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The Worker.

HOW REVOLUTIONISTS DIE.

Two Letters from Russian Socialists Face to Face with Death.

The Spirit of the Revolution that Defies the Worst that Tyrents Can Do and Sings with Joy on the Steps of the Spaffeld-Our Martyrs Only Regret that They Could Not Do More for the Cause.

From a Russian Social Democratic of them, you would not have shown so paper we translate two letters written by comrades in immediate expectation of death at the hands of the Tsar's hangmen. If the "masters, lords, and rulers in all lands" were capable of seeing the signs of the times, these manifestations of the spirit of the working-class revolution—which are but typical of many thousands of our martyrs and of our heroes yet in the would be enough to convin them of the futility of their hope to suppress the rising tide of Socialist thought. But no master class of the past has been able to understand the movement of revolt that was destined. to overthrow it, and the rulers of the world to-day are as blind and stub born as those of earlier times.

Without further comment of ours, let these two who have died for the

cause yet speak to the living.

Haim Hershkovitch made an attempt—unfortunately not successful on the lives of a police captain and a janitor. It must be explained that in Russian cities the janitors are police spies and some of them are even more contemptible in their servility to the despotic government than some of the simple police. In the merciless war which the government wages to crush every aspiration toward freedom, the organizations make reprisals and police agents who display especial venom and brutality against the advocates of liberty must sometimes be "executed"—the revolu tionists do not say "assassinated"-in self-defense. Hershkovitch was sen tenced to death on the gallows. At appeal was made, considered behind closed doors, and denied. Our com-rade's last letter was this:

Mother and Son.

"Dear Little Mother:-I have written to you already one letter, but I do not know whether you received it. It went, most likely, through the police department, and this makes a long story. If you have received it, ther you know all about me, the trial and

"The sentence is such as I have expected. And how could one expect anything else from them? You understand who they are. You know then not a little. Not a little pain and sor-row have you suffered because of them. But let us not speak now of ou chemies. They are known to the en-tire Russian people and they have been talked about a great deal. I write to you this, perhaps the last letter. And therefore it must be used properly; that is, I must talk of grave things, of what pains and excites me, and of what I desire to say, what I must say. That is the question of my death and

of your relation to it. "Altho my lawyer entered an appeal, altho it contains more grounds than enough, altho my sentence is not ye confirmed by the Governor-Gen Trepoff-still, I am sure of my death, unless the revolution or other grave events may save me. Everything is possible. All know that the Russian revolution is not far off and that no executions and fusilades can stop it. This is my belief. I will believe in this even at the last moment, when the executioner puts the noose around my neck. With this belief I will die.

"And death will be to me so light and easy-I would have said sweet, if this could be said of death. Believe me, dearest, I am perfectly calm. For what signifies my death, my life, in comparison with the great future

"You cannot imagine what happi ness death may bring. This is not because I do not love life; not that I fear or loathe it and am anxious to get rid of it. On the contrary, I love life. I love it as it can be loved only by youth of nineteen, full of energy, faith and strength. And if it were possible I should have much preferred to live

'I say that death can and does afford great pleasure in the following respect. It is, so to say, in a moral respect In the consciousness of one' moral strength. You must understand indeed, I die for what? For the great cause of emancipation—emancipation not only of the Russian people, but of all mankind. I die because I did not want to be a slave, to bend always to the yoke and see millions at my side bending their necks. Millions who could be free, who have the right to freedom and to all that surrounds them, as every living man has a right them, as every fiving man has a right to it. I was strong enough that I did not fear death; that I twice suffered prison and exile and appeared at the trial before my executioners, proud and defiant, and will as proudly and calmly go to the gallows.

in this, happiness. "Tho I always had a firm character still good singing or good soulful music could move me to tears, involuntary could move me to tears, involuntary tears. But now, my dearest, when I

despair, when you, an old woman, may yet live to see that grand and happy future—a free-fatherland. It was for this your children were imprisoned, exiled and sacrificed their lives. "Dearest, I implore you not to weep, not to despair. And forgive me all the untold misery and suffering which I have caused you. For you know h I love you. You know that if I he that if I have caused you to suffer pain and bifter-ness, it was done unconsciously, un-wittingly. How I long to press you

much despair. For, indeed, why all these tears? Can they save me? Why

strongly, strongly to my breast. . Well, good-bye! So wrote the young revolutionist, in words that would seem too sitered to print, only that this mother's proud grief belongs to all of her suffering and struggling class. The second let

From the June Days.

When the battleship Kning Potem kin sent a boat ashore at The confer with the authorities about vic tunks and fuel, the commander of the placed in ambush, to fire on the party in the boat. .

The soldiers obeyed. But there was one among them, Josef Motshed by name, whose spirit revolted at this tréacherous deed of blood. He stepped to the front and aimed his gun at the commander. He was overpowered and arrested and brought to trial and senteneed to death. We give a translation of the last letter written by this hero of the great Russian struggle; .

Comrade to Comrades.

"Dear Comrades:-I write to you in Yiddish because I do not know Rus sian well. Brothers and sisters, I will expinin my deed.
"At the time when they fired at our

comrades, the sailors, and I saw how they fell dead and wounded at our hands, all became dark before my eyes I began to think: Who am I? Am I not a revolutionist? Am I an enemy to freedom, to our ideal, of which I have only recently learned?

"When I reached twenty I fell into the hands of tyrants" [military service is compulsory in Russia], "nud then I regretted all my young years which were not devoted to the fruitful work of attaining our sacred ideals. My parents wanted to send me to some foreign country, so as to save me from ndlitary service. But my passionate desire to work for our ideal held me here, and I went into the army. the Warsaw Social Democratic Conmittee to convince me of the truth of their views. Therefore I could not de-cide to flee from the country where it terrible struggle with our mortal en emy was to take place. No, I decided that the work of my comrades should not be wasted on me and that I shall

take part in avenging the victims that fell in the late bloody struggles. efore the comrades of the Theodosia organization, because at the time when it was possible for me to work in the regiment, to enlighten the soldiers on their terrible deed towards the sallor comrades, and to combat religious prej-idices, I left the work undone. Yes, I left the work undone, but have de cided to protest! Since I became class-conscious comrade, I longed for such a death which should brand itself which is coming, for which have been given thousands and hundreds of thousands of lives, many younger and better lives than mine.

allow the opportunity to pass and I decided to make an end of the commander of the regiment. I ask the or gantisation to forgive me that I left so "The authorities are greatly an-gered by my talk and I would much like that my words should reach you And I fong passionately that you

should be present at my execution, which will take place perhaps to-night or to-morrow morning. Greeting to all of you, brothers and sisters! I wish you victory. Greeting to all comrades from the prison walls and iron-barred windows I send you my shout for the From the "The soldier who will bring you this letter is a class-conscious and honest

letter is a class-conscious and hon comrade, who will take my place. ask you to sell all my preperty which I leave behind and with the money I leave behind and with the money I ask you to buy literature (illegal books) for my regiment. "You are probably interested in my

condition and in what happens to m here. I' declared at the examination that I was prompted by the oath which I swore to fight to the last drop of I swore to fight to the last drop o blood for the freedom of my father land. When I was asked, 'Who sen rou to do this? I answered, 'My love for mankind prompted me to do this! They asked me further, 'In case you are let free, will you make no more attempts on the life of the commander of the regiment? And I gave as an tears. But now, my dearest, when I must part forever with so much that is dear and sweet. I have not one tear, not one weak emotion, not even for a moment.

"This is truth, dearest, enly truth. I say it all, not because I want to boast, but because I want to boast, but because I want you to see that I am perfectly caim and even happy. I would like that you should see my death as I see it. You would not then weep and despair so much. I know how unbearable my death will be to you. I know that it will kill you. But, dearest, if you only knew what pain your tears and sufferings are to me, half hour, and you will find him no more among the living. He deserves death for his savagery. They decided then that I had confessed my guilt and that I was compelled to commit with the two that I was compelled to commit the tall the confessed my guilt and that I was compelled to commit with the that I had confessed my guilt and that I was compelled to commit with the tall the total the total the the total to the think had the till the total the blood to the high the prefer to the regiment? And I gave as an answer: "Let me go free for only one half hour, and you will find him no more among the living. He deserves the tall the total the tall had confessed my guilt and that I was compelled to commit with the tall had confessed my guilt and that I was compelled to commit with the tall had confessed my guilt and that I was compelled to commit with the tall was compelled to c

them to despise our principles. They will see how mighty our ideals are. They cannot annihilate us with gun ind saher. They cannot frighten us.

Singing will I go to my death.
"Now only do I begin to understand in what a world I live. I thank nature that it was fated to me to protect my brothers and sisters thru my death food-bye, good-bye, brothers and sisters!

"JOSEE MOTSHEDLOBER." The Crimenn "Messenger' reports that Motshedlober's death sentence was confirmed by Commander-in-Chief of the Odessa military district, and now the young hero's name is to be written in the roll of our dead.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Demoratic Society of New York acknow dge the receipt of the following cor tributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia: Previously reported, \$3,750.60; W. S. &

D. B. F., Br. 164, Roscoe, Pa., \$15; Local Vallejo, Cal., per T. H. Keller, \$16.50; Local Yonkers, N. Y., per Dr. Bauerberg, \$5; detal to Sept. 11, \$3,703.10.

Contributions should be sent and lrafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hun-dred and Twelfth street, New York.

AN APPEAL

To all Socialist and progressive organ-izations of New York and vicinity: Comrades:—Experience has proven hat a storm of indignation in America he Russian autocries in committee Russian autocracy is of some effect, no matter how small. At any rate, it is our urgent duty to rou protest wherever possible igninst atrocious barbarism.

Now, the Russian government recently entered upon a new policy which surpasses even its own record in brutal barbarism. To its old policy of arraying race against race and in-citing to the massacring of hundreds of men, women and children, in order masses from her own crimes, the Rusdan government has now added the of instituting massacres against lews openly, by her Cossacks and sol-

While these new atrocities of the Russian tyranny outdo the first Kishineff massacre, still the capitalist press of America this time, for reasons no difficult to guess, does not deem it advisable to call public attention to it and excite indignation against Russia. as was done after the first Kishineff uassacre some two years ago.

Therefore, comrades, it is our duty to do our utmost and arrange some powerful and effective demonstration against the new Russian horrors, a demonstration which will arouse pub sentiment in this country.

For this purpose you are urgently will take place Friday, Sept. 15, 8 p m., at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. Comrade Abe Cahan will

Officers of organizations which have no meeting before Friday are asked to attend themselves and represent their

THE BUND. RUSSIAN SOCIALIST REVOLU-TIONARY PARTY. POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY.

RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT-IC LABOR PARTY. Per B. FEIGENPAUM.

GREELEY ON SLAVERY.

to obeying and serving other human and this not because they o do so, but because they must, there (I think) is slavery.

Wherever human beings exist in such relations that a part, because of the positions they occupy and the func-tions they perform are generally con-sidered an inferior class to those who perform other functions or none, there

"3. Wherever the ownership of the the community that the far larger number are compelled to pay whatever the few may see fit to exact for the privilege of occupying and cultivating he earth there is something very like

"4. Wherever opportunity to labor is icient that the employing class may virtually prescribe their own terms and pay the laborer only such as they choose of the product, there is a very strong tendency for slavery.

Wherever it is deemed more reputable to live without labor than by labor, so that 'a gentleman' would be rather ashamed of his descent from a blacksmith than from an idler or mere pleasure seeker, there is a com not very far from slavery, and,

"6. Wherever one human being deems it honorable and right to have other human beings mainly devoted to his or her convenience or comfort, and thus to live, diverting the labor of these persons from all productive or general usefulness to his or her own special uses, while he or she is rendering or has fendered no corresponding service to the cause of human well be ing, there exists the spirit which originated and still sustains human sia-

-Wear a party button in your cont-lapel. It won't hurt you, and it will do a work of silent propagands by calling atten-tion to the party's existence.

TRIBUTE OF LIFE

Working People Crushed or Burned - What Matter?

Flesh-and-Blood Aspect of the Ye ment Problem-Old-Party Administrations Allow Contractors and La locds to Swell Profits by Breaking Law-Tenants' Lives Do Not Count.

rated this week overshadows all les borrors. But the lesser horrors in ing and profitable non-enfo

On Thursday, Sept. 7, a tenement is Grand street collapsed, killing two men and a little gtr, all working per-plie." It was one of those ramshachle old buildings whose continued exist-

series of ratal telement in the series of the to cheep, construction, to the system which assures the largest profit to an owner by crowding the largest possible. nost be a miracle was loss of life pre-

*** The workingmen who ments and pay rent to those who live in the mansions—so long as they keep on voting power into the hands of the class that, own both mansions and tenements, so long will their lives be sacrificed to the profits of contractors and landlords. and landlords.

TROY STRIKERS

Boycotting and Calling "Scab"-Strike Leaders Sued for Damages.

The addition to this, the searce status facturing Co., a member of the Trog Collar Manufacturers' Association, has begun an action for \$20,000 damages against George Waldron, as organizer; Mary F. Terry, as president of the Collar Starchers' Union of Troy, and other officers and active workers of the video.

Horace Greeley wrote the following paragraphs in a letter to a national convention of Abolitionists that was held in Cincinnati, O., in the year 1845:

"Let me state what I conceive to be the characteristics of Human Slavery."

"I. Wherever certain human beings "I. Wherever certain human beings the complexation of the incomplex to the complexation of the material resources of the country. So public officials who serve industrial exploites, inevitably degenerate to the ballot-box, as well as in the factory, these same forces can be turned "We declare that municipal owners who now use ship is correct in principle, but it can against the employers who now use them to defeat the efforts of the unions.

The absurdity of the attempt as yet in self. First, no man ret knows the proof the territory of the United States t

BUT IS IT YET "OUR" EARTHS

This our earth this day produces suffic This our existence, this our earth product only a sufficiency, but a superahamen, and sours a cornucopia of good to the roof-tree for years ahead. I verily be lieve that the earth in one year produce enough food to last for thirty. Why, the have we not enough? Why do ect, the absolute lack, even, of th fict, the shecute inch, even, ct use wides that such things are possible. It even to mention such things, to may they are possible, is criminal with ma Madness could hardly go further.—Bick

Every time you ride in a street you have a chance to do a good turn handing a party paper or leaflet to conductor.

The Platform Adopted and Ticket Non Insted at the Socialist Convention.

county ticket nominated at the con-vention of the Socialist Party of Cininnati:

The "accident" on the West Side Ele

not been wanting—and they are of the sort that claim their victims (men and women and children of the working class) week after week, the year round, in these days of profitable jerry build-ing and profitable persons. profitable non-enforcement of t-bouse laws and building reg-

on buildings whose continued exactence is a violation of even our ridices lously lenient law, and its unsafe condition had been officially recorded in 1902, during Mayor Low's teninherston, and again under Mayor McCleinn. But the city government did not act and the landlord kept on collectin

his rents, until the thing fell in a bes The very next day no old five story tehement in East Seventy-first store tenement in East Seventy-int states burned, killing a workingman and his two children and injuring several other tenants. This but adds one to a long series of fathi tenement fires, the fatalnumber of tenants date the smalles ossible space, with the least possible xpenditure in building and repairs, "Since then yet another building has collapsed, and only by what might at-

ARE ENJOINED.

