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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

The Worker.

# HERRON BRANDS CAPITALIST LIE. EDUCATION

ported that Mrs. Herron and I tool

each other as 'companions', nearly four

years ago, and that we were not duly

such expressions as those used by the press, and by certain sordid novels were ever used. We were married

legally and even conventionally. The

only thing in which the marriage dif-fered from any marriage service, was

that the clergyman used the word 'an

asked to express some chosen senti-ment as a part of the ceremony.

reluctant consideration that I send out

falsehood and warfare to which my wife and I have been subjected, for

our names have been publicly mention

ed. I have made no reply and no de

are, or do, or teach. In the end, it is

only the lives of men or women, and the truth that is in them, that can de-

fend them; and if the truth of their

lives cannot justify them, nothing else

care for its own, then the world has

no justice to give that is worth the

were married, and the things I am

supposed to teach, have occupied a place in the public press, and hence in

the public mind, out of all proportion

to their significance. What I do, or do

very unimportant; and it is humiliating

to be forced to assume them to be im-

against injustice and misstatement. And it is only out of deference to the

cause of Socialism, to which such life

correction, in order that the Socialist

movement and its doctrines may not

be misread in the light in which I have

been presented to the people by the reports referred to. While not expect-

from the popular mind, I can at least hope that facts herein given may have

still enough fairness in the press to

allow me to set forth this much of the

truth against the volumes of unthinkable falsehood that have appeared. I

furthermore hope that this statement may be accepted as final, especially as

NOTES FROM GERMANY.

The report of the Executive of the

German Social Democratic Party to

the congress at Jena shows hmons

other things a satisfactory improve-ment in the condition of the party

press during the year. Notably the Breslau organ, which has heretofore re-quired a subsidy from the party, has this time been able to pay its own ex-

penses, having reached a circulation of 20,000.

The sentences imposed upon Social

ists for their devotion to the labor movement and defiance of arbitrary

laws and police regulations have ag

gregated this year 15,000 marks (\$3,850) in fines; sixty-five years, seven

months, and two weeks of simple im-prisonment; and two years and three months of imprisonment at hard labor.

The women comrades make a good

showing. There are 190 women agita

tors and organizers at work and about

women belong to the same organiza-tions, but in many parts of the empire this is forbidden. In many respects

the German laws, as well as the hal

very difficult to organize the women The coal strike in the Rhine districts

and the general increase of rents and

to a realization of their right place in

great educational works it has begun

to pay especial attention to question of health and bygiene, the care of chil

AN ELASTIC PHRASE.

We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean th

same thing. With some the word liberty

is labor; while with others the same wo

may mean for some men to do as the please with other men and the product other men's labor.—Abraham Lincoln.

apel. It won't hurt you, and it will do

——Capitalists make pampers and pampers make capitalists. It is a species of reciprocity in which one gets all the turkey and the other gets all the crow.—The Yan-

may mean for each man to do as

well as to the strictly economic political needs of the women of

working class.

"GEORGE D. HERRON."

ing for a moment that this statem

"Finally, it is only after painful and

and legally married. This again is qualified and malign invention.

Will the Prostituted Press Now Invent Some New Slanders?

To Avoid Injustice to Socialist Movement George D. Herron for Once Breaks His Rule of Ignoring Personal Attacks -Stories of "Crusade" Against the Family, of "Colony" at Metuchen, and the Like Categorically Denied. Ever since George D. Herron, then | dooms the peoples of all nations to sla

professor of Applied Christianity in very, misery, and hypocrisy. Grinnell College, began to raise his voice against the infamies of the capitalist system, and especially since be became active in the Socialist Party five or six years ago, the hireling capitalist press of the country has been assailing him with a succession of renomous lies, distorting his utter-ances and misrepresenting his pe onal conduct in the most shameful way. omrade Herron has heretofore treatsonal point of view he has no doubt been right in so doing, just as one does not stop for every cur that barks at him on the street. But at last, taking into consideration that the attacks are aimed at him as a Socialist and not simply as an individual, and feeling that the movement might suffer from his silence, he has for once broken his rule and issued a statement, which is complete and final.

