount to three-quarters ent a week for each member in good

standing. The importance of this institution benefits derived from it by organized labor were demonstrated in every branch of its activity.

wages alone, which small claims, ranging from \$2 to \$20. \$1,400 were collected up to the present ected by the claimants themselves after proceedings were instituted by the Labor Secretariat, and of which no record could be kept.

Next in importance are the damage sults for personal injuries. Since the passing of Chapter 600 of Laws of 1902, giving an employee the right to gence or omission of a foreman or superintendent, recoveries on such claims have become more frequent. A number of such claims were either settled before action was commenced or after proceedings were instituted and before the trial of such cases. The smallest amount received in settlement was \$20 and the largest \$800. In all, up to the present date, the sum of 4,420 has been received in settlement

of such cases.

It must be borne in mind, however, that a great deal of the amount colected for wages or damages could scarcely have been collected without the Labor Secretariat. An attorney as rule cannot afford to take wage case involving \$3, \$5 or \$10. His charges would, in most cases, exceed the amount of the claim. Nor could be expected to take up a case for damages for personal injuries, exam-ine the facts, interview witnesses, draw the plendings, place it on the calendar, and lay out all the expenses in the expectation that the case would

be settled for \$30, \$40 or \$50. damages for personal injuries were instituted by the Labor Secretariat, Owing to the fact that cases in the S preme Court take almost three years before they are reached for trial, the

n these damage suits is \$107,000. Next in importance to the wage cases and cases for damages for per-sonal injuries are those cases which arise during strikes and lockouts between organized labor and its employ-

The Labor Secretariat was called upon to defend sixty-six cases classi-fied as criminal cases. The defendants in these cases were held either for distributing boycott circulars, picketing counsel succeeded in procuring the discharge of the defendants, and only in to five days' imprisonment, and in an other case to one day. The total sum paid in such fines amounted to \$166.

Besides the actions mentioned above upon on numerous occasions to repre-sent some of the affiliated unions in various legal proceedings. Thus, sev-eral locals were sued for reinstatement of expelled members, for sick and death benefits, and the like. Actions ocals as such, one for an injunction against certain proprietors of bake-shops for using imitation labels of the shops for using imitation labels of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of America, and in another case an order of arrest was obtained against the treasurer of a local for misappro-

priating over \$500. as there is any reasonable hope of pre-valling in an action the Labor Secre-tariat prosecutes it to the end, and, if necessary, carries it to the highest Rosenberg, an action was brought to recover damages for the death of a young bricklayer who had lost his life by falling from a defectively construct-

pellate Division of the Supreme Court was to the effect that inasmuch as no notice, as required by the before mentioned Chapter 600 of Laws of 1902 was given to the defendant, the action could not be maintained. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which Division, and held that, altho no notice had been given, the plaintiff still had the right to sue the employer on his common law liability, and that Chapter 600 of Laws of 1902 extended rather than abrogated the former rights of workingmen to sue. This decision was very important, for it happens very often, especially in cases of severe bod ily injuries, that the plaintiff neglects to give notice of 120 days required by

the new law.

The number of cases settled, tried or of letters written in connection with the same is nearly 0,000,

The Labor Secretariat is always ready to aid and advise its members and their families, even in matters which do not directly come under its jurisdiction, provided they do not require an outlay of money, and a great number of such cases were settled in this way. Not less than 3,000 advices were given during the existence of the

The above is only a partial accoun of the things accomplished by the La-bor Secretariat during its brief career. Much of the activity and usefulne the institution cannot be classified or

And the usefulness and importance of the institution is constantly on the increase; the older it grows in experience, the stronger it grows numerically and financially, the more effective be come its workings and the more essen-tial become its benefits to the members. The Labor Secretariat is one more Illustration of the splendid achievements of co-operative enterprises of organized labor. It has already become an important aid in the struggles of the local labor movement; within a short time it will be indispen

THE TRUTH ABOUT SAVINGS BANKS.

Proof That Ingresse in Deposits Is No Evidence of Prosperity Among Working People.