Another Injunction Forbids Picketing TROY, N. Y.-The latest develop

ment in the strike of the collar starch ers is the usual procedure which this ions all over the country have had so much experience with. Two injunctions have been issued by Justice Cochrane of the Supreme Court, upon application of The Searle Manufacture ing Co. and Cluett. Peabody & Co. ing Co. and Cluett, Peabody & Co. which forbid picketing, beycotting and calling out "Scab!" "In addition to this, the Searie Manu-

The working people of this city are thus furnished with one more proof of the necessity of turning to Socialist

reasure the power of subsistence and to leclare it to be limited can be demonstrated the fwo of three simple ways suft able to the use of a statistician like my where he rest in the man yet knows the produc-tive capacity of a single acre of land any-where he respect to food; second; the whole existing population of the globe, esti-mated at 1,400,000,000 persons, could find of a field ten miles square. The land cap inything like one-twentieth of its extent

THE CAMPAIGN IN CINCINNATI

Following is the complete city and

For Mayor -Edward Gardner. For President of Council-M. E.

For Members of Council-at-Large Andrew Druttenhauer, George Rech

and Charles McDonald. For Members of the Board of Pub-lie Service-Henry Slomer, George Morrison, Charles Linckerbach, Anton

Otto and Emil Schultz.

For City Treasurer—Julius Zorn.

For City Solicitor—Edward Brown.

nolds and John F. Ditchen. For Members of the State Senate elman, A. S. Matter, C. Klein and H. H. Meyers.

Representatives—Nic Foltz, Chas. W. Schroeder, F. Liebenthal, W. R. Wulfeck, W. Dierling, B. W. Mason, J. Heckle, H. Q. Koch, J. Mertz and Chas. A. Christman. For County Treasurer-L. Neumels

For County Commissioner-Nat H.

Agler For Members of Board of Control-L. B. Endress and Edward Karrick.

For Probate Judge-J. W. Whalen, Following is the platform adopted: "The Socialists of Cincinnati, in convention assembled, reaffirm-their adher ence to the principles of internationa Socialism and add the following state

"The capitalist system of industry delivers the workers over to capital ists who have possession of the sources and machinery of production. It re quires a labor market really a slav narket, wherein workers without tools are compelled to sell their labor power, really themselves, to masters who ex-ploit them. All governments, including our own, are expressions of this system and protect the capitalists in their oppression and their plunder of the workers, who must surrender, under threat of disemployment and star-vation, the larger part of the values created by them.
"Nothing can permanently benefit the workers except the aboutton of the

apitalist government and the estab lishment of a Co-operative Common-wealth, in which the whole people will collectively own and manage the sources and-machinery of production and distribution. Under such an and distribution. Under such as equitable system, the labor market like its twin barbarism, the chattel slave market, will be unknown. Work-ers will no longer be forced to sell themselves as wage slaves. No one will have power to bar access to en other's earnings. Opportunity to work will be free to all citizens, male and female, and values created by then will be their own. This will restore the right to legitimate private proper

ty, which has been denied by capital-ism ever since if made its appearance.
"While capitalism exists reforms are merely salves spread over an incur-able ulcer. Public servants under capitalism are dishonest because capital Ism is dishonest. While capitalists are permitted to despoil the workers, patients, who cater to capitalists, nec sarily become grafters. Their natural desire not to be inferior, their ambi-tion to rise above servitude, leads them first to covet and then to amass wealth by the quickest ways, accord-ing to the example set by their mas-ters. They take bribes as capitalists

ship is correct in principle, but it can not give satisfactory results while capitallem exists. As capitalists by in creasing the price of products and the cost of living, now buffle the workers who force a raise of wages on the econ mic field, so capitalists can and will secure to themselves the advantage of whatever municipal ownership may introduced while capitalism re-

the roling system. "In fact municipal ownership under

"Only when capitalism is abolished established will mu icipal ownership be municipal Social

"This holds good for all attempted forms under capitalism.
"They are introduced solely to suit centence of the dominant can

"Let the capitalists busy the with their own reforms and let then roduce such as they can while they mited as a class, become conscious of their true dignity and their full rights. Let them stand manfully for these and all of these, nor abate one lots of their more they demand the more they

"Let them study Socialism, embrac its principles, join the Socialist Party, and marching to the polls in unvanon by voting for the abolition of pression by voting for the aboution of the capitalist system, and at the same time vote for the introduction of So-cialism, under which they will be asred of employment, property, h sure, peace, plenty, culture—a aire, peace, plenty, culture-letts of a true civilization."

—Yes, you can use postage-stamps to pay your subscription for The Worker, mough a money-order is betten.

CHILDREN ARE CROWDED OUT.

Shameful Condition of New York Schools Not Relieved.

Spite of All Mayor McClettan's Promises. Even More Pupils Are in Half-Time Classes Than a Year Ago-Graft versus Education.

The New York City schools have opened and eighty-three thousand chiliren are in halftime classes for lack of sufficient schoolhouses and teachers This is a little worse than the record of a year ago, spite of all Mayor Mc

Ciellan's big promises, All thru Democrat McCiellan's adninistration, all thru Fusionist Low's administration before it, and all thru Democrat Van Wyck's administration before that, and all thru Reformer Strong's administration yet before that—as the lawyers say, "the memory of man runneth not bak to the time" when there were not children by thou sands and tens of thousands in this city deprived of a chance for education thru the niggardness of the city authorities in making school appropris

And it is always the workingmen's children that suffer-the children of the workingmen, who have but a few years till poverty will force them into the shop and cut off all leisure for study, even if schools be then avail-

In his campaign for office Mr. Mc. Ciellan promised that there should "a seat for every child". He has be in office for twenty months, with his party in complete control, yet things are no better than when the last Citzens' Union administration went out, tried and found wanting.

few days ago the authorities at the City Hall gave out a statement that 35,000 new sittings would be ready and an estimate that not over 40,000 more children would apply for admission this year than last. As a matter of fact, the increase in the number of children willing to enter is nearer 50,000 and less than 20,000 additions) sittings are ready. The result is an increase, instead of a reduction, in the shapeful overcrowding.

The worst conditions are in the Lower East Side of Manhattan and the Brownsville district of Brooklyn-just where there is the greatest number of working people and the deepest pover, ty, driving the children to work all too oon, so that every day of school life s doubly prec One reason for this continual lack of school accommodations in the richest city of the United States is the fact

that both old parties, representing the propertied class, are unwilling to levy taxes on that class for a truly publi-purpose, a purpose in which the work ers are more interested than the cap italists. Only a party that represents the working class, the propertiless class, will dare to meet the problem squarely. Another reason is that the old-party politicians in the City Hall, following business methods, cannot conceive of the possibility of doing anything with-

instances—they all happen to be in Brooklyn, but Manhattan could tell mean:

A piece of land on Christopher avenue has been purchased by the city to be used as a school site. The price paid was \$92.178. For purposes of taxation that land was assessed as taxation that land was as

A site on Avenue C was bought for \$27,500. Its owner had been paying taxes on a valuation of \$8,200. For a site on Schenectady avenue

the administration paid \$58,007. The assessed value was \$21,700. The price paid for a site on Ellery treet was \$93,211. It had been taxed

for \$52,100. Thus, in just four cases, this admir istration has paid \$162,136 more than the lands were sworn to be worth-considerably more than double the assessed value. That surplus alone used, would have provided land and building and equipment for the schooling of four or five thousan children. Tammany prefers to give it to the landlords—or divide it up with them—and let the children stay on the street.

THE INCENTIVE OF SAIR.

Let the captains of industry retire into their own hearts and ask solemnly if there scoverable there. Of hearts made by the Almighty God I will not believe such ning. Deep-hidden under wretchedes od-forgetting cants, epicurisms, dead sea talists, though often temptingly dis-played as a balt before the workers to spisms; forgotten as under foulest, fat Lethe mud and weeds, there is yet, in all hearts born unto this God's world, a spark divide and defeat them in the interes the godlike still slumbering.

he scalps: the money-that they amar only gore and wreck, infernal rage and and consider. What is it that you have nundred thousand pound bills laid up up in your wigwam? I value not them or

payment; without love men cannot endur to be together .-- Thomas Carlyle, in "Past

TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED. "Senator, I congratulate you." I under

tand you have been vindicated." my lawyers found a flaw in the indicte

ROCKEFELLER AMONG THE PROPHETS.

Within two or three years from even to ten million men will be out of work, is the unpleasant prediction of the practical owner of this country. Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

A little over two years ago Mr. Rockefeller was asked if he saw an unemployed problem ahead, by a Socialist writer who happened to be in his company and had some conversation with him.

Mr. Rockefeller replied that he didn't, that everything was prosperous and that he considered such speculations of no particular importance. If such a thing did occur it would be time enough to deal with it then, but there was no use getting needlessly alarmed about the matter. Mr. Rockefeller in short took a "sufficient-to-the-day-isthe-evil-thereof" attitude, and de clined to speculate on what he could not see at the time.

But Mr. Rockefeller sees it now, sim ply because it is nearer now than it was then. It has come within his range of vision-a vision that has never extended more than two or three years ahead. He probably regarded his Socialist questioner as a "visionary", as one of those "theorists" whose vagaries the solid practical business men of the country regard with amused contempt if they deign to no tice them at all. Now, however, he occupies the same ground and discerns the same thing, and does not conceal his alarm either, the the same sort of prosperity is still with us.

Mr. Rockefeller wants the govern ment to prepare now and provide work for the millions of people who will be unemployed in the future, and as be is a majority of the government himself, it looks as if the preparations would be made. A lot of people also will begin to see an unemployed problem when Mr. Rockefeller sees it, who have obstinately remained blind when Socialists poinfed it out several years

Mr. Rockefeller also pointed out the reason why these millions would be unemployed. He said there would be overproduction in all lines and that this would bring the crisis. All of which shows that his vision is not yet quite clear on the matter. It would seem indeed as if he did not quite understand the nature of the work he was himself doing.

Overproduction in all lines! Is that true? Will there be an overproduction of oil, for instance? No one knows better than Mr. Rockefeller that there will not. He may be trusted to see to it that there isn't. And he is in position to prevent overproduction. Mr. Rockefeller will not be caught with ten thousand tanks of oil that he cannot sell. He knows what the market can take and pay for and will not pump a single gallon more. He doe not need to own the oil wells to give orders that pumping shall cease. He owns the refineries and the pipe lines and that is sufficient. As a matter of fact the earth itself is Mr.i Rocke feller's oil thnk. All he has to do is to leave it there. He will simply lower the price of oil to a point where there is no profit to the owner in pumping

it, and it will stay in the earth. Will there be an overproduction of steeel? Not if the trust knows its business, and it does. Mr. Rockefeller con-

trols that trust also. Of copper? No. Of sugar? No. Of lead? No. Of railroads? No. short the industries that are trustified will not overproduce the goods they control, because they can calculate the demand infinitely closer than the owners of non-trustified industries can, and they are not going to produce a dollar's worth more than they can see a sale

for. Farm products may be overproduced. if there are good harvests. Whatever other overproduction there may be will be from those industries not yet trustifled, those industries where the owners are blindly competing with each other on the chance of finding a mar ket whose capacity for absorption they have no means of gauging.

But Mr Rockefeller is wholly right on the unemployed problem even if he is only half right in attributing it to

overproduction. Trustified industries as we saw will not overproduce, but the only way they can avoid it is by curtailing produc tion, by shutting down; and that wil have the identical result that overpro duction will bring-an unemployed problem. Trust or no trust the result

And now you workingman who reads this article, what are you going o do about it when that time arrives that Mr. Rockefeller speaks of; that time that Socialists saw years before John D. could see it?

Does the prospect of relief work at road making, or irrigating the arid ands of the West seem pleasing to you? Work that will be rewarded with just enough to keep you from absolute starvation?

If you go out West to irrigate of build "good roads", as Mr. Rockefeller suggests, will that break up your home

PRICE 2 CENTS.

do you think? You know that millions of homes will be broken up in that case. Mr. Rockefeller does not seem to care much, provided you are kept at work and pacified by your drudgery. Your misery doesn't mean much to him

provided you can be kept quiet. But do you really believe that the government could employ such an enormous number as from seven to ten millions? And if it could do you believe that such a number would remain content with the wages usually given to laborers driven to the starvation point? You may believe it now if you are especially idiotic, but you won't when the experience of it teaches you different, and experience will be an excellent teacher on this occa-

Mr. Rockefeller hopes you will believe it. If you don't, and we tell you you won't, because you can t, there breakers ahead for Rockefeller and wis class. That is why he alludes to this period as "the hour of peril". He knows well that the "peril" he alludesto is his own and that of his class rather than yours. He would view your peril very complacently if he could be certain there was none for him. But there is, and you and your class will make it for him, and he knows it if you don't as yet. Mr. Rockefeller can at least see that

demands from him and his class Afraid that you will ask him for something that he cannot very well refuse if you insist, and that he hates to part with. And it is to forestall this demand that he now appears so solicitous to have work prepared for you become or three years ahead.

you are likely to make some "radical"

But you and your class are going to make at just the same, and you won't keep silent for fear of being "radical"

You are going to ask Rechefeller to surrender the United States to you. From seven to ten millions of you are going to make that demand from him and a few hundred others who own it. And you are not going to take no for an answer either, because you can't, because it will be a matter of life or

death with you. In short you are going to demand the collective ownership of the means of life for all the people, the same demand that the Social Democratic (Socialist) Party has been making for years, the demand that you have heard hundreds of times at street meetings, in halls, in leasiets, pamphiets and books, the demand to which your ears have been deaf and your eyes blind for

years, but which Mr. Rockefeller has recognized before you have. And all this you are going to do in respective of what old party you think you belong to, irrespective of any political tag or label you may now wear, irrespective even of what you think you think now. Socialists know it, knew it for years, and Rockefeller

Hadn't you better get in training for the job? Hadn't you better know something of what you will have to do in the near futuref Don't you think it is about time you paid some atten-

knows it now, the he isn't a Socialist

There are about half a inition avowed Socialists in the country now. There will be four times that number before the "hour of peril" that Mr. Rockefeller talks of, arrives. For as it approaches, more and more people will recognize it as Mr. Rockefeller bas done, and prepare themselves, not to work on the roads, but rather to demand from the capitalist class the means of life.

You cannot get away from this, You are going to hear Socialism preach by ever increasing numbers, and finally you will have to listen, and prepare to make the demand that you cannot avoid making. We ask you to begin now. It will

simplify matters both for Mr. Rockefeller and yourself, if you can see clearly now what you have to do, and familiarize Mr. Rockefeller with the idea. Otherwise there may be trouble, if you make your demand without clearly knowing why, or without clearly knowing what you will do with it when conceded. If Mr. Rockefeller gets on to the fact that your demand is rather instinctive than intelligen that it is the result of desperation rather than calculation, you may find that he can make it very interesting for you, having the powers of government still on his side and a blind instead of an intelligent discontent to deal with.