The immediate occasion of this no The ininedate occasion of this ac-tion was a scandalous article in the Sunday "American" several weeks ago, followed by an editorial in the "Evening Journal", both of which were sent over the whole country by the whole syndicate.

Herron's statement was given simul-aneously to all the New York dailes and the Associated Press. Several pa pers in the city and elsewhere publish "Evening Journal" printed it in full Sept. 26.

statement has been held back from the Socialist press for several days, to give the dailies time to publish it first if they would. It is now printed in full, as follows:

#### Herron's Final Statement.

"So untrue and unjust are recen myself, and so terribly false their im them an explicit public denial. that I have any hope of counteracting, ly means of a brief statement, the effects of wide misstatements that have occupied pages in our daily jour-nals, and that have been read by millions of people. I can only hope that some of the serious minded may read what I herein set forth, and accept it for the truth that it is.

"I. According to these reports, Mrs Herron and myself have recently in-herited from her mother, Mrs. E. D. Rand, eleven millions of dollars, all of which sum is to be devoted to the destruction of the family and of religion Now, Mrs. Rand never had elever million dollars, nor one million dollars to bequenth to any one. Her whole estate does not amount to one-twelfth of what the press reports her to have left to her daughter. And the bulk of that twelfth does not go to Mrs. Her-ron at all, but is held by trustees to be equally divided among Mrs. Rand's six grandchildren as they respectively be-come twentyeight years of age, during which time one-half the income is to be devoted to the founding of a school Mrs. Herron and Mr. Morris Hillqui

2. It is stated that there is gathered at Elmwood Farm, our home near Metuchen, New Jersey, a colony of metucien, New Jersey, a colony or people who are putting in practise the supposed doctrines that are destruc-tive to the family and to religion. There is not, there has not been, nor has there been any intention or dream soever at the Elmwood Farmstead The place was an old neglected colonia in the first place, as a home for m and also are the only people who hav ever lived on the place aside from the superintendent and the employees. We also thought of the homestead and land as a place where we could work need of rest, and while making a piec of practically waste earth fruitful and beautiful again. The only cottages on the place are those occupied by th farmer, the mechanic and the garden-er. The persistent story of a colony at Elmwood Farm is pure invention: and neither in fact nor intention has such a colony ever existed. It is to be hoped that this statement will forever

"3. It is reported that I and my 'fol-lowers' are engaged in a crusade against marriage, and that I am writing a book, to be published in all land and in all languages, that is meant fo the destruction of the family. J am not writing, and never expect to write any such book; nor am I engaged in any crusade against the family. In the real sacredness of the real family complaints against a capitalist civiliza-tion is that it is destroying both the economic and sympathetic basis on which the family can alone be built. The only crusade upon which I have been engaged is that of the working for its emancipation from a caprotten to the Beart and brazen ja every feature. Furthermore, I never had, never sought, and would not con prayed capitalism which at present

set the matter at rest.

# AND HEALTH.

British Workingmen Discuss Important Topics.

Conference Held in Connection Trade-Union Congress at Hantey-Demands Thoro Physical and Mental Education for All the Children.

In connection with the recent Britheld at Hanley, just before the con gress, a conference on Education and National Physique, called under the auspices of the Gas Workers' Union Will Thorne, Social Democrat, presidit appears that the subject was well handled.

The resolution adopted is us follows: That this meeting of workers calls upon the government to introduce legislation to many thousands of whom attend too faint

from hunger to learn.

This was moved by Pete Curran, also a member of the Social Democratic Federation, who spoke strongly in its support. He emphasized the mational character of the problem. It thorities alone. To show the urgent used of immediate and there action he high medical authority, to the effect that it is now difficult to find among child who is not suffering from the germs of some disease brought on by itary conditions of the workers' dwell-

ings and places of employment; a really healthy child is an exception.