The following communication was ecently published by the New London Conn.) "Day":

To the Editor of the "Day":-Your comment in Saturday's issue on sav-ings in banks called forth by a gain of \$6,000,000 in deposits in New York this showing as evidence of general prosperity among the working class of

depositors furnish the bulk of deposits. r does not the bulk come from the arge depositors or the multiple depos itors who belong to a different eco

iomic class?
In Massachusetts investigation proved that four-tifths of the deposits made in sums of less than \$100 (pre-sumably belonging to the working classes) and the aggregate of these was only one-fourth of the total amount deposited. In Baltimore there vere more savings bank deposits that families, vet in Bultimore only one family in three possessed personal cap-ital of any description, while the aggregate holding of two-thirds of these as but six per cent of the total.

Thirty years ago in Mas careful investigation showed that five sixths of the deposits equalled no much over one-third of the total sun deposited; that the portion of large de ositors in the savings bank was or large depositors decreased since that

Now let us look on the other side of he shield for a moment. According to Robert Hunter, a recognized author ity, 24 per cent of the people of New York had to apply for relief to public charities in 1899, and this does not in clude the relief given by the many small clubs, committees, trade unions, and miny Benevolent Individuals. One ten persons who die in New York is buried at public expense in Potter's Field, "the lowest limit of

Speaking of savings bank deposits "showing general employment of all working people", the census of 1800 showed 15.1 per cent of all the workgainful occupations were unemployed a part of the time during that year. In 1000, 6.468,964, or 22,3 per cent, we unemployed at some time during the year. In 1900 it was claimed we were enjoying an era of unevaranted pros

to the striking growth of the Socialis movement is the fact that the wage workers are becoming more and more a propertiless class. According to the second volume of the census of 1900, the proportionate number of renfers in the United States is constantly increasing, the percentage of mortgage creasing, the percentage of inorgage is also constantly increasing, and the proportion of those who own their homes, the dream of so many work ingmen, is constantly decreasing.
Robert Hunter says practically no wage earner in Manhattan owns his home. But five per cent of those whereside in New York live in house which they own free of incumbrance

Capitalism, the present industrial system, wherein the mills, mines, factories, mercantile establishments, transportation lines, etc., are owned by private individuals and private corporations, who hire men to do the work and pay them a fraction of their pro duct, prevents the people from own-ing private property. Bocialism will give everybody a chance to own all the use, but not the kind of private prop-erty that can be used to gouge other people. "Socialism will enable every-one to own a comfortable and health-ful home, substantial, beautiful and at-tractive furnishings for his home, and for expanding culture and a whole some, healthful life."

INVESTIGATOR

commissioner of corporations will pro-ceed to find out what everybody else tnews about Standard Oil.—Common

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope

Everybody may be out of town, but you may have noticed that the Social ists manage to rake up a few listeners most evenings, as the police have testifled on several recent occasions.

A London syndicate has sent up the price of diamonds five per cent, which shows that the trust doesn't play any favorites. It will raise the "necessifavorites. It will raise the ties of life" on the lonfer as well as

Those papers which describe th Tsar's representative scheme as a joke nust imagine that he intends estab lishing the same kind of representation we have in this country.

Bigelow, the Milwaukee embezzler is said to be studying Christian Science in jail, which shows that even the practical business man can develor n idealistic streak when placed in favorable environment.

If you have an unemployed dollar or two the City Campaign Fund can put

About the only disturbance a Social ist meeting creates is in the brains of the old party voters who listen to the

A Boston woman is speing John D

ckefeller for \$50,000,000 in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, but the press doesn't specify the particular hallucination she is suffering from. It is no wonder many worthy peo

worry about who will do the dirty work under Socialism when the capi talists and capitalist politicians hav passed away.

A Chicago minister compares Roose celt to Jesus Christ and Lawson likens him to a bull in a balloon. We don't know which is the blasphemer, but you can take your pick. --

A disrespectful trade unionist re-marked in our hearing the other day that the surest way to lose a strike was to bring Gompers to the scene of action. People who are curious on this point may look up the records of the past year or two and judge for them-

If it is a case of American goods be-ing kept out or Chinese laborers let.iu, which do you think will decide the matter-the capitalists or the working-

The "Universal Peace League" should have its attention called to the method adopted by the workingmen of Sweden and Norway to prevent war between those two countries.