Better study Socialism. Subscribe for a Socialist paper. Socialist leaflets, pamphlets, books and literature are cheap and instructive. Get into the Social Democratic Party and learn. It is the only place for you. There is no time to waste. Get posted-and DO IT NOW.

ers, checks communications con-tier. Communications con-torial department of the addressed to the Editor Communications for the should be separately ad-

All communications should be written in link and on one side of the paper was should not be abbreviated; every let assembly be about the writer's name and as and matter should be put in as few reas as possible, consistently with clear Communication which do not come with these lightening manuscripts will Communications where the property of these requirements are likely in the property of the prop mail their communications in time to reach mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. One or other of the Editors may be seen on husiness at the office between 4 and 3 p. m. on Mondays and Toesdays and the meen 4 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and the meen 4 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and the meen 4 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and the meen 4 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and the meen 4 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and the meeting of the mee

*Sturdays.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democr of New York) has passed through general election. Its growing po-tented by the increase of its vote. Presidential is indicated by the interest of the control of the

WIND THE REAL PROPERTY. NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR . ALGERNON LEE. FOR COMPTROLLER: C. 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 delit Social Democratic ticket in New York is to mark a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 901, for Mayor 0,834

City campaigns are no longer, as they used to be, wholly or chiefly local wffoles Practically the same great issues confront us in a city campaign in New York or in Chicago or in San Francisco, and practically the same great interests are at, work simulsously to these and hundreds of other cities. This fact is again brought to our attention by the report that the Standard Oll interests have bought in the San Francisco Gas and etric Company, for it is well known that for several years past this same group of capitalists have been in control of nearly all the lighting and transit franchises of New York. Local isfrom national issues, nor the problem of one municipality from those of an other. The so-called good government reformers and non-partizan municip hip advocates de not recogni this fact any more than the straight old-porty muchines. Only the Social-1sts look the fact squarely in the face and declare that the real issue is the same in unmicipal, state, and nation

SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY. An individualist with whom I have di the subject holds that So "the greatest tyranny that co possibly be hoposed upon a people". His contention was that Socialism would mean the depth of free speech—and consequently of progress us any criticism of the gov would be regarded as dong not be telerated. As we possess only rela tive, not absolute, knowledge and cannot te perfection, such a position on the et of the government would be an effe

The objection is founded on an a bitrary and unreasonable supposition and on a confusion of certain coult. tions prevailing under capitalism with cortain others that will prevail under

Suppose that long ago, when chemis try was just beginning to be known some one had objected to the general teaching of this science on the ground that, if everybody knew it, everybody would know how to make polsons, and therefore everybody might commit sui What would any sensible man sald to such an objection? He uld have said: Yes, it is true that

poisons and that if we teach this science to the people they will know how to poison themselves if they choose but we have not the slightest reason to suppose that they will wish to use the knowledge in that way; on the contrary, they will use it in just the opposite way-to guard against being ac cidentally poisoned.

Our correspondent's individualist friend makes exactly the same impos sible assumption; he assumes that pe use of their opportunities, instead of making the best use of them.

To-day the government is something apart from the people. Under Socialism the government or administration will be the people, in a sense and to a degree that it never has been in the past. Now why should we assume that the people will use their own power against themselves, that they will de liberately tie their own tongues? What motive would they have for so doing? Obviously, none.

To-day government is something apart from the people, just because there is a propertied class living at the expense of the rest of the people under sanction of law and using government to maintain its power. Under such conditions we can easily see motive for the suppression of free speech. Criticism of the government is frowned down and, in some coun tries, is forbidden, not because it is criticism of the government, but be cause it is dangerous to the interests of the privileged and dominant class. If we compare conditions in different countries to-day we find that free speech is most rigidly suppressed just n those countries where both property and political power are most concentrated to the bands of a few persons The government of the United States is undoubtedly much more powerful than that of Russia; yet it allows a much larger measure of free speech; it can afford to allow more freedom of criticism because it is stronger, and vice versa the very fact that it allows such larger liberty of criticism strengthens it. The same has been true all thru history. A great deal of onsense has been talked about "the tyranny of majorities" and the like. Mest of this talk has proceeded from aristocrats and beneficiaries of existing tyranny; a part of it has been merely the outcome of ignorance. As matter of fact, history shows he ha stances of this supposed "tyrning of the majerity", in any true sense of the phrase. And why? Simply because the majority, the toiling masses of the copie, have no motive for tyranny. Their whole interest is on the side of liberty, while it is generally the interest of a ruling and exploiting class to silence discussion and dissent. So we find that in all those states which have come nearest to having really democratic institutions, and in all those moments of history when the masses

have risen and taken the political pow-

er into their own hands, they have

illowed and guaranteed a far larger

degree of freedom in political and eco-

nomic and religious and other discus-

sion than was ever allowed when gov-

ernment was more in the hands of a

propertied class. And if this has been

the case when the masses had been

long accustomed to suppression, when

they had no experience of liberty, when

they were untrained in free discussi

upon their late masters the opposite

when the first impulse was to retaliat

which they had suffered for so long

how much more will it be the case

with a people who have brought about

their own industrial emancipation by

the use of this very right of free dis-

use in the very process of their eman-

cipating movement, who will under

the new system have such opportuni

ties as no people has ever before had

whose whole past history will be one

great object-lesson of the advantage

(to them, the masses) of free speech

and the dangers (to them, the ma

of any infringement on that right?

To-day it is not only government

that interfere with freedom of specci

The private employer is, in the United

States at this moment, much more of

an oppressor in this regard than the

government is or can be. The employ

er does not forbid his men to discus

the races or the latest divorce scan

duls or the relative merits of differen

brands of booze; he does not even in

terfere with their discussion of relie

ethical, scientific, political, and

economic subjects so long us the dis

cussion does not take a turn the

threatens to make his men dissatisfied

with the treatment he accords them

so long as they do not begin to oues

tion his right to overwork and under

pay them and their duty to work hard

for his profit and glory. That is, ever

the individual who finds himself in

position to dictate to his fellow mer

does not do it wantonly, does not do

it without a motive, does not do it un

less his interests demand it—save, per

haps, in some cases of real insanity pro

power and demoralizing luxury. Now

if only a madman, being given power

over other men, would use that power

wantonly to oppress them withou

benefiting himself, how much more

certain it is that a whole people, col-

lectively winning power over their

own lives and means of livelibood

would not use that power to appres

themselves, to deprive themselves of

duced by the possession of irrespo

for mental and moral cultur

mesion who have been trained to its

vindicated.

Of course the public knows that Belmont, Gould and the other capital ists who secured his services cannot be ched. But why should Kelly nade a vicarious atonement for them? In the name of the harlot, capitalis justice, we demand that the pursuit of Kelly be abandoned.

Kelly is prudent he should keep under cover. The capitalists may need bli services somewhere else in the digni er. Let him get back under the sheltering wing of James Farley, from whence he can issue forth unques tioned at some future time, to educate the public by breaking their sills

The punishment has already faller where it belongs. There is no need to dividends of Belmont and Gould have not suffered. In fact, nothing ha suffered that should not suffer.

Kelly has repaid the public by dron ping a bunch of them into the street nd they should reciprocate by drop ping the persuit against him. One nore, in the name of capitalist jus tice, we demand that Kelly be let

MOLDING PUBLIC OPINION.

There seems to be no capitalist stic too dirty to beat the dog of organized labor with when opportunity offers The alleged "tyranny" of the union has always been a favorite theme with such tender hearted people as Messre Post and Parry, and the capitalls press is a worthy auxiliary. No incident is ever allowed to pass that af fords a chance to axpose the suppose zetions. Even domestic tragedles are

thinkable, for whole nations do not go no direct connections with unionism, and this in such an insidious the apmad at once. This individualist objector is so use parently official manner, that the of to thinking with a capitalist mind that fect on the sympathetic reader who he cannot imagine what Socialism knows nothing of unionism is undoubt-

edly calculated in advance. would be like and has not the faintest conception of what the methods and the As an illustration of this we may men motive forces of the Socialist movetion a case which occurred last week in which a fifteen-year-old boy in Brookly: ment actually are. Ten to one, he is ran away from his home and was subnot a wage-worker; a hundred to one, he is not a member of a labor organi equently killed by a railroad train in Pennsylvania, his body being buried in zation: a man trained in the labor potter's field at Allentown, Pa., withmovement would instinctively feel the absurdity of such a theory as he adout identification other than the usua unknown 'tramp" of the ordinary As a note, which applies to this as railroad and press report. There was well as to various other points, we of course, nothing to attract particular attention to such an ordinary matter, may refer to the passage in Blatch-

but the sensational attachment was to author points out a very common source of misconception about Social-It seems that during the boy's ab ence his mother dreamed that she saw ism. The man who has never thought him ground to death under the wheels except in capitalist fashion, the says. knows that competition and monopoly of a railroad train, and so vivid was the impression made upon her that in are as opposites; he knows that quiry as to the boy's whereabouts wa started, with the result that his death was discovered as above related. All of which, of course, made an excellent same thing, that Socialism simply newspaper story. After describing in detail this incimeans monopoly in the hands of the dent and depicting the grief of the government. Nothing could be much

bereaved mother, the Brooklyn "Stand-

ard-Union" gets in a concluding stab

at the union in the following fashion

aid with her eyes full of tears.

husband can't go, because his Hou

smith's Union over in Manhattan will fine him \$10 if he doesn't parade, and at this time we cannot afford to lose

Such a choice morsel could not be

overlooked and was therefore greedily

snapped up. It was too good a chance

o miss to expose the "tyranny and

heartlessness" of the union before the

That every union man knows the

charge is false goes without saying. It

may be admitted that at times union

do foolish and stupid things, but at

least they are hardly so stupid and in-

decent as to outrage the feelings of a

member in this fashion by enforcing a

fine on such an occasion. It might pos

sibly be that the fine would be record-

ed if the member in question had n

time to give due notice of his intention

of being absent, but the subsequent

explanation would at once suffice to

erase it. In fact every man that has

had a trade-union experience knows

that an excuse of far less important

Not a little of the prejudice against

unions is fostered by just such slan-

derous and lying accusations as the

above, and the cumulative effect of a

continued series of them is no small

their traducers; as "friends of labor"

change their tactics in this respect.

The Civic Federation has appointe

nd municipal ownership and opera

Civic Federation to relieve us co

in the field of Socialist to

nent two weeks ago.

nites. Even the eq

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWEL

to make blunders, once in a while. Comrade Thompson of Wiscons

and Minnesota and Comrade Feinstell

time, anent our remarks in this depar

Comrade Feinstein is brief and co

radely and right. We allowed our selves to speak with an undue "cheer

in Local Minnespolis of late." We did not give facts to justify the phrase. We ought not to have used it. So far as Courade Peinstein defines himself

and the point is one really at issue

his name is not "impossibilist".

We opine that there are two sides to the story, that there is a modicum of truth in the unprintably voluminous statements sent out by the State Com-

we call attention to the fact that with

irregular as well as unwise action— taken by the State Committee, and of

reply to his query, that if John Spargo of New York should do in Pennsyl-tania what Carl D. Thompson of Wis-consin has done in Minnesota, we should hold him equally blamable. But the hypothesis is incredible. Sparge is

party law, we believe, in letter and to

apirit.

As to the referendum to which
Thouspan refers, a referendum of
Minnesota with Minnespolis left out is
like the play of "Manufet" without the
Prince of Denmark. To say the less:

Prince of Denmark. To say the least, are it is inconclusive.

As to the probability of our "effrontery" not tending "to make The West.

sistent position of a stree

he exception of a single hasty pl

in condemnation of the too sum

star actor in the play.

the hypothesis is incredible. Sp not exactly an expert in sinte ony, but he is in the habit of c

rosity" of "the impossi which have been in co

for ourselves.

s sufficient to rescind a fine.

sympathetic "public".

"I am going to Allentown to bring

body home." Mrs. Garrity

he has once got this idea into his head. SLIDE, KELLY, SLIDE

A dozen people dashed to death and three score others maimed and crippled on the New York elevated road last week denotes that that "very good type of modern hero," the strikebreaker or seab, has been repaying some of his obligations to the easy going "publie" for the "moral support" accorded him in the recent strike.

ford's "Merrie England", where that

co-operation is opposite to competi

tion; he concludes, therefore, without

thinking any further, that co-operatio

and monopoly are two names for the

farther from the truth; but it is a slow

process of setting a man right when

Paul Kelly, motorman, late of St. Louis, who last winter came heroically to the rescue of August Belmout. George Gould and other distressed capitalists, and who was protected during that strenuous period by the entire public power of the city, disregarding all signals, raced the train in his charge down town over a curve in the track well known to be dangerous, and dumped several score of the public forty feet down into the street with the results above stated.

Then Paul promptly fled, and up to the time of going to press is still in concealment. This act does not very well limmonize with his presumably heroic character as a scab, but Paul doubtless knew what an inconsistent creature capitalist "justice" is aud rightly concluded that it was the psychological moment for disappear ing. So he is now a "fugitive from justice" and his description is being printed in all the papers so that his arrest may be effected and "justice

The capitalism that brought hin here, that gave him a position, that lauded him and his kind as heroes, and that shielded him with all the power of the law against the fury of those he displaced, now seeks to make him. propitiatory sacrifice to public opinion They knew that men of his class and character were incompetent and inex perienced, but they also knew that while he might be a danger to the pub lic, he was none to them. Breaking the necks of the traveling public wa a minor consideration compared with breaking the strike. And the public by keeping silence gave consent. It was the time of the apotheosis of the strikebreaker. He was not only legal but heroic. In him and his acts al the demands of justice were satisfied And now when the inevitable result of his incompetence has been démon strated the same "justice" is crying

However, this will hardly be, but if

make an additional victim of Kelly "Justice" is already vindicated. The

their own liberty? Such a fline is un- exploited for this purpose, that have

re popular", we assure our comfrom Wisc onsin and Minnesots The Worker has never been ru of the plan of playing for popularity will it has got along fairly well, think you, well as most Socialist pa-pers. (In passing, let us say that this may serve as a reply to others who have recently written us, some assur-ing us that we will lose subscribers if we don't abstain from criticizing Ben mann, Hagerty, and De Leon. Strang as it may seem, the editor of this pu per is not in the habit of molding hi

pinions with reference to the mailing Two points are to be noted in this ta affair:

First, the immediate occasion of th trouble -Thomas Van Lear had beer sent some time ago to Fergus Falls to organize a local if possible. He could have got a sufficient number by including a certain man, then and now holding office as an aiderman and no elected on the Socialist ticket. He re fused to accept this man's signature Thompson went there later and form ed a local, including this man. Loca Minneapolis and its representatives in the State Committee protested. In our indgment Van Lear and Local Minne apolis were right in this. Thomps and the State Committee were wrong For our party to take in old-party (o "non-partizan") office-holders would be ast ridiculous as for a trade union to nke in employers and superintendents

Second, the anomalous position of the State Committee, resulting from its own action. If its act in revoking the charter of Local Minnenpolis was willd, then State Secretary Nash and ational Committeeman Holman, ips facto, ceased from that moment to be party members, and the subsequenters of the State Committee are invalid if the revocation of the local charte was not valid, then the subsequent ex local put them out of the party, and again the subsequent acts of the State Committee were invalid. The State Committee is, indeed, trying the hither to unaccomplished feat of lifting itsel by its own boot-straps.