The resolution was seconded and warmly advocated by Lady Warwick. class by exposing the futility of mere "philanthropy" and throwing in her lot frankly and fully with the Social Democratic movement. She announced herself a "whole-hogger" on the question of free maintenance of schoo children. She warned her hearers where the children were concerned not to be too timid in their demands. If they did not work earnestly for the children, to stop their starvation, their cowardice, and apathy would deserve the reproaches of the coming genera

Enoch Edwards, a local Liberal,

moved a second resolution, which was

advice and of more attention being paid in the public schools to the physical side of education. Sir John Gorst seconded this in a strong speech. In an emphatic manner he outlined the difference in the conditions of advent man's child into the world. Infants under one year died in ten times as large a ratio as the average mortality of the country, and in some manufac turing districts more than half of the children of the workers died before they were a year old. One of the causes was the dragging back of the poor mother to work as soon as she could rise from the bed. Switzerland and some other countries had legislated on this England had not After age British girl was still shockingly age British girl was still snockingly ignorant of everything concerning the care of infants. A few municipalities were doing something in the way of supplying sterilized milk and leaflet information to mothers; but this was the merest beginning; free medical aid would present agest deal of the live. would prevent a great deal of the intesth-rate from 200 in the thousand to 80 in the thousand. In England half of the persons who die between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five are vietims of consumption arising from underfeeding from childhood on. The ice had so frightened the governmen that they dared not have an official

shock even the British public. In this respect England was behind he United states and far behind Germany. If anything was to be done to stop this enormous waste of the work-ers' lives, it must come from an ener-getic popular demand, for the govern-ment would never move otherwise.

A third resolution was moved by Mrs. Bridges-Adams, in favor of full, large part of the educational system still in the hands of the church and

Perhaps the most important speech of all, says "Justice", was the cultured incisive deliverance of John A. Hob tude for knowing the right of free en try into the republics of letters and science. They could have no effective labor movement based upon elementary education. An effective labo leader must know more than he could get in a primary school. Only one in tion, and the workers had an even les proportion. He did not like the "climbing ladders"; the ladder migh end with very narrow rungs at the top. The selective process would take certain individuals and put them thru a/class machine in order that they might become effective guardians of the vested interests of the possessing classes. That was shown by the history of the Established church in Esquand and of the Russian bursaueracy, as also by the United States, where the millionaires founded colleges in which history was taught, economics taught.

polities taught, in support of the chass who found the money to keep the col-leges going. "Safe" tutors would be set to teach "safe" subjects from

text-books; and a sociology

### RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

A Remarkable Leaflet Circulated During the Portsmouth Conference.

The Pretenses of Russian "Patriots" Exposed - War Against Japan Ended in Failuce and Disgrace for Tsarism, but the Tsar's War Against the Russian People Still Goes On -War Has Shown the Bevernment Is Not Invincible - Or to Battle for Freedom, Is Now the Word.

The following is the translation of a leaflet which was issued by the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party and circulated in vast quantities all over Russia as soon as the result of the conferences between Komura and the conferences are nativalled by soldlars.

### The Imbeche Rulers.

For twenty months our rulers have bren waging year; for twenty months Russian and Japanese blood has been shed; for twenty months they have harassed and plandered the Chingso peasants of Manchuria; for twenty months they have sucked the blood of 'our 'own' peasagits in Russia-and "For twenty months our rulers have of our own peasests in Russians all for the purpose of crushing Japan's forces, of occupying Kores, and or compelling Japan to recognize the sov-ereignty of the Tsar's despotism over the Pacific coast.

"But it has turned out just the other "But it has turned out just the other way. Instead of glorious victories, one disgraceful defeat after another has fallen upon the Russian armies and fleets. It could not be otherwise, since the Russian Torces have been commanded by 'robber-generals' who are ignorant of the art of war, who know only how to massacre their own unarmed countrysen.

#### "Patriotic" Lies Exposed.

"And now, after hundreds of thou ands of Russian soldlers have fallen sands of Russian soid ers after two under the Japanese fire, after two fleets have been sent to the bottom of the sen-now the Tear bas conclude peace with Japan, giving her not only Korea, which, was, demanded before the war, but also Manchuria and the China Railered constructed with Russian mode. Port Arthur and Daing which have cost Russia many millions. and the better half of Sakhalin.