Last week a drunken lady, said to be subsidized by a capitalist political or ganization, attempted to break up sev eral Socialist street meetings. Capital on must be in desperate straits when trushes its heaviest artillery to the front at this stage of the conflict. When the working class of this coun

try take possession of the railroad there will be no rebates for the fo mer proprietors. That's the kind of reformers we Socialists are. If the discussion of Socialism was confined to barrooms alone, many ex-

cellent people who think street speak ing isn't respectable would be quite satisfied with the change. Speaking of the Chinese boycot

against American manufactures, it may be remarked that the people who "have the goods to deliver" will settl the matter rather than the people who make the goods and don't have them If Lawyer Davenport of Brooklyn, who claims that the Socialist banner in front of the Borough Hall is an

eyesore to him, wants to get rid of his affliction, let him discard his capitalis spectacles. That is a good deal-easier and cheaper than taking the banner Socialists should be modest in vic

tory and not rub it into the police authorities too hard. When we do up the fellows who own the police, holler-ing will be in order, and most likely the policemen will join in, too.

Did you notice that in all those nasty divorce cases with which the paper are teeming, not a single charge has sen made that Socialism broke up any

Lawson's revolution hasn't arrived yet, but as Rockefeller has grabbe Nicaragua in the meantime, that place enable the Boston man to assert tha his prediction has been at least partly fulfilled.

A big Socialist vote is expected from the employees of the elevated roads this fall, and we hope it will be big enough to satisfy Comrade August Bel ont that his agitation has not be

Have you observed that both the trusts and Socialism seem to thrive

After examining several of the news paper portraits of the Tsar we think the most astonishing thing is that h should be credited with a desire to "save his face" in the discussion with Municipal ownership is a good thing

and so is ownership of the trusts an ess dispatches say that the Kaise

is troubled again with his old com-plaint, a swelling in the head, but they don't mention the fact that severa million German workingmen will be on hand to reduce that swelling by the lication of a great big Socialis

There is nothing unique about the feel air in the Subway. A lot of other capitalist "subways" are now being rentilated in the magazines and the

stench from all of them is something

Politician Tim Sullivan came back from a European trip and told the workingmen of the marvellous sight he saw. They'll all take his word for it. Not one of them will go over to see if he is spenking the truth:

Most reformers would apparently be quite content if only the honest capitalists were permitted to skin the working class.

The real student of American his

tory knows that all our patriots, war

riors, statesmen and pioneers on wrought so that the country might 1 got in good shape for Rockefeller to own in the glorious twentieth century. Some alleged wise people assert that there isn't any class struggle between

labor and capital-that it's only a de

plorable mistake: which it is-on thei

Dussia is willing enough to be held up by the Japs so long as the loot isn's called "indemnity", and millions of workingmen are willing to be held up by the capitalists so long as what they take is called profit instead of robbery. There's a good deal in a name afte

It looks comical to hear a labor un ion denounce Jerome and satirically advise him to "change his brand of cigarettes" when most of its own members hit a capitalist dope pipe every Rev. Campbell Morgan came here

from England and made the painfu discovery that most of our busines men were "sham Christians", but the good man should console himself. There is still balm in Gilead. Social ism is opposed to that brand of Chris tianity and will abolish it.

No tendency has been recently of served on the part of the capitalist to subscribe for this paper, so it is seemingly up to you workingmen to make good their omission. DO IT

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

By Robert Carey.

What have we done for the worker That wearily till the soil:

From the rise o' the sun to the set of

That ye may live on their toll? Ye have given them words of fair hear

ing. But never their portion of grain. Ye have taken the whole of their prod

duct.
And set them to toll again.

What have ye done for the workers, That toil in factory and mill; Day by day and year by year, Till they die at the loom and th

drill? Ye have given a cup of water,

A crust of brend and a bone

(Unheeded the cry of the thirsty).