If we are rightly informed that the old State Committee—without a leg to stand on, either way, as a Socialis body-proposes to take advantage of the state election law, to hold itself responsible to capitalist state officials and judges rather than to the party -then we need only remind them happened to the De Leonites of Nev York when they did the same thing in 1809 and 1900. They got the worst of it, the the courts gave them the party name, emblem, and position or the ballot.

Many comrades who get bundles of The Worker have complained of late delivery. This is due to irregular serv ice because of the Mail Drivers' strike

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. Several comrades have taken the

weeks, complaining that, altho they had volunteered to look after rene natter. But while the majority of unals in their territory, no names had ion men believe the still more stupid been sent them. This is not because lie that the interests of laborers and we have overlooked these comrades, clast their names, but in most cases capitalists are identical, and regard is because no lapses have occurred i there seems to be little hope that the the places they have offered to take The circulation manager is olders of "public opinion" will ever still a little behind in his work and you are, therefore, likely to hear from hin at any time, if there are any expira tions for you to look after which haven't yet been referred to any Be patient, and if in the meantim commission to investigate national are very anxious to have something to do for The Worker, try your hand at getting us some new subscribers. It the comrades only knew how easy it tion of public utilities. Now, if we will only be natient, we will soon have the sum of all wisdom on this subject, guaranteed by the authority of Auis, comparatively, to pick up subscrip tions we would receive a great man more than we do. Send in to the office rust Belmont, Andrew Carnegie, Grover Cleveland, and President Eliot. What for a dollar's worth of six mouths sub scription cards and try disposing of them. If you can give one evening a nore can we wish? How good of the week to the work you will be surprise people of the trouble of thinking it out to see how many you can sell. Its easy work if you will take the trouble first to compile a little list of the men among your acquaintances who are most likely to be interested in reading Open confession is alleged to be good a paper like The Worker. The card for the soul. We are not sure that The twenty-five cents each, or five for ollar, and are good for a six month; Worker has a soul—we know corpora-tions have none, and we have heard much about "the 'Volkszeltung' cortrial subscription. Nearly anybody who is at all interested in Socialist poration"—but anyhow, when we make a blunder, we like to correct it— and, unlike some of our collaborators can be persuaded to invest twenty-five cents in seeing what The Worker is to help on the renewal work or not, you would be doing a good work for Socialism if you made it a point to always have a few of the f Minnesota alone both call us to ways have a few of these cards in your pocket to use when you run eross a likely subscriber.

As our list of volunteers is growin as our let week, the circulation man-ager finds it harder and harder to keep on top of the absolutely becessary correspondence required by the ward-be has undertaken. May he most re-spectfully request, therefore, that the id as much as pos writing him letters which require di-rect and personal answers. He wishes always to be polite and ossiderate, and when he gets a specially enthusiasti letter from some one of his dev co-workers it is always a great ten tion to take a half hour from more im-portant matters to answer it, but this department was organized for the purpose of accomplishing a definite yery necessary result, and as he, like the rest of you, is "only a voluntee" and has nothing but his evenings and Sundays available for this work, he has to stick pretty close to those duties which are most vital to the success of this effort. He will, therefore, from sch questions as seem most likely to e of general interest to all those now siping with this work, and when as bought to be good suggestions for the confideration of all of us, and, with time to hear from you, but please dan expect direct and personal answers also, it would be well to keep your ex-on this column each week, as he wie to use this means of com ing with you. The results so far achieved contin

te most encouraging. Keep up to d work. We still need voluntee good work. We still need younges, is several important cities where we are losing a number of subscribers every week thru lack of attention There ought to be some comrade is Philadelphia, for instance, interesto

enough in the welfare of The Worker to look after things there. Also Dever, San Francisco, Scranton, Chicago Fall River, New Haven, and severa other towns and cities are not yet rep-resented upon our list. Come, com-rades, line up! There's work—important work, to be done. Give us a lift! Address the Circulation Manager of TThe Worker, 184 William street, New

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York City.

The following table shows in detail last two weeks:

Week ending Single subscriptions11,778 11,927 Outside bundles 5,538 257 or at retail 1,515 1.766 Gain in single subscriptions POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope

The proper place to convict capitalists is not in their own courts, but at the ballot box, with the working class as a jury.

it is not likely that Mr. Roosevelt will ever tour that city in the rôle of champion peacemaker. It is bad form to kill a child by

knocking its head against a wall. In

fashionable circles the approved meth-

Recent events in Tokio indicate that

od is to smother it in a sweatshop o grind it to pieces in a factory. Of course work was never before so plentiful in New York, but all 'the same a few score strike-breakers can

be found here to do up the striking

printers in Chleago. An American capitalist inst returned from Russia says there is no revolution in that country and that the people are contented We are waiting hear that the conflagration of the oil districts in Baku was after all only an illumination gotten up by the in-habitants in honor of the peace proclamation.

What brave men the coal mine own ers must be when they still determine to fight the miners after witnessing all those impressive Labor Day parades in the conl regions! The Socialist vote in Holland h

tumped from thirty-eight thousand to sixty-seven thousand in the last elec-Evidently the Dutch are design ing to capture that country. Rockefeller got a new wig-also a

new railroad last week. The wig esn't fit, but the railroad is very becoming to his particular style of beauty. Mr. Robert Fulton Cutting, the mill-

onaire politician of the Citizen's Union, says that body does not intend to "go it alone". Of course not. Mr. Cut-ting calculates that a few hundred thousand fool workingmen will help out with their votes.

We notice that the beef packers hav "got more time", but that does not mean in jail. On the contrary it means more time to stay out of jail.

And now the Mutual Insurance co cern is being probed and the stink quite as overpowering as that from the Equitable. You may perfume capital Equitable. You may perfume capital-ism as much as you will, but the scent of the grafter will cling to it still.

Millions of people have seen Rocks feller depicted as sitting on a pyramic of skulls, but few have observed that the skulls in question are empty of

When those people in Tokio begin heave Socialist ballots instead of stones at their canitalist rulers ther Flowery Kingdom.

After all there isn't so much differ ence in being skinned by a disreputa-ble Tammany contractor or by a Chris-tian gentleman of the Baer or Rockefeller type. "Honest graft" or "tainted | for the election of a new committee money", it all comes out of the hides of the workingmen anyhow.

Really the patience and long-suffe ing of our great trust magnates is be youd all praise. They keep right or getting industry in shape for colle tive ownership and pay no attention whatever to the bad people who are continually calling them evil names.

Science may never be able to creat life, but there is no doubt that in cap italism we have discovered the effective agent for destroying it.

If the Tsar doesn't want to call dow most of those fat contracts to our American capitalists and become de ervedly popular.

In the class struggle field where union teams are playing against the plutes, the rule of "three strikes and plutes, the rule at the suniversal as out" seems to be about as universal as in the basebull field, judging from ob-servations gathered during the light

Mr. Marshall Field of Chicago wa married in Loudon last week. Mr. Field is a millionaire, but ust of the common or garden species. He has, we won't say enjoys the unique dis-tinction of not dodging his taxes this

Even if Mr. Jerome has declined the nomination for Mayor, the Citizen's Un-ion will have little difficulty in finding a candidate that will be gaite as use-less to the working class of the city.

us to disturb the ha of labor and capital in the coal fields next year. Mr. John Mitchell is being treated very courteously by the cap-italist press? If John were a Socialist

they might say some rude things about

The "Evening Post" wants to know why the Socialists didn't enclose a copy of the Constitution of the United States in the cornerstone of their new Labor Temple at the foundation layceremony last week. It was ight of, but we were not quite sure ing cerem but that some capitalist judge might declare it unconstitutional and have uncertain days it is too risky to monkey with such a do-

The Socialist street speaker who last veek alluded to Congress as the 'House of Representhethieves' may have been a little off on accent, but h was near enough to the facts to let the remark pass without criticism.

What if the newspaper humorists do give up writing jokes about Mr. Rocke-feller? Miss Tarbell and Tom Lawson are still with us to add to the galety

If you have any money to invest, the Socialist City Campaign Fund will guarantee to place it where it will do you the most good.

Some enterprising capitalists are preparing to make Socialist propa on an extensive scale among bricklay ers, and it isn't going to cost the party a cent either. The chief agitator will be a machine that can lay as many bricks in a day as a dozen men.

with longing eyes towards this coun-try could only see the brand of capital-ist that lies in wait for them over here, some of them at least might conclude to stay where they are at present. An uninterrupted series of suckers

If the oppressed of Europe who look

are being fleeced in Saratoga, which shows that the gambler's "Law and Order League" is fulfilling the highest hopes of its distinguished founders. If you happen to have an obtuse ac

quaintance who cannot comprehend your presentation of Socialism, why not let this paper undertake the job? It may succeed where you fail. The Steel Trust mills along the

mongahela River would not permit any cessation of work for the celebra-tion of Labor Day amongst their em-ployees, judging no doubt that the lat-ter could show their strength to better advantage in the mills than on 'A Massachusetts proncher save that

all the property in the country. ly, the ways of Providence are mysterious. Who will dare to say that the working people are not prosperous when a colored office boy in the New York

Life Insurance Co. can "borrow"

\$4,000,000 on his note?

if that is so, it is difficult to see why

in His infinite wisdom" he gave the

That fossil giant hog recently dis overed in Oregon, unlike his modern descendants, the land grabbers of the state, at least had the decency to con fine himself to the "Bad Lands" dis trict exclusively.

Knowledge is strength. Ignorance is weakness. Weak men made strong by reading The Worker. Fifty cents per Twenty-five cents annum

BRITISH SOCIALISTS FORM A NATIONAL COMMITTEE. A National Committee has been

ed by the various British organ izations which were represented at the International Socialist Congress of Amsterdam-the Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labor Party, the Labor Representation Committee, the Gas Workers' Union, the Fubian Society, the Dockers' Union, members of the committee are. J. F. Green, F. Johnson, A. Henderson, W. Thorne, S. G. Hobson, B. Tillett, and John Hodge, representing the six bod es in the ofder named together with H. M. Hyndman and J. Kier Hardie the British representatives in the In-ternational Socialist Bureau. This ommittee will serve till after the Stuttgart Congress of 1907; it will then

The immediate purpose of the committee is to bring about concerted action of the British Socialist organiza tions in international matters directly it may help toward the estab ishment of the much discussed unity of various Socialist bodies in Great Britain. At the first meeting steps were taken

to invite Jean Jaures, Pauf and perhaps other well known French to speak in England, with of solidarity among the working peo ple of the two countries: ple of the two countries:

A draft of new rules of procedure
at the international congresses was

onsidered and adopted, as follows: Believing that the present method inducting the business of the Congress by commissions detracts from the value of Congress as an educational agency, and makes it uninteresting to the delegates, our representatives on the International Bureau are hereby instructed to place before the International Bureau and strent

1. That each nationality be resp or the scrutiny and acceptance of the cre-curlain of the delegates of their respec-tive countries. In case of rejection there tive countries. In case of rejection shull be a right of appeal to the Standing Committee proposed to be appointed as hereignfire set forth.

2 Chat each National Committee.

stituted, be charged with the ion of the invitations and re tions from the International Bureau to the bodies eligible. arious bodies eligible.

2. That in substitution for the existing

extent of commissions for dealing with th solutions, which leads to a large amoun of work being done twice ever, there be elected a Standing Committee of the Con-gross for the consolidation of the various resolutions and for regulating the orders nation selecting its own representative.

limited to twenty minutes.

A That all resolutions must be in the

hands of the bureau four calendar month revious to the date fixed for the meeting of Congress, and must within one month from such receipt be issued. No new reso utions shall be accepted, issued or placed before Congress not so received, mittee to decide on matters of urgency All amendments to resolutions must be in writing, and be submitted to the Standing Committee, who shall decide as to whether such amendments are vital, and not attempt to substitute new resolutions

under the guise of amendments. 6. That the payment to the British In-terpreters be settled by the British National Committee before each Cougress in ecordance with circumstances, and that the number of interpreters (who should all be professionals) should be increased caused in former congresses by the exhaustion of the interpreters after the first few

sittings.

Voting at Congress.—Resolved that with a view to obviating some of the anomalies of the present method of voting by nation-alities, it would be better to give each nation a voting power in Congress at the part of five, with a maximum of twelve. In that case, the atrength of the nation calculated on the basis of five-fourths of its members at the preceding Congress extra fourth being added objection that the movement in the partie ular country had grown in the interval

INTER-COLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY

The Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society ras successfully organized last Tues day at a meeting attended by about fifty students and others interested e following officers were provision ally elected, subject to a referendum of the membership: President, Jack London; First Vice-President, Upton Sinclair; Second Vice-President, J. G. Phelps Stokes; Secretary, Miss M. R. Holbrook, Box 1663, New York; Treasurer, Owen R. Lovejoy; Executive Committee, Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter, Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole, Geo. H. Strobell, Harry Laidlaw, Geo. Willis Cooke.

THE MAIN GAUSE OF INEQUALITY. The difference of natural talent in diferent men is, in reality, much less than

we are aware of; and the very different genius which appears to distinguish men of different professious, when grown up to maturity, is not, upon many occasion much the cause as the effect of the division of labor. The difference between the most dissimilar characters-between a philoso imple-seems to arise not so much from nature, as from habit, custom, and educa When they came into the for the first six or eight years of their existence, they were perhaps very much alike, and neither their parents nor playfellows ould perceive any remarkable difference About that age, or soon after, they came to be employed in very different occupations. The difference of talents comes then to be taken notice of, and widens by degrees, till at last the vanity of the philosopher is willing to acknowledge scarcely any res blance. - Adam Smith.

THE MEANNESS OF BOURGEOIS LIFE It is very evident what mean and sneak

ng lives many of you live, for my sight

has been whetted by experience; always or the limits, trying to get into business and trying to get out of debt, a very ancient slough, called by the Latins are another's brass, for some of their coins were made of brass; still living, and dying, and buried by this other's brass; always promising to pay, promising to pay to-mor-row, and dying to-day insolvent; seeking to curry favor, to get custom, by how many modes only not state prison of-fenses; lying, flattering, voting, contracting yourselves into a nutshell of civility, or dilating into an atmosphere of this and vaporous generosity, that you may persuade rour neighbor to let you make his shoes, or his Mit, or the coat, or his carriage, or in port his groceries for him; making yourselves sick that you may lay up something against a sick day, something to be tucked away in an old chest or in a stocking beaind the plastering, or more safely in the Brick bank, no matter where, no low much or how little.-Thoreau.

CAPITALIST SOLIDARITY

The workingman who fights against or gamized labor has an easy time compared with the capitalist who fights against organized capital. The labor "scab" is no more detestable to his brother laborers than is the capitalist "seab" to his brother capitalists. The most believes rring an emcapitalists. The most behous cring an em-ployer of labor can genunit is to "scab" on his fedow employers of labor. Just as the individual laborers have organized into groups to protect themselves from the per-lia of the "scab" employer, the employers' federations, associations, or trusts are noth-ing more than unions. They are organized to destroy "scabling" among themselves and to enournese "scabling" among the and to encourage "scabbing" among ers. The banded capitalists discrin against a "scab" expitalist by refusing him trade advantages and by combining agains him in a most relebtless fashion. The banded laborers are no more the banded capitalists. Jack London, Athaifle, Monthly.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR IN JOY. Out; on the roads they have gathered, a

hundred thousand men To ask for a hold on life as sure as the hold of the wolf in his den Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone; It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow

They ask but the leave to labor, to tott is houses water-tight; They ask but the right to labor, and to live

by the strength of their hands-They who have bodies like knotted oabs and patience like sea sands. And the right of man to labor, and his

And the right of man to labor, and his right to labor in Joy...

Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of hell destroy.

For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones.

And it will stand at the last of things on

"ELEVATED" DOWNWARD

We have just read in a trade-union jour nat that A. B. C. a member of the Brother hand of Carpenters, is to be congratulated upon his elevation to the poraised from the office of policemen to the of a useful mendecer, such as a carpenter 4. That speeches at the Coursess be ly in a paper devoted to the interest of on What are the police for! What lan Inbat

number of secretaries of locals and organized states are sending in the return sheets of the national referen-tum to the National Secretary. They should be sent to the State Secretary. The amendments to the Constitution

submitted by Local Des Moines, Iowa, have been seconded since inst report by locals Hillman, Wash.; Mystic,

by locals Hillman, Wash.; Mystic, Conn., and Omaha, Neb. National Come teeman Floyd of Rhode Island moves: That a committee of three he elected from those of the National Committee who have the National Committee who have voted against Victor L. Berger (who are not personally offensive) to visit Wis-consin and confer with the Executive Committee, or committees s Wisconsin with a view of adjusting the difference that exists between the state of Wisconsin and the National Committee.'

Comrades Heath of Milwaukee Wis., and Titus of Toledo, O., were elected as Editorial Selective Commit

tee.
National Committee motion No. 27: Section 3 fof the rules to govern th National Committee], which reads: 'Provided, however, that if it is secled by one-sixth of the members of Committee, it shall be submitted, was adopted by the following vote Yes, 13; no. 11; not voting, 27.

National Committee motion No. 28 "That Section 5 [of the rules to govern the N. C.] shall read as follows Motions to amend, defer, postpone, o with the exception of the comme by the originator of such motions, no commentable; must reach the National office before ballots of original motion are sent out; and ballots for such m s with comments shall be sent on with the ballots of original motion submitted which if adopted would be conflicting, the one receiving the most votes shall be declared adopted." has been adopted by the following vote: Yes 15: no. S: not voting, 28.

Local North Cambridge, Minn., bas adopted resolutions calling upon the National Committee to make a thorough investigation of the trouble b Executive Committee, as the matter "le now beyond the jurisdiction of the state, as the question of violating the national constitution is involved and the seats of National Committeemar

The State Executive Board of Wis consin has protested against. Band low's motion for the National Commit tee to investigate the trouble in Min nesota upon the ground that such action would be a violation of state au

nomy.

National Secretary Barnes' financial
National Secretary shows receipts of report for August shows receipts of \$1,440 (of which \$1,204.45 was for dues), expenditures of \$1,415.23, and a balance of \$55.55, as against \$20.28 cm f \$55.55, as against \$30.78 or Aug. 1. Dues were received as fol

Arizona, \$20: California, \$75; Colorado, \$7 Florida, \$12.50; Idaho, \$10; Illinois, \$123; Indiana, \$10; Iowa, \$25; Kansas, \$10; Kentucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$2; Maine, \$10 Massachusetts, \$115; Michigan, \$20; Min-sesota, \$50; Missouri, \$55; Moutana, \$30; Nebraska, \$10; New York, \$100; North Daketa, \$35; Ohlo, \$70; Oklahema, \$25; Or gon, \$30; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$5; South Dakota, \$6.05; Texas, \$22.55 Utali, \$10; Vermont, \$3; Washington, \$57.00; West Virginia, \$2; Wisconsin. \$78.90; Wyoming, \$5; from locals in uno ganized states-Delaware, \$10; Washing ton, D. C., \$5; Georgia, \$5; Indian Ter tory, \$14.30; Maryland, \$2.40; Mississippl, \$3; Nevada, \$1; New Mexico, \$10; North Carolina, \$17.20; Tennessee, \$5.90; Virginia \$3.70; Members at large, \$5.95.

The amount received for dues is th

largest since May. The chief items of expense are: Sal aries, \$200.24; speakers, \$249.08; print ing Bulletin", \$200; postage, express freight, telegrams, and telephone

ganizers for the coming week are as

W. C. Benton: Sept. 17, Ft. Scott, Kas Sept. 18, Fulton; Sept. 19, Nevada, Mo. Sept. 20-21, Sedalla; Sept. 22, California

Sept. 23, Jefferson City.

James F. Carey: Sept. 17 to 23, inclusive.

man of Utah after Sept. 20, will accept a few dates between Chicago and Sait Lake City, and may continue to the Pacific Coast.

George H. Goebel: Sept. 17, Salem, S. D.;

Sept. 18, Conssituta; Sept. 19, Lenox; Sept. 29, Nioxx Falls; Sept. 21, Flandreau; Sept. 21, Brockings.

Cl. Brookings.

Guy E. Miller: Sept. 17, Elwood, Ind.; Sept. 18, Anderson; Sept. 19, Hamilton; Sept. 20, Dayton; Sept. 21 Xenia; Sept. 22,

Portsmouth: Sept. 23, Ironton. Comrades are urged to be present at John W. Slayton: Sept. 18, Ozark; Sept. 19, Van Buren; Sept. 20, Huntington; Sept. 21 and 22, Muldrow, I. T.; Sept. 23, et

John M. Work: Sept. 13, Streator, III. Bept. 15, Mishawaka, Ind.; Sept. 20-21, Manistee; Sept. 23, Charlevolx. New Jersey. The following meetings have been arranged by the Essex County Campaign Committee: Thursday, Sept. 14—Post office. John

Bloomfield. W. Walker. ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Friday, Sept. 15—Ozange. Geo. A. Klepe. Orange Valley. E. J. Lewis. Saturday, Sept. 16—Hamburg and Ferry St. E. T. Neben. Spruce and Barclay. E. J. Lewis.

Prince and Court. Saul Elstein.
South Tenth and Springfield Av.

E. J. Levis. Warren and Hudson, G. A. Kiepe. day, Sept. 19 Washington and Mar

Wednesday, Sept. 20—Watsessing. E. J. day, Sept. 21-Post office.

Reere Cohen.

Comrades and renders of The Worker should attend all meetings possible.

De your part in making them successful. The committee is much encouraged by the co-operation shown by the romrades and is making great efforts for the many opennaces and its for the many open-cure speakers for the many open-nectings held in the county. The tings all over the county are very

successful, large audiences, with growing interest and enthusiasm. Litera ture sales improving and good colle

County the present officers were elect ed: Organizer, Wm. Walker, 29 Wes Kinney street; Corresponding Secretary, Percy B. Ball, 154 N. Third street; Financial Secretary, A. H Woodruff, 74 Cummings street, Irving-ton; Treasurer, Eric Anderson, 438 High street; Literature Agent, David ow, 52 Camp street; delegates to Committee, David Rubinow, Henry Carless, Frank Wilson. cal meeting of Esse A special lo

County Sept. 3 for the purpose of fying the action of the County mittee in expelling two members for a to require a two-thirds vote of local or suspend. After extended dis on the vote was taken and stood 11 for expuision and 20 against. Es County is fast getting into shape for the coming election. Primary election will be held in those wards having th necessary 5 per cent of the vote at the last election. The Campaign Commit tee, a very efficient one, reports hold ing forty meetings a month, securin best speakers, and reports finding the meetings very well attended and interest increasing. Any speakers at ing to speak are earnestly requested to notify M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street A full list of members is now installed at headquarters and a fist of sympa thizers is under way. All comrade Essex County are asked to make it their particular duty to report to Secretary all Socialists not connected with the party, their addresses and if possi-ble their occupation and ages. This work is probably, outside of the campaign propaganda, the most important before the comrades at the present time, as it is absolutely necessary to get into touch with all Socialist voters in the county, the greater part of whom are unfortunately outside the party ranks in order to give them a

really voting for.

A meeting of the Union County Com mittee was held on Sept. 8, with Geo Brickerood in the chair. All officers were present and three branches were ented by nine delegates; absent. two each from Br. 1 and 4, and one each from Br. 2 and 4. The Organize reported that there were two street meetings held in Elizabeth and one in Westfield, at all of which considerable literature was sold. All county an ward nominations are ready and will be filed immediately after the primarles. The S. L. P. seems to con all its efforts upon Elizabeth, as they are holding about twice as many meet-ings as last year there. Ella Reeve en will be in Elizabeth Sept. 11 to 13 inclusive. The propositions of Lo cal Des Moines, Iowa, were en It was decided to get 5,000 sets of cam paign leaflets and 4,000 copies of the campaign issue of The Worker. The reports of the various branches new applicants were admitted, delegates were requested to call the were requested to call the atcitizens to the fact that the County Clerk's office in Elizabeth will be oper tember to accept applications for ci zen papers, thus saving the expense of losing a half day's work.

understanding of what they are

A new branch has been organized in the Thirteenth Ward of Newark, Eug lish-speaking. Discussion meetings ar held every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 38 Holland street. Business meetings at held the first Wednesday of the mont

Pennavivania.

PHILADELPHIA. The Campaign Committee has ar ranged the following meetings: Sunday, Sept. 17-North Plaza, City

Hall, Is. Levitsky, Jos. Cohen. Monday, Sept. 18—Main and Cotton Manayunk. W. M. Couway, Simon Knebel Third and Christian, M. Fox, M. Koope Tuesday, Sept. 19—Twenty-eighth and Wharton, D. R. Cassile, Harry Parker. Seventy-first and Woodland, E. H. Bug-

. Cassile, Sam Clark.

Wednesday, Sept. 20-Twenty-third and olumbia. W. M. Conway, Th. Birtwistle. Seventh and Reed. M. Fox, S. Schwartz Broad and Fairmount. Ph. Hemmeter Harry Parker. Girard and Warnock. W. R. Cassile,

Chelten. W. H. Haywood, Harry Park Fourth and Mauton. Ph. Hemmeter, Jos.

Friday, Sept. 22-Front and Dauphin. J. McKelvey, Harry Parker. Clearfield and Kensington, E. H. Bugbee

Sam Clark. om Clark.
Origina and Green. H. Teitelman, S.

Saturday, Sept. 23, there will be no on

the swearing in of the nomination pa-pers that will take place at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, 7 p. m. sharp. We need at least five hundred citizens present and it is the duty of every party member to bring as many sympathizers as possible. There are great chances open for us and if things will turn our way we expect to become an official party. Comrades, do your duty now, and we will show good results on election day. A large number of meetings have been held and a good deaf of literature sold.

County Organizer Schwartz again calls upon those comrades to whom he sent lists of subscribers to Socialist papers to visit, them and try to get them interested in the party organization and secure campaign contributions.

Local Hazelwood will hold its next regular meeting Tuesday, Sept. 19, 8 p. m., at Bank Hall. Second and Flow-

p. m., at Bank Hall, Second and Flower's avenues, Pittsburg.

The following local financial secretaries have not made their monthly
financial reports to the County Organizer: Allegheny, German; South Side,
German; Carnegle; Tareatann; Braddock; Wilmerding, Bohemian; Glassport, Finnish; Second Ward, Pittsburg;
Wilkinsburg; Milivale.

Eugene V. Debs will speak at Old
City Hall, Pittsburg, Friday, Sept. 29,
8 p. m.

foliows: Sunday, Sept. 17. Oak Isana Grove, Abhagton: Sept. 18-26, Bristol County: Wednesday, Sept. 27. Fancull Hall, Boston: Thursday, Sept. 28. Salem: Friday, Sept. 29. Gloucester: Saturday, Sept. 30. Lynn; Sunday, Oct. 1, Newburyport: Sunday, after-noon, Oct. 1, Malden; Monday, Oct. 2, Hancehill, Tracadov. Oct. 3, Angabury. Haverhill; Tuesday, Oct. 3, Ameabury; Wednesday, Oct. 4, Lawrence; Thursday, Oct. 5, Lowell; Friday, Oct. 6, Wakefield; Saturday, Oct. 7, Boston, Ward 10; Sunday, Oct. 8, Quincy; Monday, Oct. 9, South Boston; Tuesday, Oct. 10, East Boston; Wednesday, Oct. 11, Brockton; Thursday, Oct. 12, South Braintree: Friday, Oct. 13, East Wey-mouth; Saturday, Oct. 14, Rockland; Monday, Oct. 16, Cambridge, Comrad

follows: Sunday, Sept. 17, Oak Island.

Carey's expenses are to be paid to him personally. The charge to the clubs for speaking will be \$5, which should be forwarded to the State Secretary, if possible at the time of acceptance of date, as Comrade Carey has been as paign Committee. It will be necessary for clubs to notify Secretary Cut ting at once if they desire to take the date assigned them, as there will be little time to correspond with a view of changing

Patrick Mahoney, candidate for Lient.-Governor, will make a tour of Chicopee, North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, Adams and Worcester the week of the state convention of the Federation of Labor in October.

Comrade Lawrence of Clinton made an address on Boston Common last Sunday. Campaign subscription books have

een sent to every club in the state It is important that prompt returnshould be made, as the money collected cannot be effectively used. sible, clubs should forward something in advance payment on books.

The campaign is going to be what the comrades make it. If they respond with the necessary cash, the lampaign Committee will act accordingly. It is up to you, comrades. For ward subscriptions for the campaign fund to George G. Cutting, 699 Wash ington street, Boston.

Comrades Carey, Mahoney, Sherman Brodeur, and Hitchcock will speak at the great ratification meeting which is to be held in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27. Clubs in the vicinity of Boston should make espeial effort to turn out in full numbers The Socialist Wamen's Clab of Lan

was decided to reorganize the club and to become affiliated with the party. The Socialist Women's Club of city is the first Women's Club in this state to take this step. The club ap-Cummings, Wiss Ellen F. Weatherell. Mrs. Leonore Johnson, Miss Lila Web-ber, and Mrs. Georgia Carson. A committee of two was appointed to enfirst to take place the first week in

last Saturday evening was broken up by the police on complaint of the "Telegram." Comrade Maroney visited the Chief of Police next day and isked if the right of free speech was to be denied, whereupon that official replied: "I didn't say that; you misenstrue me, but your meetings canerty owner and he makes complaint. The matter will be tested this Satur-Comrade Wilkinson of Lawday when Comrade Wilkinson of Law-rence will speak on Franklin or Salen square at 8 p. m. Readers of this imper should attend. A social smoke talk was indulged in

by the members of Branches I and 4 Worcester last Saturday, and the comrades enjoyed themselves. Pleas are and profit were combined: \$6 rest ized for the party. Saul Beaumont will speak on Worcester Common Sun-day, Sept. 17, at 3 p. m., and in the ening at Union square, 8 p. m., to

the Jewish people.