For what, then, has war been wased, these twenty months? For what have hundreds of thousands of lives been, ruined and thousands of millions of, money taken from the suffering Ru

sian people; "Twenty mouths ago, when the Rus sian Social Democrats declared that the people did not wish for war, we ured that to drive the Japanese back beyond the sea was a matter of life-and-death necessity for Russia signed by which Japan gets many, times more than it had before the war!

Sought at Home "But Itussia will not perish, as was predicted by the bought-and-sold patriots". Not in Chinese territory will the Russian people find salvation from poverty and tyranny. Here in Russia itself must the people bring about con-ditions that will allow the development of their power and welfare.
"In order to attain this they must

uproot from Russian soil that system which gives power to the gang of para-sites who, hoping to enrich themselves in Korea, brought on this rulnous war

### Tsar Wars Against His People.

tion for the children of the people."

"THE DIGITY OF LABOR."

And he laughed at the humor of it— It's a loy and a revel to work like th

said the miner deep down in the earti

As long as my health will permit;
And altho' it's a loss
Of delight to the boss.

ald the girl in the thundering mill,

Oh, it would be so grand

Raid the calld in the tenement shop "Den't send me to play, if you ple I'd rather be sewing and stitchin

know, in This bothed of fith and disease;

For a sweatshop, you see, Is far dearer to me

"They think I'm in earnest, but-pehaw

But I'm out for my health,
And honor and wealth,
working my graft—and my jaw!"
—Reynold's Newspaper

a good book for the Socialist to read and then lend to all his friends. Price, \$1.35, paper, 25 cents. Socialist Liberature 6, 184 William street, New York.

Than the birds and the blossoming to

"Martin law prevails in every quar-ter. The prisons are overcrowded. The streets are patrolled by soldiers. Military courts are everywhere busy at liberty. Not a day passes but some-where the Tsar's troops shoot down workingmen and peasants. All the country the black bundreds' are or murdering honest citiforbid the citizens to assemble, to speak freely, to carry arms, or to help the starving peasants.

"One war ended, the other contin-

ues. All the Tsar's forces are railled in order to crush the people who are striving for liberty. From the East the remaining cannon will be brought back to be turned in an emergency against the Russian working people. All those dishonored generals will return and will be given thority to work out their disgrace in the blood of Russian citizens.

"Let the people, now, rafty their and welfare! Let them not cease their great struggle for the emancipation of their country! Let the workingmen increase tenfold their fight for a better life, the peasants their fight for the sell, all-citizens their fight for free-

that he can be defeated. Since the Japanese soldiers could defeat him, the Russian people can do the same. Citi-zens, on to battle against the Tsar!

"Whoever does not wish that useless nd infamous wars shall again be waged at the arbitrary will of aspan; of robbers-on to buttle against tsar

pented the bloody deeds of the Tsar's bashi-bazouks and the black hundreds

"Hurrah for the Revolution "Hurrah for the Constituent Assem bly' of all Russia."

This is meant literally. The Tzar's mill tary and civil officers are more corrupt ever than any American politicians. Provisions and clothing intended for the soldiers have been sold to speculators and the proceeds divided among high officers, and millions of rubles have been embezzied even from the Red Cross fund.

"Black hundreds"-gangs of ruffians or Armenians, or others, for the purpose of timidating them.

wided for by the Trar's "reform" dures to be elected by the propertied classes and versal constituent assembly—that is, an assembly elected by universal, equal, direct "The Tar thought by this war to strengthen himself at home. Now he is signing the peace treaty with Japan, but he continues the war against the structure.

### THE MODERN TRACEDY.

Individual." If we depended for higher education on the privileged classes the latter would take good care to polson the founts of knowledge. The sharp-est struggle of the future would be that spectacle. Here the man is is a world not of his own choosing—in a world where he must eat his bread. Social conditions forild him to work, and the laws forbid him to be idle. For he is gravely told that the quotation: "What you need is not a poor, education, for the children of the poor, but the best possible educahe must not be a vagrant. He is reminde apport; otherwise the jail swallows him It is illogical, if not grotesque, in a government to punish a vagrant, when that government has not secured to him the oppor-tunity to make a living by work. Until the to the lowest and the least, we should poverty.-Edwin Markbam, in the Cosm