(Unheeded the starving's me What have ve done for the workers, That toll in the mine-lamp's glare: To produce the fuel that warms you bearth.

And the gems in your lady's bair? Ye have set their children to labor.

So that your profits may grow.

While we bask in the warmth of their

They shiver without in the snow. What have ve done for the workers.

That toil all their lives on the sea: In the winter's sleet and the tropic'

Till a kind death sets them free? Ye give them a blow from a cwdgel, Ye shoot them if they complain; Or main, or cripple, or kill them, Or set them to toll again.

Now ye masters of finance. Now ye masters of men. The workers have brought you to judg-

What can ve say to them?

Ye have stolen from the hand of the living. Ye have stolen from the hand of the dend:

Ye have crushed the skull of the in fant. As well as the whitened head. But now is their hour of reckoning

Now shall their justice fall, "The mills of the gods grind slowly, But they grind exceeding small!"

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS.

tions to the party. The theory of neutrality so zealously propagated by certain German trade-union leaders no response. Austrian trade unio main avowedly Socialist. It is all the more satisfactory, consequently note a steady growth in the u entire membership amounted to 189,121 members, or an increase in 1904 The women members numbered 3,536, or over 37 per cent.

Of the compositors 73 per cent are organized: dock workers, 38 per cent;

The trade-union movement in Aus

hatters, 21 per cent; railway workers, 21 per cent; lithographers, 20 per cent; bookbinders, 17 per cent; leather work ers, 17 per cent; porcelain workers, 13 per cent; paper trades, 12 per cent; wood workers, 11 per cent; tobacco workers, 11 per cent; engineers, 11 per cent. Of the mill workers and the confectionery bakers less than 2 per cent

of the various states, Lower Austria leads and Bohemia comes second. The receipts amounted in 1904 to

\$678,000 and expenses to \$600,000. Out of-work benefits came to 19 per cent of the expenses; sick insurance, 14 per cent; the press, 14 per cent; agitation and organization-took 8 per cent. The figures all show that Austrian trade unionism makes great progress.

trade unionism makes great progress, especially when the great difficulties of a land are considered where the popuation are so poor and divided by lan lation are so poor and divided by lar guage and racial antipathies, where the law is arbitrary and clericalist rampant, and finally, where industr-itself is little developed.

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL

LOCAL HUDSON CO., S. P. AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1905

AT UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK, N. J. Vaudeville, Prize Bowling, Shooting, Dancing and Moving Pictures

TICKETS: in Advance 15 Cents.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF LABOR ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1905, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

Come and hear what this new labor movement has to offer to the work.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged to be beld at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed. FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

and Second Av. Courtenay Lemon, John

Alex. Rosen. 28th A. D. N. E. corner of Seventy-ninth

St. and First Av. Thomas J. Lewis, I. 30th A. D .- N. E. corner of Eighty fourth St. and Second Av. Jacob Pankin, J. C.

Frost. 32d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. John C.

St. and Madison Av. Sol. Fieldman. SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

0th A. D.-S. W. corner of Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Fred. Krafft, I. Phil-

20th A. D. - N. E. corner of Thirty-second St. and Second Av. Sol Fieldman.

St. and Amsterdam Av. Fred. Paulitsch 31st A. D. -N. E. corner of One Hundred

Chase John Collins. Hth A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Edward F. Cassidy, Jos. Wanhope, 35th A. D.-N. E. corner of Batheste

THESDAY, SEPT. 5.

10th A. D. -N. E. corner of Fifth St. and

sldy, L. D. Mayes.

15th A. D. N. F. corner of Forty-fourth

T. and Fighth Av. Mother Forcy John Collins.

18th A. D. -N. E. corner of Sixteenth St. and Ave. A. John C. Frest, L. Phillips. and and Third Avs. Sol Fieldman. With A. D. -S. W. corner of One Hundred

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. C. 4th A. D. S. E. corner of Jefferson and East Broadway. Sol Fieldman. 9th A. D. S. E. corner of Twenty-

and Eighth Av. Sam Edelstein, Dan A.

and Thirty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Fred Paulitsch, Edward J. Lewis,

24th A. D. N. E. corner of Fifty-fourth St. and Third Ave. John Mulin, John Col-

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7. . 12th A. D.—N. E. corner of Jackson and Grand Sts. William Karlin, John Collins. 17th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth

seventh St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman, 31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. L.