Socialist conventions for the Essex County, Fifth Councillor, Southe sex Senatorial Districts, were held at Socialist Hall, 76 Merrimack street, Haverhill, on Sept. 7. The several conventions were called to order by As sistant Assessor Charles H. Morrill of He was elected chairman of each convention. Vernon H. Barry of Ames bury served as secretary of each. The nominees were: County Treasurer, Louis H. Spaukling of Newburyport; Grieves of Amesbury; Member of the Governor's Executive Council, Benj. H. Blaney of Marblehead; Register of Deeds, Wilbur K. Randell of Newburyport; Senator, John L. Keegan of West Newbury. A County Committee was port; Senator, John L. Keegan of West Newbury. A County Committee was chosen consisting of Chas. H. Morrill of Haverhill, Bernard W. Gidney of Lynn, and James A.Wilkinson of Law-rence, they being officers of the Coun-ry Federation. The two former were-chosen as Councillor and Register of Deeds committees. Ex-Alderman Joe W. Bean of Haverhill was chosen by the Senatorial convention as a member-of the Legal State Committee for 1900. The Senatorial Committee selected was A. W. Wilbur of Amesbury, John L. Keegan of West Newbury, and Mau-rice J. Donahue of Haverhill, All nominations were made by acclama-tion. The chairman and secretary were empowered to fill vacancies should any occur. It was voted to send the nomioccur. It was voted to send the nom-ness resignation blanks to fill out when accepting the nomination. It was also voted to request them to prepare let-ters of acceptance with the intention of having the same printed as news in the papers of the county, thus securing agitation without cost. Representative conventions for the Third and Fourth Essex districts, which are Haverhill districts, were held preceding the above mentioned conventions. Barsilla L. Ford was the nomines in the Third and John D. MacLenn in the

At the last meeting of Branch 3, New Haven, a dramatic citib was formed with a good many enthusiastic members. J. Elinkhaumser was elected temporary scenetury. All party members doubting to join should communicate with him. Literature Agent Liftman was instructed to obtain a list of all flectains thesis on the in the public liberary and request the gurchase of all-Bassebusetta.

Dates for Jus. P. Carey, candidate for Governor, have been assigned as mand for Socialist books that are act

requested to put the title, author, and number of all Socialist books in the

Local Mystic at its last me text books which will be voted on in Connecticut towns in the coming town elections Oct. 2. This leaflet was preeed by Comrade Edward P. Clarke est of the lecal. Local Mys the leaflets prepared by Kerr & Co., "What Socialists Think", and donated \$4 to aid the Westerly, R. I., local, The caucus to nominate candidates for selecturen in Groton and Stonington as well as a candidate for congress to suc-ceed United States Senator Brandegee will take place Tuesday, Sept. 19.

There has been great excitement this

week over an attempt of the old-party politicians to expel one of the So ermen from the Com have come out with big sea and the matter has been town talk and a nine days' sensation. To make a long story short, Alderman Heath, in a reupon the building of a viaduct St. Paul road passes, and which ration refuses to rebuild, in corporation refuses to rebund, intermed that certain aldermen owed their elections to the Milwaukee road The old-party politicians affected to re sent such an imputation upon their "honesty" and vowed that only the expulsion of Comrade Heath from the Council would satisfy their wounded ionor. A number of Republican and Democratic aldermen declared them elves ready to vote for his expulsion the next Council meeting, when so interesting developments are expected.
It is also proposed to expunge the charge of Comrade Heath from the minutes, blackening it out with a stamp, in which case, says the Milwan kee "Journal", "the proceedings of that honorable body will look like an American newspaper after the Russian ress censors have gotten thru wit The Social Democrats only hope that the old-party politicians will carry out their threat of expulsion, as this would mean the re-election of our expelled comrade by a greatly increas to show the state of excitement and have brought the capitalist parties.

Pitteen thousand copies of a leastet distributed at the State Fair next distribution of literature consin movement has been upbuilt and it is the weapon which we shall continue to use in our future battles. Assemblyman . Alldridge and Com

Busch addressed the visitors at speakers ended, the audience broke cussing the truths which they had just been listening.

consin, as usual, were characterized by many Socialist addresses. Thomas Morgan of Chicago gave a plain and vigorous talk to the immense picule Milwankee Federated Trade addressed a crowd of nearly one thou sand in Watertown. Alderman E. T. Melms gave a Socialist talk in Sheboy-gan at the Labor Day picnic, and on the preceding day lectured under the s of Local Sheboygan, Frank Lac. under the auspices of the local, and the following day under the auspices of the central labor body. His Labor Day audience was small, as nost of the trade unionists were required to work on that day. Fond de Lac is the town in which only proper ty-bolders can serve as alderine ed with great attention to his address Our Labor Day speakers give no un cialist talks, and are invited to con ngain. The trade unionists are the backbone of the Wisconsin movement. Alderman Melms will address ope

air meetings at Racine, Sept. 9, and at Work of Ohio will speak in Freie Gemeinde Hall, Milwaukee, Sept. 13,

In Racine on Sept. 16. The following lectures will be held in Milwaukee under the auspices of he Social Democratic County Com pervisor Chas, Jeske, The Trust Prob lem; Dietrich's Hall, Layton Park, Sept. 21, F. W. Rehfeld, The Evolution of Industry; Locke's Hall, Sept. 22, H. lem; Dietrich's Hall, Layton Park, Sept. 21, F. W. Rehfeld, The Evolution of Industry; Locke's Hall, Sept. 22, H. Briggs, Socialism as the Basis of International Peace; Bresemeister's Hall, Sept. 22, Assemblyman Alldridge, Socialists in the Legislature; Many's Hall, Sept. 22, F. W. Rehfeld, Evolution of Industry. Hall, Sept. 22, F. W. Rehfeld, Evo

Here and There. The summer propaganda work in Louisville and vicinity has been very satisfactory this year, crowds large at street meetings and interest never greater. Lucien V. Rule has been speaking every Saturday night; assisted by Comrade Markwell. Comrade Towner and Comrades Streine, Hauss and Messner of the State Committee visited Louisville to prepare for a hust ling city campaign. The local needed harmonizing and building up for the fall and winter work. The Socialists secured recognition on Labor Day for the first time this year. The Labor Day Committee invited Congressman Stanley, Democraft, ex-Governor Brad-ley, Republican, and Lucien V. Rule, Socialist, to deliver addresses, but deley, Republican, and Lucien V. Rule.

Socialist, to deliver addresses, but debarred party politics. Ex-Governor Bradley failed to come and Congressman Stanley and Comrade Rule divided the time. He is one of the best Democratic speakers in the state, but naturally failed in his attempts to secondle capital and labor, and the straightout, class-conclous working class sentiment delivered by Comrade Rule caught the crowd from the sfart. The hampered he may the Societies Tailed oppose any conducts for members. The hampered, he gave the Socialist philosophy as clearly as he was allowed and we have the ear of the labor move-ment in Louisville now.

Der Verb. Bide. The State Secretary has bound a suit for the election of a State Level Que

rum and a State Committee. The vot

The following counties are entitled to a member of the State Committee Cattaraugus, Erie, Monroe, Steuben Orange, Westchester, Queens, Kings New York.

The vote of the locals in New York sulted as follows. On the removal Victor L. Berger as a member of the National Committee: Yes, 295; no. 454; lost by 59 votes. On compelling the Social Democratic Party of Wis consin to accept a charter and comply with same requirements as other states: Yes, 303; no, 561; lost by 258. The vote of Queens County and Local Schenectady were received after the time for filing votes had expired, and rere therefore not counted. Their ote was as follows: Queens County First resolution, ves. 37; no. 19; sec resolutio, yes 41, no 17, Scher first resolution, yes 3, no 11; esolution, yes 2, no 12.

Several locals have not yet sent in August. All those that have not are

requested to do so immediately.

Orders have been received for the series of Rerr leadlets from the following locals so far: Kings County, Watertown, Kingston, Patch burn and Jamestown. Plenty more are on hand at the state headquarters and

very local should order at once.

Mother Jones will go to Troy in th near future to speak for the striking

(Continued on page 4.)

THOMPSON REPLIES.

illow me to explain to you the matter o Sept. 2.

The state organization of Minnesota, act by the National Constitution, Art. XII Sec. 4, and in entire consistence with the ome to Minnesota and assist them in their organization work. You say that when to keen my "fingers out of organizatio

of Minnesota engages me to take part in the organization affairs in that state, is trying to make the idea of state auton appear ridiculous if you assume that be-cause I happen to be a member and official the organization work in any other state. vents the Pennsylvania comrades, for example, from engaging Comrade Sparge to You may so interpret it in New York you wish, and we will not interfere. But to see through your effort to discredit th

Neither can I see any reason for you tirely the point in my protest. You as spices of the S. I. P., against the will an mand of the Minnesota state organizatio pervision. Such an assumption is ridie acted at every step in exact accord with believe that you are so stupld as not to se this difference.

Upon one matter, however, you are probably misinformed. I took no official part

of their attention. Bu when you say that "it has bungled the matter as complete it could, and has done all that was po to put itself in the wrong," I can frain from pointing out to you that the er than ten to one think differ Cenosha, Sept. 16.

National Committeeman John M.
Vork of Ohio will speak in Freier The Worker any more popular with them. In closing, I will say that I know too Gemeinde Hall, Marker and in Peterson's Hall Sept. 15. He well the holley of The Worker to expect will also speak at Monument Square that this letter will ever see the light. I have discovered that you seem to have a special knife out for me and that you sets upon every occasion to use it. Why this is so I cannot imagine. I certainly have pever done you comrades in New York any injury, nor even attempted to interf with your affairs. You were very feroci other hand, it is worthy, your efforts to dis not allow your criticisms to swerve m from my course or policy, whatever you efforts may be. And sometime, I hope, w shall understand each other better.

CARL D. THOMPSON. Miliraukee, Sept. 8.

[Note.—Carl Thompson's disavowal of official participation in the affair will hardly stand comparison with his letter to C. W. Dowing, dated July 12, and now printed and sent out by the State Con Hs.-Fd.]

here is my belief, which The Worker has pumped into me all the time: I shall oppose may condidate for member-ship in the Socialist Party who halfs my state, city, village, as other office to which, fit was elected as appained by any other than the Socialist Party. The reason for this is not in other on agenting for a po-shilling of Social or corruption. If it am aroung is hadding this position,

.O. FRINSTEIN.

THE DES MOINES AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor of The Worker:-After arefully considering the proposed amend to oppose Nos. 2 and 4. Both provide for he election of the National Executive Comnembership, which is good enough, and m ffered make possible the election of th officers enumerated above by a minority vote of the memberahip, then the demo-cratic character which Comrada Work claims for the amendments vanishes. The amendments provide that those receiving the "highest vote" (not a majority vote) designed elected. This makes no and every member of the Executive Com mittee by a minority vote.

country is entitled to nominate one candi inte for the first and seven candidates for length the bellot will be and how small :

If we are going to have democracy in the election of party officials, let us start by majority. The amendments ought to b lefeated, as they are little better than the

No. 5 of the proposed amendments, which provides that amendments to the national constitution made by a national con "shall be submitted scriation to a dup vote of the party membership," should also be defeated. The referendum is always optional with the membership and an optional referendum is all that is needed to endum is not only expensive, but it is ab surd to take a national referendum unless tional referendum provides not only for de sprend enough to warrant a referendum is not taken, and the expense and delay is saved. The optional referendum is just as emocratic and less expensive than the unpulsory referendum, and the of the suggested amendments should also

September 11.

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10 we have given contributions of August Bebel, Morris Hillquit, Edward Bernstein, Edouard Vaillant, and Enrico Ferri to the adouard variant, and Enrico Ferri to the symposium in "La, Vie Socialiste" on Patriotism and Internationalism. This week we present the article contributed by Gustave Hervé of France, whose advocacy of the extreme anti-militarist position gave rise to the whole discussion. We shall afterward give translations or summaries of at least two or three of the other arti-

The symposium is introduced by the quo tation of the following passage from the "Communist Manifesto", written in 1847 by Karl Mara and Fredrich Engels:

by Kari Mara and Fredrich Engels:

We are reproached with desting to abolish countries and nutionality. The workingmen have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not. Since the proletariat must first of all acquire political supremacy, must rise to be the leading class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is, so far, treef in a continuous the nation of the word.

To each contributor are addressed these to each contributor are addressed these

which, it is explained, are in tended only to serve as a general indica-tion of the purpose of the inquiry, not to confine the contributors to categorical an-

"I. What do you think of this thesis and how do you interpret it? Can parriation and internationalism be reconciled?

"2. What practical attitude, what form of propagaida, does internationalism Impose upon Socialists in view of militarism and colonialism, their causes and their economic reactions?

"3. What role have Socialists to play in international relations—protective tariffs, labor legislation, etc.?

"4. What is the duty of Socialists in case of war?"

Herve's Opinions. I shall reply only to the first and

fourth points.

Can patriotism and internationalism

Yes, almost as well as water and fire.
What is patriotism?

What is patriotism?
The love of one's native village? Not at all. Let our native village become to-morrow German or Russian or Chinese, we should none the less have a sort of filial regard for the spot where we were born and nurtured.

Is it the love of a form of govern-

nt? In that case we cannot under in all political parties.

Is it the attachment to certain manners, to a certain spirits to a certain national character? But in each country the manners and spirit differ be-tween different regions, between city and country, between class and class; ects the French and the German peasants resemble each other more than the bourgeols and the peas ants of the same country.

were shut off from each other by diffiwere shut off from each other by diffi-culties of communication, there were actually national temperaments, even provincial temperaments; in proportion as facilities for intercourse between peoples develop, the differences be-tween their national characters are effaced; art, literature, and especially science lose their national character-

What is commonly understood by

patriotism is clear enough.

In reality, patriotism is the sentiment of affection and of preference which attaches us to the country where we have chanced to be born, whatever that country may be, whatever the defects whatever the defects whatever the profile of the country may be the country when the country we have the country when the countr ever its defects, whatever its politica and of people united by choice or by compulsion—oftener by compulsion— under the same laws, under the same administration, and subjected to the same patriotic education and the same

This feeling of affection and prefer-This receipt of another to the control and prece-ence, which is not at all natural or innate, is developed and maintained in each country by the ruling class, which more or less vaguely feels that without this patriotism the antagonism of classes would become apparent to the eyes of all. Patriotism, in fact, has the effect,

in each country, of obscuring the class struggle, the exploitation of man by man, to the advantage of the rulers; in each country the rich and the poor are united against the people of other

International Socialism, on the conclass against class, without regard to differences of race or of lan-guage upon frontiers traced by his-

This insoluble contradiction, this ir This insolution contranction, this irreducible opposition, Socialists ought to bring into relief if they would cause the sentiment of the class struggle and of the international solidarity of labor to penetrate deeply into the minds of the masses.

-Whenever to be a patriot means to love the actual country, to love it to the point of being ready to kill men for it if it is attacked, it is necessary that we Socialists proclaim ourselves anti-patriots, in order to show clearly that we are the enemies of all existing countries, that we do not consider them as mothers but as cruel stepmothers, to whom we owe nothing but

If such are the sentiments professed by anti-patriotic Socialists, the answer your fourth question—The duty of scinlists in case of war—cannot be

tions, a class-conscious Socialist ought not to give a drop of his blood nor a square inch of his skin for the defense of his country as it is. If a declaration of war, by whomsoever made, puts our lives in danger, we must risk it, not to defend the existing country, but to try to effect the social revol

But, it is objected, the most advance intries would then successively fall fer the domination of the most re-

actionary governments. And what have the proletarians to lose by that? One country is about as good as another for them. The develent of the capitalist system tends ywhere to create similar condis of life for the proletariat, not only from the economic but also from the political point of view; it is at

In our issues of July 29, Aug. 5, 12, and elementary political liberties—mamely, 9 we have given contributions of August almost complete liberty of the press and almost complete liberty of trade union organization. Even in Russia

Even if—to take an impossible case -a large slice of Germany were an-nexed to Russia or a large slice of France to Germany, it would not do any great harm to the proletarians of the annexed territory; they would lose nothing from the economic point of view nor from the moral point of view, for it is impossible for any European conquering power to-day to wrest from the annexed populations their language, their morality, their special character, if such actually exists; they would lose nothing but a triffing politi-cal superiority. And this loss would be compensated by the wiping out of a frontier and by the facility given to the annexed population, if they are actually more advanced than that of the conquering country, to aid the lat-ter in ridding itself of the outgrown political forms of a monarchic past.