## GLORY AND TRACEDY OF FARTH

smile that was grateful and There are some who tell me that I deny the charms of the country. I find in it It's so pleasant—this spinning, I fear that ething far higher than charmsgiories. I can see in it, as well as they, the fittle flowers of which the Savior said that aureole of the dandelions, and the sun also which speads abroad, down there far away beyond the fields, his giery in the clouds; but not the less for that, in the plains I see man (I have been listening to its "haws" since the morning), painfully trying to raise himself upright for a moment to breaths. The tragedy is surrounded by giories. That is no expression of mine; the expression of de la terre was invented long ago. Jean Francois Millet.

### TO FIGHT TUBEROULDSIS.

The American Federation of Labourention at Pittaburg in November to elect delegates to the national convention for the prevention and con-rol of tuberculosis, to be held in New York. Many eastern unions have been actively interested in this work for several years, and are financial con-

### CAMPAIGN ISSUE OF THE WORKER.

The Worker of Oct. 14 will be a special campaign propagands number of double the usual size, but sold at the

New York City and one for the rest of the country. As the old-party city conventions are to be held on Oct. 6 and 7, the time will be opportune for a special effort on the part of the com-rades of Greater New York in pushing their local Socialist paper. One or two pages in this edition will be devote exclusively to the New York campaign, and in the other edition matter of general inferest will be substituted. both editions controversial matter will campaign and May Day numbers.

The general edition will come fro the press on Thursday morning, Oct. 12, and the city edition on Friday morning, Oct. 18. Orders sent in by mail will be filled in sequence as received. To give the publication office an idea how many copies to print and thu avoid confusion and delay, it is desirable that orders for bundles be sent in advance.

As the cost of this special number is nearly double that of a regular issue while the price is the same, it is only easonable to ask that cash accompany bookkeeping and correspondence.

This special number should be sold or given away at street and hall meet-ings and should be distributed from house to house wherever the comrades are able and willing to undertake such ork. Individuals can do good by handing it out to their neighbors and to fellow workmen in the shop or the union hall.

BUNDLE PRICES: The prices for bundles to a single

Less than 100, one cent a copy: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred.

Address orders and make checks of noney orders payable to

THE WORKER. 164 William Street, New York City.

## PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

Ibsen's Breat Comedy, "The League of Youth", to Be Preduced on Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 8.

The first production of the second eason of the Progressive Stage So clety will be Henrik Isben's five-act comedy, "The Young Men's League" This comedy deals with political cor ruption and is one of the most satirical of the modern school. Its here is a politics with the goal "in course o time to become a Deputy or a Minister and to marry happily a girl of rich and good family". His manifold schemes to accomplish this end, seeking connection with whomsoever he thinks will promote his personal ad vantage, lead to complications that produce roars of laughter.
Two performances of the play will

be given, one on Sunday afternoon Oct. 8, 2:30 p. m., and one on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 10, 2:30 p. m., at the Murray Hill Theatre, Forty-second street and Lexington avenue. Admis sion, 50 cents for all seats. Tickets should be ordered soon, from Julius Hopp, President, 147 W. Forty-fifth street, as all seats for these perform-naces are reserved. To avoid financial difficulties in carrying on the work, tickets should be paid for in advance, but they may also be obtained from the Treasurer on the day of the per

at the hall of the League for Political Education. 10-28 W. Forty-fourth street, Julius Hopp will lecture on The Modern Drama and Its Purpose. Ad mission free to members; non-mem-

#### STANDARD OIL JOHN. on laborers sweat and toll. Increasing my wealth and fame,

Their labor leaders repeat my words, And politics hold at bay. Which pleases me, as I like to see

For some stand pat for the Democrat, But both will use the riot gun

They split their forces in the great shar fight, And strike for an eight-hour day; And whichever wins of my faithful twins.

They cast their vote for a twelve-ho And strike for an eight-hour day:

With mirth and reduce their pay. They strike like men, but they vote lik

seals
And land in the big buil-pen;

The same as the working men.