19th A. D.-S. E. corner of Eighty-third

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh St. and Third Ave. J. C. Frost and Fred Paulitsch.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8. A. D .- N. E. corner of Jane St. and Eighth Av. Fred Paulitsch, Albert Abra

White. St. and First Av. Jos. C. Frost, John Col

25th A. D. - N. W. corner of Eightleth St ond Av. Courtenay Lemon, San

22d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. L. Phillips, Jos. Wanhone.

7th A. D.-N. W. corner of Sixteenth St and Eighth Av. John Spargo, Meyer Lon

hold to be divine: that I had done one thing

At the Gate 25 Cents

and Thirty-fifth St. and Fifth Av. Court-

31st A. D. N. E. corner of One Hundred

nd Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Ja-

34th A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis

Av. Mother Jones, Thomas J. Lewis.
Thirty-fifth A. D. 18. E. corner of Ond
Hundred and Staty-fifth and Forest Av.
J. C. Frost, John Collins.

Aunex A. De-N. W. corner of Two Hun-

dred and Fortieth St. and White Plains Av.

Brooklyn.

and Thirty-ninth St. William Koenig, Edw

7th A. D., Branch I-Ft. Hamilton Av.

20th A. D. Knickerbocker Av. and Har-

man St. J. A. Behringer, Charles Gager

L. D. Mayes, Edward F. Cassldy.

enay Lemon, I. Phillips.

cob Pankin, Dan A. White.

GRAND MASS MEETING -

SUBJECT: Aims and Objects of "The Industrial Workers of the World." Speakers: CHARLES O. SHERMAN, President of the I. W. W.; W. E. TRAUTMANN, General Secretary of the I. W. W., and perhaps EUGENF

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth St.

and St. and First Av. Fred. Paulitsch.

1, 2 and 10th A. D .- Atlantic Av. and hase, Jos. Wanhope.

25th A. D.—S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth Nevins St. Alexander Trope, Job Ward. 9th A. D .- Van Brunt and Hamilton Sts.

F. L. Lachemacher, George M. Marr. 21st A. D., Branch 2-Watkins and Pitkin ves. Joseph A. Well, Barney Wolff. 12th A. D. -Seventh Av. and Fourteenth fips. «
18th A. D.—8. E. corner of Forty-first Mark Pelser, J. T. IIII. St.' and Eighth Av. John Spargo, Meyer

Fred Schaefer, Myrtle Schonek, Chas. Day 19th A. D .- S. W. corner of Sixty seventh rant. TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John Flatbush and Sixth Av. George L. Glefer,

and Wendover Avs. Alb. Abrahams, J. C. 5th A. D. - N. W. corner of Christopher and Bleecker Sts. Albert Abrahams, Alex.

Second Av. Dan A. White, John C. Chase, 11th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirtyeventh St. and Tenth Ave. Edw. F. Cas-

16th A. D. N. F. corner Sixth St. and

and Forty-seventh St. and Brook Av. Thos J. Lewis, Jacob Pankin.

eventh St. and Teuth Av. J. C. Frost. John Collies.

10th A. D. -N. E. corner Seventh St. and Av. A. O. Cromwell, Algernon Lee.

* 15th A. D. -N. E. corner of Fortieth St.

21st A. D.-S. E. corner of Ninety-eighth St. and Amsterdam Ave. Peter E. Burrows, Jos. Wanhope. 25d A. D. -N. E. corner of One Hundred

St. and Eighth Av. Mother Jones, John 25th A. D .- N. W. corner of Twenty

Phillips, Dan A. White. 11th A. I. S. W. corner of Thirty-afth St. and Tenth Av. L. D. Mayes, Thomas J. Lewis.

Albert Abrahms.