But the hypothesis of the annexa-tion of more advanced countries by more backward ones is a fanciful one, and no such event is to be feared. The annexation of a part of France by Germany, for instance, would be

likely to result only if there were no Socialists except in France, if the Ger-man Socialists were not Socialists. It might be apprehended only if the Socialists of France alone responded to tion; but we will not do our German comrades the injustice to believe that gent communes which would come int existence in all the industrial centers of France as soon as a Franco-German war was declared.

The declaration of war, then, if the party adopted the policy which I advocate, would be the signal for the social revolution, not only on one sid of the frontier but on both sides at the

Yes, but the propagands in favor of this policy, possible in France, where there is the greatest liberty of the press, would be prevented in Germany

by the government and the police. Well, the German Social Democ has shown, between 1878 and 1890 during the twelve years that Bismarch and William applied the Exception Laws against it, that no government has the power to stop the propagands of the Socialist Party. What the iron hand of Bismarck could not stifle when the Social Democracy was yet in its in-fancy, would William II be able to silence it now that the German section of the International has doubled and tripled the number of its adherents?

And if a horde of Hottentots or Kaffirs or Mongols were to throw themselves upon these countries, as the Huns formerly did, devastating and massacreing all, proletarians and bourgeois together, would you not de

If a situation so improbable should arise, the insurrectional commune which we would have established the day the bourgeoisie put arms in our hands would receive the "barbarians" with rife and cannon; in such a case, moreover, it would not be a question of defending the country, but of de-

fending our own skins.

Insurrection and social revolution frease of war would be a very good thing, it will be said, but it is impract

ticable.

If the social revolution is impracti cable, it can never be more so than a the moment when the governments forces are occupied against the similar forces of a neighboring country in in ternational war. To say that one doe especially propitious moment is to say with his tongue, but that at heart he is merely a peaceable reformist, dis approving all illegal and violent, meth ds, even the collective.

Then you recognize no difference be

None whatever; for in practise it is impossible to know which of two gov ernments, precipitating their peoples into war, is the real aggressor. So it has been, for example, in the Franco German, the Anglo-Boer, and the Russo-Japanese wars. Controlling great part of the press and the tele graphs, the governments and the rul ing classes can always, if they wish give the impression that they have been attacked, that the aggression is on the other side. To say that we should defend the country in case to is attacked is to use a meaningless phrase; it is to say that we should and no one can say who is the actua

But, it is urged, finally, the Brussel Congress of 1891 and the Zurich Congress of 1893 have rejected you

congress can undo; especially after an interval of fourteen years, when the situation is no longer the same.

None of the objections which ar our idea of insurrection in case of war ms to us to be well founded.

seems to us to be well founded.

At bottom, the opposition which our proposition has met among certain Socialists, especially among the "general staff" of parliamentary Socialists—the only ones, or nearly the only ones, whom "La Vie Socialiste" has seen fit to interview—proceeds, not from the anti-socialist or anarchistic character of an expectation but from character of our conception, but from two causes which no one likes to avow publicly or even to himself.

publicly or even to himself.

The first is the fact that many Socialists, especially the older ones, have been poisoned to the marrow with the patriotic religion which they were taught at school, which has permeated their very nerves by reason of the military pageants which they have daily witnessed; and when an appeal is made to their spirit of free thought and critical judgment they have not and cuitical judgment they have not been able completely to rid themselves of this patriotic prejudice and mysti-cism, of which the younger and less

PEN-AIR MEETINGS ... DON'T FORGET! YOU HAVE AN ENGAGEMENT!

Comrades and Sympathizers of the Socialist Movement in New York City and the Vicinity:-Den't forget the plants for the benefit of The Worker and the "Velkszeltung", at Sulzer's Westchester Park, Sunday afternoon and evening, Sept. 17.

Tickets in advance (at this effice and all party headquarters) 10 cents; at the gate, 15 cents.

The Socialist press must depend on the rank and file of Socialists for financial support. Do your share.

FOR GROWN UP CHILDREN.

Away out in the far West, dear chil-ren, some wise and learned men have

dug up the remains of a giant hog that

once inhabited this land many thou-sands of years ago, long before the country was civilized and enjoying the

blessings and comforts that we have

By putting the bones together, they

have discovered that he was seven feet high and twelve feet long, with great sharp tusks and all covered over with

long horrid bristles. He lived in a part

this country of course, but all that you

have seen are small and harmless com-

hogs that you have not seen, but which other wise men have discovered

organs are in excellent shape.

These swine are known to Socialist

Latin name of "porcus capitalisticus"

stand when you grow older.

udents of natural history by the

They are of various sizes and they

are all carnivorous. Many of the small-er species live almost altogether on the

flesh of little children. They drive or

entice their prey into their dens and styes, which they call factories, and

sweatshops and cotton mills, and de-

your them there at their leisure. And

uriously enough many people consid

er them most respectable animals and

not devour children the country would

it is, but they only believe it because

the nogs themselves told them so. Now and their some good people get up and say that hope should not be allowed to devour the children below at cottains age, but nobody listens to them, least of all the hogs.

This species of hog, however, is the

arent of another variety of hog, mailer in number but far larger in

size, larger and more terrible even

"porcus trusticus" or the trust hog

the most of them have their lairs in a

he is found in other countries as well, and finally threatens to overrun the whole world.

This hog will eat little children also

when there is nothing else to be had but his chief food is the little hogs from which he is descended and he

zais them so rapidly that it is quite likely that in a few years he will have them all eaten up. The little hogs don't like him and squeal vigorously

when they see him coming, the squeal ing never sayes them. They don't know

that they are really his parents, but

then you know hogs are generally very ignorant and stupid by nature. And the people whose children the

little hogs eat, don't like the hig trust hog either. Some of them used to think he would surely die of over eating, but

that is a mistake. He grows bigger and his appetite increases every day. He

s going to stay on earth until all the

and goes on devouring them. The ren-

wise hogs of his own kind who make

But the little hogs are fast becoming

extinct thru being devoured by the trust hogs, and when they are alto-

little hogs are eaten the big hogs will commence to devour each other and when they have done that they will

suffer severely from over eating and the people they live on will suffer from hunger, because the big hogs own all

the things in the country on which the

And then the people will have to kill

spoke of know that he is their meat and they are preparing the people to convert him into savory pork and ham because he is fat and in good condition

for the butcher. Then the whole pe

will be devoured no more when the last of the hogs is dead. And then

it of the big or little sort that I have

And thousands of years from now people will be tailing their children of the terrible child devouring hogs that used to inhabit the United States, just

as they are now telling of the big fossil hog that lived in the "Bad Lands"

thousands of years ago,
And now, dear children, we take a little walk and study the

too the country will be really prospe ous even if there are no more hogs

little hogs are esten up at least,

cease to be prosperous. Is very curious belief; to hold?

the hogs themselves told then

supply them with children from yes

But there are many other species of

he fived there.

contaminated minds have succeeded NATURAL HISTORY

The second is an electoral reason. In all countries Socialism has become more and more an electoral, reformist, anti-revolutionary party; instead of considering the ballot as a means of they regard it as the one and only method of reaching the Socialist of der. Consequently, everything is sub-ordinated to the electoral conquest of surv to please the radicals and nor socialist democrats, who are good patriots. Hence an internationalism which is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring is developed among parliamentary general staff of party, in Germany as well as in

If the Socialist Party is, first and foremost, an electoral reform party, sacrificing the future and the ideal to petty electoral advantages, let it say so; then let it avow itself patriotic; and if necessary let it disavow even

But if the party is to remain a revonot let slip the only occasion which it has to realize Socialism as soon as and by a "coup de force", least in all the industrial centers of Europe, and it will openly prepare to respond to the next declaration of war with the Social Revolution.

CARNEGIE'S LIBRARIES.

here's a seent on the books of dead men's

And a splatter of blood over all; There's a rough, ragged hole in each leaf you turn. Like the wound from a rifleman's ball.

There's the last gasp of men shot down at

and the shame— You picture it, any who can.

There's a picture of Homestead—will we How those brave, ragged men were defenselessly slain--slaughtered like beasts, like poor Were

hunted beasts, By Carnegie's will and for Carnegie's Will we ever forget bow the mothers and

wives
In their rags and their woe knelt down
in the dust,
And clasped their dear dead then, just as
they fell.
Ity rifieman's ball or the bayonet's

Will we ever forget how the press of the

Made light of the slaughter by saying: Were foreign-born men who, in impudence

For the right to be living and earning

Will we ever forget how, in sweatshop and

By Carnegie's will and for Carnegie's How the skeleton babes, at the milkless

Give their poor little lives to his greed? How the girls on the street and mothers in rags

Are reflecting his "generous" deed? And this is his gift, all shining with blood. The gift that he proffers with arrogs.

hand; This is his penance for murder and lust; This is his jest to the slaves of the land

But the books are not dumb, they have

Have built him his temple of glory.

How the walls are of bones cemented with

And wet with the dropping of tears;
Of hearts that have broken for wrongs unwritten These hundr

For these wrongs to our comrades we'll never forget. Nor this master of bread with his cun-ning and greed. And the gift that he proffers—we spurn it

gift that ac l ecora him; hold it in keeping with his class and his deed. _Alice T, Sorenson.

THE PRODERT TIGER

A Prudent Tiger having observed a Pro-saion hearing the Remains of a Sainted cession nearing the accommunicated the Brahmia to the Tomb, communicated the Intelligence to his Wife, who said: "My dear, we are almost out of Meat, and though the Deceased, from the Austrilie mit the Deceased to be canonized, Pilgrim-ages will be instituted to his Tomb, and the Producer and Consumer will be brought together in accordance with the True Prin-ciples of Political Economy? Rather let us, then, offer a Chromó for each new Pil-grim." This prudent Advice being followed, the Tiger enjoyed a Free Breakfast Table to the End of his Days. Moral.—Beware of Breaking the Egg that Hatches the Golden Goose.—Bret Harte.

heaven that makes nations Christian, or is it rather the practise of doing unto others as they would be done by, not to speak of the practise of turning the other cheek? If Christian nations were to take their Christianity seriously, what would be the effect on their dominance? And would the title of small heathen nations to their

THE PRIDE OF LONG DESCENT.

"Oh, yes," she said, proudly, "we can trace our ancestry back to—to—well, I don't know who, but we've been descend-ing for centuries.—fan Francisco Town Talla. and kill so

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged to be beld at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly district granisations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that suf-scient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

4th A. D.-N. E. corner of Jefferson St. ad R. Brondway. Mother Jones, S. Edel-9th A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Courtenay Lemon, John

econd Av. Sol. Fieldman.

28th A. D.-S. W. corner of Seventy fourth St. and First Av. Edw. J. Lewis.

St. and Third Av. Fred. Paulitsch. Dan 80th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-fifth St. and First Av. Alb. Abrahams, Jos.

32d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. I. Phillips Bt. and Tenth Av. J. C. Frost, L. D

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

of the country called the "Bad Lands", which perhaps were called so because 11th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-sixth he fived there.
You would not like to meet this terrible beast when out walking, wouldyou? How thankful you should be,
dear children, that this huge animal is
St. and Irving Pl. Jacob Pankin, John Col
Nas. St. and Eighth Av. Algernon Lee, J. C.

extinct, and that nothing more remains of him than a few fossil bones which cannot harm people. 19th A. D.—N. E. corner of Sixty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. 1. Phillips, Dan A. White. We have still a great many hogs in

22d A. D. N. E. corner of Fifty-seco St. and Third Av. Edw. J. Lewis, Sackin, 28th A. D. N. F. corner of Eightleth St.

31st A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred in this country, and they are not in a and Twenty ofth St. and Seventh Av. Courtenay Lemon, Jos. Wanhops, " Bith A D (Bronst-N P corner of One

fossil state either, that is, there is nothing fossil about them except their hearts. Their stomachs and digestive Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willi Ar. Sol. Fieldman.

35th A. D.—N. E. corner of Bathgate and Wendover Avs. Edw. F. Cassidy, John

> Annex A. D. (Van Nest-N. E. corner of Union Port Read and Morris Park Av. Thomas J. Lewis, George Finger.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. 5th A. D. S, W. corner Abington Sq and Eighth At. Jos. Wachepe.

9th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-seventh St. and Eighth Av. L.T. Beitt Gent

lety, Dan A. White, ... Forty-third St. and Eighth Av. - Sol. Fieldman 15th A. D. N. E. corner of Eiftieth St.

16th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fourth St 18th A. D .- S. E. corner of Sixteenth St. ind Avenue-A. Mather Jones John Coille and Thirty-second, Strand, Ameterdam, Av. Alla Abrahama, Chas. Frans.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 4th A. D. S. W. corner of Jackson and Cherry Sts. J. C. Frost, John Collins. 6th A. D. S. W. corner of Seventh St. and Second Av., Sol Fieldman., and Second Av., Sol Fieldman, 1997.

7th A. D. S. E. corner of Nineteenth St. and Eighth Av. Geo. A. Klepe, Edw. P.

Tith A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-eighth St. and Eighth Av., Alex. Rosen, Dan A. White. 24th A. D. S. W. corner of Sixty-first St.

place called New Jersey. The fossil hog of thousands of years ago kept to the "Bad Lands", but tals species roams all over the lands whether they and Second Av. William Karlin, J. T. Britt Gearlety.

30th A. P.—S. W. corner of Eighty-fourth

St. and East End Av. Peter E. Burrowes, Algernon Lee. 31st A. D.—S. F. corner of One Hundred

34th A. D. (Breinx) S. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth St. and St. Ann's

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. Sth A. D. S. E. corner of Eldridge and

10th A. D. S. E. corner of Sixth St. and econd Av. Alb. Abrahidms, Shmuel Edel

11th A. D. N. E. corner of Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Peter E. Burrowes,

Geo. A. Riepe.

12th A. D.—S. E. corner of Attorney and 14th A. D. N. E. corner of Ninth and Avenue B. Chas. Franz. f. Phillips. The little hogs have made many at-tempts to kill him, but he only laughs 20th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-first

owns two styes in a place called Wash-ington and these styes are filled with John Collins.

25th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-sev enth St. and Brondway. Peter E. Bur

people whom an the nogs live upon.

The little hogs have made many attempts to rout the big hogs out of those two styes in Washington, but the they have had a great many of the of Union St. and Ogden Av. J. C. Frost

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. 3rd A. D.—S. W. corner of Bleecker and Carmine Sts. Fred Paulitsch, J. T. Britt

Gearlety,

7th A. D.—N. E. corner of Sixteenth St. and Eighth Av. Sol Fieldman.