WHO WILL DO THE DIRTY WORK? Clothes washed by electricity, withou move all spots and dirt, and the three hun dred garments held by the machine ar-washed in less than afteen minutes.—Bos

ten Transcript. PLEASE don't use pencil nor red in) writing to The Worker. The eyes of editors and printers deserve some consider

senal of trustworthy information. Price, 31.50; in paper, 25 cents. Socialist Litera-ture Co., 184 William street, New York.

### RATIFICATION MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL, OCT. 15.

The ratification meeting of the Social Democratic Party of New York City will be held on Sunday evening. Oct. 15, 8 p. m., at Carnegie Hall. Ity to advertise this meeting and make Fifty-seventh street and Seventh ave-

The speakers at this meeting will be | hall. our candidate for Mayor, Algernon Lee, Morris Braun, candidate for meeting can be secured from Grgan-President of the Board of Aldermen. | izer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. C. W. Cavanaugh, candidate for Con- and every comrade should consider it troller, Morris Hillquit, Mother Jones, his duty to distribute these announce and Jos. Wanhope.

Admission to this meeting will be | bors, and friends. free. Music will be provided by the

Every Socialist and every sympathizer with the movement in New York City should take every opportunevery possible effort to secure an audience which will overflow the great

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Advertising matter announcing this ments among his shop-mater, neigh-

This meeting must be made a record breaker.

## IN THE HELL OF POVERTY AND THE WAY OUT.

people on earth who are worth consid- they are the same. ering, the only people who make for progress, the only people who are real- nothing that is great or noble or grand. ly alive-the discontented. So the person who is thoroly content does not son needs nothing just as the dead need nothing.

Fortunately there is no lack of discontented people in our present society, and in this fact lies the germ of all future advance towards better things. It is such people who have made possible all progress in the past, and it such people who hold the future in their It is not a crime to be discontented;

on the contrary it is the highest of the race to higher and better things. virtues. The people who say that discontent is criminal are liars and the truth is not in them. And in most cases they are either thieves or the spokesmen of thieves who desire to hold on to their plander, or secure a share of the stolen goods from the orginal thieves. By far the greatest cause of discon-

tent is poverty, or the fear of poverty. The Scottish philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, said that poverty was "the only hell that the Englishman was afraid of" and what is true of Englishmen is true of Americans also. Few people to-day trouble themselves about the hell of the theologians. Its temperature is abating, but the temperature of the hell of poverty on this earth is stendily rising. And most of the discontented are in it, tho few know how to get out.

The thieves and robbers of society stand on the brink and spray the premises with the hose of organized charity in the hope of lowering the temperature—they sprinkle hell with good intentions, and gain a reputation as philanthropists thereby, while at the same time strengthening the walls of the pit. Others contribute their individual drop of cold water to cool the tongues tormented in the flame, while others, the most cunning and impudent of all, preach contentment to the inmates, and wax eloquent on the blessings of poverty.

But despite the efforts of fools, knaves, thieves, and liars, hell grows ever hotter and its population increases, to the dread and alarm of the aforesaid fools, knaves, thieves, and liars outside, who fear hell may break loose and whose efforts after all are nerely to keep it within bounds that it may not become dangerous to them.

Poverty, instead of a blessing, is the greatest curse of the age. Compared with it all other evils are insignificant In fact it is the cause of nearly all other evils that can be mentioned, and these cannot be abolished while poverty remains. Poverty means other things besides

want, Hunger, and physical depriva-

tion. It means filth of body and mind It means sickness, disease, and death. It means war, murder, and crime of all kinds. It means the destruction of children in factory, sweatshop, coal mine, and cotten mill. It means the damnation and degradation of women, physically and mentally on the streets and in the houses of prostitution. It means the breaking up of homes, the destruction of family life and the debasement of marriage relations. It is the source of drunkenness, debauchery gambling, and unnatural vices. Poverty, not war, is the sum of all human villainies. It evolves and becomes ever mor

hideous in its evolution. The poverty of the log cabin of Abraham Lincoln is far removed from the poverty of the slum tenement of the great city. The poverty of a Benjamin Franklin tramping from Boston to Philadelphia a hun-dred and fifty odd years ago, bears no comparison whatever to the poverty of the homeless trainp of modern times. the "spent workman" for whom the thieves of society have no further use. The poverty of a century ago lacked all the sordid, degrading, body and soul crushing accessories of the poverty of modern society, the Hare and hypo-