83d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Ave. Alex Rosen, Joseph Wanhope, 34th A. D. (Manhattau)—N. E. corner of

9th A. D.-S. E. corner of Twenty-sevent St. and Eighth Av. Alexander Rosen, Al-14th A. D .-- N. W. corner of Tenth St.

St. and First Av. Bol Fieldman.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

15th A. D. Junction Brondway, Hospet

M. Marr, J. H. Ward. SATURDAY, SEPT. 0. 12th A. D. -Fifth Av. and Pourteenth St. 21st A. D., Branch 2-Watkins and Pit-

20th A. D. Stanhepe St. and Irving Av leorge M. Marr, Joseph A. Well. CAMPAIGN FUND.

New York. All receipts will be acknowledged in The Worker.

The following contributions have been

A. Sturdza, list No. 43, \$2.20; Henry Rieth, list No. 509, \$5; Wm. F. Ehret, or beutle, 75c; Abr. Panzer, \$1; T. F. Meade, \$1; G. and H., \$3; Amos L. Duschaw, \$1; Reer Drivers' Union No. 23, \$5; total, previously acknowledged, \$435.45:

that the jewel in your hair Was the lifetide taken from that broken woman there. would not like to know, my love,

with the wealth that I had wrong and their belpless, homeless young.

your white and stainless breast would not like to know, my love,

That would black a single feather in your white soul's statuless wing.

tins Ave. Barney Wolff, J. A. Berbinger. 1. 2 and 10th A. D. Atlantic Av. and Nevins St. Mark Pelser, J. C. Lipes. LOCAL NEW YORK

and the Bronx) should be sent to U. Solo-mon, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street,

received since last report:

Walter S. Robinson, list No. 2,584, \$2; Max Rosenzweig, list No. 2,588, 25c.; Maurice Swartz list No. 2.818, 50c.; Gustave Hum-

WOULD NOT LIKE would not like to know, my love,

total to date, \$505. 35.

and corruption of the state. would not like to know, my love, that I had wronged you so, That the rubles on your bosom from That your lovely brow was blazing

Was the brend that I had taken from the tables of the poor; That the soft and weblike laces

7th A. D. - Fifth Av. and Fifty-sixth St. George L. Glefer, J. C. Lipes, 16th A. D.—McDougal and Fulton Sts.

Dawson

19th A. D. Jefferson St. and Knicker-ocker Ave. J. A. Weil, Alexander Trope, C. Gagenbeimer. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6. 11th A. D.-St. Marks Sq., junction of

Edward Dawson. 15th A. D.—Keap and Grand Sts. Joeph A. Weil, J. T. Hill. 12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Seventh Av. J. C. Lipes, J. H. Ward. 6th A. D. DeKalb and Redford Avs. 1

A. Behringer, F. L. Lachemacher.

20th A. D.—Snydam St. and Central Av. THURSDAY, SEPT. 7. 9th A. D. -Van Brunt and Pioneer Sta. I. C. Lipes, Wm. Koenig. 3d A. D., Nicks and Woodbull Ste. Geo. L. Gferer, P. E. Yackemacker.

A. Trope. Sth A. D .- Smith and Donglass Sts. Geo.

Contributions for the Social Democratic

account, list No. 607, \$2.35; Fred Knorr, on account, list No. 651, \$5; List No. 698, \$5; G. Bass, on account, list No. 750, \$2; Garrs Kelly, list No. 775, \$3; B. Saxi, list No. 910) \$1.75; Chas. Mau. list No. 991, \$3; Bakers' Union No. 1, list No. 1,377, \$2; Bakers' Union No. 1, list No. 1,379, \$3.50; J. H. Wohl Het No. 1.649, \$3.75; R. W. Davidson, list No. 2,010, \$3,25; Nie Kiefer, list No. 2,280, \$1.10; Frederick Kuhne, list No. 2,332, \$10: Harry Lockowitch, list No. 2,303, \$2,50;

TO KNOW, MY LOVE

would not like to know, my love, that the silken dress you wore

that any deed of mine Cast a shadow on the being that I

15th A. D.-N. E. corner of Porty ninth St. and Ninth Av. Sol Fieldman. 23d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred

Were the heart strings of the mothers