9th A. D.—S. W. corner of Tweety-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Alex. Rosen, Chas. 17th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fifty-secon

St. and Tenth Av. I. Phillips, John Co. 21st A D -N E corner of One Hunder and Sixth St., and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Frost, Edw. F. Cassidy.

22nd A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-fifth St. and Second Av. J. C. Lipes, Dan A. Blat A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hun dred and Piffeenth St. and Pitth Av. Wes

28rd A D.-R. E corner of One Har

dred and Fifteenth St. and T. Ham Kartin, Alb. Abrahams. Ratification meeting of the Tenth A. D.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. 4th A. D .-- N. E. corner of Clinton and East Broadway, Alex Rosen, Sam, Edel

Second Av. John Spargo, Jos Wanhope. 19th A. D.—N. B. corner of Eighty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. J. T. Britt Gear-Stat A. Bowd. R. corner of One Ho

and Third St. and Columbus Av. J. C. Frost, Geo. A. Kiepe. 26th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy sixth

and First Av. Fred Paulitsch, Edw F. Cassidy.

28th A. D .- S. W. corner of Eighty-sec ond St. and First Av. Courtenay Len John C. Chase. 80th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-sev

George Finger.

82nd A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred

ind Sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. Day 84th A. D. (Manhattan)-One Hundre

and Twenty fifth St. between Lexington and Third Ava. Sol Fieldman. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

15th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-eights. St. and Eighth Av. 1. Phillips, Chas

18th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fourteentl St. and Irving Pl. Jos. Wanhope. 23rd A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hun dred and Thirty-afth St. and Seventh Av Jacob Panken, J. T. Britt Gearlety.

31st A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hui dred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av

Hundred and Forty-righth St. and William Av. Courtenay Lemon and Dan A. White 35th A. I. .- S. E. corner of One Hun fred and Sixty-first St. and Caldwell Av Alb. Abrahams, J. C. Frost.
Annex A. D. (Westchester)—Two Hun

dred and Twenty-sixth St. and White Plains Av. John Spargo, John Collins.

SATURDAY, SEIT. 16.

1st. 2d. 10th A. D.-Washington, and Johnson St. Geo. M. Marr. M. Pelser. 21st A. D .- Watkins and Pitkins Av. J r. Hill, W. Mackengle. 16th A. D.-Broadway and Lafayette Av

C. L. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. Fras 20th A. D .- Linden St. and Central Av J. C. Lipes, J. A. Well. 12th A. D.—Fifth Av. and Nineteenth S. J. A. Behringer, W. W. Passage. 15th A. D .- Broadway and Manhatta

Geo. L. Glefer, J. H. Ward. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

12th A. D.-Seventh Av. and Elevent 15th A. D .- Manhattan Av. and Stagg S J. C. Lipes, Jos. A. Weil.

13th and 14th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and

India St. Mark Pelser, Geo. L. Giefer, Sth A. D.—Court and Warren Sts. Ed ward Dawson, F. L. Lachemacher. 17th A. D.-Tompkins and Lafavette Av-C. Vanderporten, J. T. Hill. 6th A. D.—Bedford Av. and Myrtle Av. J. A. Behringer, W. W. Passage.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19. 19th A. D .- Flushing Av. and Beaver Ft. Jos. A. Well, Alexander Trope.
9th A. D.—Third and Hoyt Sts. Wil liam Koenig, J. H. Ward.

1st, 2nd and 10th A. D.--Willoughby and Pearl Sts. B. Wolf, Dr. C. L. Furman, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20. 20th A. D. Greene and Knickerbocke

12th A. D.-Fifth Av. and 12th St. J. C. Lipes, Edward Dawson.
15th A. D.—Montrose Av. and Humb St. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, J. T. Hill. Sixth Avs. Algernou Lee, Alexander

THURSDAY, SEPT 2L 3rd A. D.-Hicks and Harrison Sts. J. H. Ward, Geo M. Marr. 8th A. D.—Smith and Douglas Sts. Mr

and Mrs. Fraser, F. L. Lachemacher. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. 15th A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Boerun St. Joseph A. Well, C. Gagenhelm

SATURDAY, SETTEMBER 21. 7th A. D.-New Utrecht Av. and Fifty eighth St. J. H. Ward, J. A. Behringer. 21st, Branch H.-Watkins and Pitkins Avs. H. Selden, B. Wolf, J. T. Hill

12th A. D.-Fifth and Prospect Avs. Geo 1st, 2nd and 10th A. D. - Washington and ohnson Sts. Algernon Lee, W. W. Pass

16th A. D.-Broadway and Greene Av 9th A. D. -Fourth Place and Court St. William Mackenzie, J. C. Lipes.

20th A. D.-Ralph St. and Central Av. H. R. Kearus, Joseph A. Well. 21st, Branch I-Pennsylvania and Atlan

tle Avs. Mark Peiser, F. L. Lachen KINGS COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The conventions of the Social Democratic Seventh Municipal District Courts will be

District Court will be held on Monday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., at 355 Prospect avenue. The Sixth District embraces the Ninth and the Twenty second Ward north of the cen-ter line of Prospect avenue, also that porines of Bridge and Fulton streets, thene line of Flatbush avenue to Atlantic ave nue, thence along the center line of Atlantic avenue to Washington avenue, thenc long the center line of Washington avenue to Park avenue, thence along the center line of Park avenue to Waverly avenue, thence along the center line of Waverly aveue to Myrtle avenue, thence along the cen ter line of Myrtle avenue to Hudson avenue thence along the center line of Hudson evenue to Johnson street, thence along the enter line of Johnson street to Bridge

The convention for the Seventh Municipal District Court will be held at Wohlrab's Hall, 675 Glenmore avenue, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 8 p. m. The Seventh Court of the Court enth District embraces the Twenty-sixth Iwenty-eighth and Thirty-second Wards. FRED SCHAFFER

ecretary (Kings County Committee, Society CONVENTIONS IN RICHMOND.

The county convention of the So

The county convention of the social Democratic Party to nominate candidates for office to be voted upon at the ensuing election will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m. sharp in the library of the Labor Lyceum, 22 Roff street, Stapleton, S. I. The convention to nominate candidates on the Richmond borough ticket of the city of New York will be held the same evening at the same place. The delegates to these conventions will kindly take note of this and be on hand promptly.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

"N. Y. Volkszeitung,"

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, AT SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK

DANCE MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB.

The Workingmen's Singing Societies and Athletic Associations

Tickets bought in advance, 10 cents. Admission at the gate, 15 cents. Tickets may be bought at the office of The Worker, 184 William St.: New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th St.; West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. 42d St.; W. E. A. Clubhouses, 206 E. 86th St. and 3309 3d Av.; Schmidt's Clder Stube, 306 E. 6th St.; Emrich's Hall, 214 E. 42d St.; Schubert's, 869 2d Av.; Tiedt's, 975 1st Av.; Kineger's, 1432 2d Av.; Piötz', 240 E. 80th St.; Faulbaber's, 1551 2d Av.; Von den Heyden's, 1591

rich's book store, 82 Av. A.; Broune's restaurant, 26 E. 4th St.

GRAND FALL FESTIVAL

Aided by the organizations having their headquarters at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

At Pelletier's Ridgewood Park (Form. Deckelmann's)

Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood, L. I.

Amusements of all kinds. New and Novel attractions

LOCAL NEW YORK

Contributions for the Social Democratic ampaign of Local New York (Manhattan

Romm, List No. 85, \$5; L. D. Mayes, List

List No. 2860, \$1.70; A. H. C., per M. Op

2867, \$2; H. G. L., 50c.; Mrs. K. L. Meser-

ole, \$2: F. Goechier, 21c.; Dr. Julius Hal pern, \$10: Thomas McGee, \$1: Annexed A

D. Br. 1, \$10; total, \$108.11; previously ac-

knewledged, \$603.95; total to date, \$712.06.

Contributions to the Social Democratic

kronstrny should be sent to Fred Schnefer,

Organizer, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949

Carpenters and Joiners. No. 32, \$10;

trookien Federation of Labor, \$10; Rakers

ero W S A D B. F., Br. 13, List, 23, \$3;

We of the so-called "educated" classe

who take it upon us to be the better ar

upper part of the world, cannot possibly understand our relations to the rest better

than we may where actual life may be see

to rest myself, and look round the house

without renewal of wonder how the crowd in the pit, the shilling gallery, allow us of

the boxes and stalls to keep our places

Think of it! those fellows behind ther

have housed us and fed us; their wive

have washed our clothes, and kept us tidy

they have bought us the best places, brought us through the cold to them; and there they sit behind us, patiently, seeing

and hearing what they may. There the

pack themselves, squeezed and distant, be-hind our chairs; we, their elect toys and

pet puppers, olled and varnished and in-censed, lounge in front, placidly, or, for the greater part, wearily and sickly contempla-

TIME FOR CHANGE.

On all hands of us there is the announ-

has long been, is no reason for its continu

the stalls of a theater.

in front of its Shaksperian image, from

CAMPAIGN FUND.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY

have so far been received:

7. 2.11

and the Bronx) should be sent to U. Selo-mon, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street, full ticket for the municipal election New York. All receipts will be acknowl edged in The Worker. The following con tributions have been received since last re-Dr. M. Romm, List No. 81, \$5; Mrs. 1.

No. 761, \$1.50; Chas. Gross, List No. 850. John C. Chase will speak at the Har-50c.; George Brown, List No. 221, \$5.50; S. Rather, List No. 334, \$1.15; M. M. Barlem Socialist Club, 250 West One Huntholomew, on account, List No. 437, \$7; A. Haeckert, List No. 496, \$5,25; J. Wulf, Manchesfer, N. H., List No. 530, 50c.; day evening, Sept. 17. David Michalowski, List No. 794, 50c.: Jos. Krebs, List No. 925, \$2.70; Wm. Plenge, List No. 1081, \$1; Emil Neppel, List No. 1032, \$3.50; Morris Brown, List No. 1314, venings. The next meeting will take \$2.75; Morris Brown, List No. 1490 & 91, place on Sunday, Sept. 17, 8 p. m., at the club rooms, 255 E. Fourth street. \$5.05, Carpenters' Union No. 497, per Blankenheim, List No. 1523, \$9; David Baumert, List No. 1660, \$6; Joseph F. Loughery, List No. 1735, \$3.50; Ralph Becker, List No. 1895, \$2: Domenico De Martino, List No. 2012, \$3.35; Christ Gross. List No. 2142, \$1; Samuel Leavin, List No. 2350, 60c.; E. F. Schumacker, List No. 2050, 50c.; F. Zawasky, List No. 2656, \$4.85; Frank Solares, List No. 2853, \$1; L. Spisa,

meetings until election

BROOKLYN Committees from the Sixteenth Assembly District and the Young People's Social Democratic Club are con-ferring with a view to having lectures during the coming season under the joint management of these organiza-tions. An effort is being made to ob-

tain a location close to Gates avenue and Broadway. Br. 155 of the W. S. & D. B. F. has donated \$5 to the Sixteenth Assembly District compaign fund, and F. A. Hadler has donated \$2. Any other

and Confectioners, No. 3, List 45, \$3.85; Young People's Social Democratic Club, J. Flanagan, at 36 Somers street. Coopers' Union No. 2, List 33, \$1.65; In-ternational Männerchor, List 97, \$1); List of members in arrears would be re-duced to a great extent. The next duced to a great extent. meeting will take place Friday.

> At the regular meeting of Local Queens on Sept. 8 Edward Prouse oc-OBSTACLES OUR AUSTRIAN

is composed of 85 representatives elected by the big landlords, 21 elected by the 'Chambers of Commerce, 118 elected by the towns, 129 by the communes, and 72 by universal suffrage. That is called a representative body. To be entitled to vote under the first four classes a man must pay at least eight crowns (\$1.65) yearly in taxes, and be twenty-four years of age, as well as six months' residence. is in most cases open, so that there is room for corruption and intimidation

THE WORKER

Amusements for Young and Old

of New York Will Assist

Dannecher's, 2d Av. bet. 53d and 54th St.; Gribber's Jewelry shop, 1631 2d Av.; Hein

DIRECTIONS: Take Subway to 177th St. station; or Second or Third v. Elevated, transferring at 149th St. to West Farms Subway.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASS'N

On Sunday, September 17, 1905

PROCEEDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM TICKETS, Admit one, TEN CENTS

PARTY NEWS. CAMPAIGN FUND (Continued from page 3.)

Corning Sept. 23 to speak at a picnic of the Socialist local there.

Local Johnstown has nominated a

Local Buffalo has nominated a full city and county ticket and expects to make a lively campaign. New York Cit.y

dred and Twenty-fifth street, on Sun-The 16th A. D. at its last meeting has decided to meet every second Sunday, instead of Friday, so as not to interfere with the Jewish open-air

The joint meeting of the 26th A. D., held Sept. 7, was well attended. Literature Agent reports that several thouand pieces of literature have been distributed. The latter part of October the district will issue a special leaffet in the English, German and Bohem'an languages. Comrade Oppenheimer and his sister were selected to compose same and report at the next meeting, which penbelmer, List No. 2867, \$3; Working-woman, per M. Oppenheimer, List No. 2867, \$1; Vulcan, per M. Oppenheimer, List No.

will be held on the first Thursday in October. Three Bohemian comrades have promised to speak at open-air

comrades who desire to contribute may, send to or notify the secretary. Peter

The last meeting of the 21st A. D., Br. 2, formerly the Wm. Morris Eduentional Society, was well attended. ing comrades as large as possible. If all districts would follow suit the list

cupied the chair. Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Jamaica, Woodhaven, Evergreen and L. I. City were represented in the meeting, and all sent three delegates to the Queens County Campaign Committee, excepting L. I. City, which sent one. The picule committee reported a total income of \$460.50; exwas decided to pay the complete bill of the Comrade Pub. Co. It was deof the Comrade Pub. Co. It was de-cided that Local Queens participate in the arrangement of campaign by our, candidate for Mayor, as suggested by, Local New York, but that dates and Queens County Campaign Committee.

The Austrian Chamber of Deputics

-Yes, you can use postage-stamps to, pay your subscription for The Worker, though a money-order is better.

287. A. Thorsen, \$5: German Federation of Women, \$3: Wm. Merz, List 559, \$3.15: Ed. Martin, Excelsior Brewery, List 494, \$5: 10c.: I. A. of M., Bushwick Lodge, \$2; The convention for the Sixth Manicipa H. Eichman, List, 342, \$3.10; W. S. & D. R. F., Br. 80, donation, \$10; do., List 90, ewers' Union No. 69, \$25; total to Sept. 12, \$113,25. QUEENS 'ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE."

ment, audible enough, that the old empire of routine has ended; that to say a thing ing to be. The things which have been are failen into decay, are fallen into incompetence: targe masses of mankind, in every society of our Europe, are no longer capable of living at all by the things which have been. When millions of men can no

longer by their utmost exertions gain food for themselves, and "the third man for thirty-six weeks each year is short of thirdrste potatoes." the things which have been must decidedly prepare to alter themselves. —Thomas Carlyle, in "The Hero as Man of