This paper is published for the only | crites try to leave the impression that Out of poverty to-day comes little or

Its tendency is to dwarf, cripple, and destroy the mind as well as the body. need to read this, for a contented per- For the poverty stricken of the present age, the works of the great minds of the race are almost a closed book. It is well nigh impossible for them to comprehend the higher and grander things of life, when their entire energy is expended, as it must be, in a ceaseless and desperate struggle with poverty. They are not the beneficiaries of civilization but its victims. Poverty to-day is the one great barrier to human progress and the advance of

But just as a few manage to climb out of the pit of poverty, the thousands are hurled in where one climbs out, so there are those in the pit who in spite of their surroundings have studied the conditions to seek a way out. They, are those whose discontent has evolved. from the simless to the defailte, from the ignorant to the intelligent. They have examined the walk of the pit-know how they are constructed, how they are supported, and how they can be levelled and the prisoners of por-

erty set free. The wall of our present hell is the private ownership of the means of production, and while it stands we must remain in poverty. It cannot be scaled, it must be battered down. The ownership and control of the means of life by the thieves of society is the cause and the only cause of modern poverty. It is the barrier that must us. Those who stand on the other side may pity us, may attempt to console us with lies or torment us with charity, but they will never make any ef-

fort to weaken the wall. On the con-trary, they will continually try to strengthen it. Examine it as minutely as you please, look at it from any angle, you will always find that it is this private control and ownership of the means of life by a class, that stands between you and the satisfaction of your desires. It is this that enslaves, degrades and imur ignorant discontent only serves to

build the wall higher and stronger. Out of the old theological hell there was no escape, we were told, but they who tell you that the same is true of the hell of poverty, lie and they know it. And their lies are born of the fear that you may know the truth and the

truth shall set you free.

Even now the weapon is forged that can bring freedom, the battering rambefore which the wall of the hell of poverty will crumble and collapse. It is the Socialist ballot. It is the weapon of intelligent discontent, ready to w hand when your discontent becomes in-telligent enough to see and understand

Millions, are to-day using it, and the trembling under its strokes thruout the length and breadth of the hell we call the civilized world. But still more power is wanted, more strength is needed and numbers bring strength. You, reader, are wanted to add your power, you and your fellows. We who write and speak to you suffer with you. By our united efforts alone, by the efforts of our class, can we break our prison walls and become free men and women. No one is denied; no one is too weak to help in the deliverance. There is a part, however small, that every one can take.

And the you may not be able to speak in public or write, still you can do your part, a part just as necessary, honorable and effective as public speaking or writing; a part that will count in the total result for just as much as any other man's, seeing that you have done what you could. Have you power to organize? It is needed. Can you attend to the necessary de-tails, the routine, of a Socialist local? That is also necessary. Can you dis-tribute literature, give your presence at meetings, talk with your fellow sufferers in workshop, mine or factory, contribute your mite to pushing the cause that means your own freed from the hell of poverty? If you can do one or some of these things, your help is needed. There is a place for you where you can employ your strength to achieve the con cipation of your class, and thru it lift the world to a higher and nobler plane. If your discontent is intelligent it can

always be used.

And there is no other place nor of way in which you can assist in abol-ishing poverty. The barries must be levelled. Thru intelligent discontent armed with the Socialist ballot lies the only way out of the hell of modern

# VOL. XV.-NO. 27.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. 100 copies ..... 200 copies or more, per hundred. 200 copies or more, per hundred. Weekly Bundles:

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the magnetic of the different of the worker. Communications for the "Volksaeltung" should be separately addressed.

of The Worker. Communications and dreased.

All communications should be written with luk and on one side of the paper; works should be mitten and the same and the same and the same and and the same and the sam m. on Mondays and Tuesdays and be-Antardays.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Beard of Directors. Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association. 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office or April 6,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has based through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the Increase of its vote:

1900 (Presidential) 96.961

1902 (State and Congressional) 229.762

1904 (Presidential) 408.230

7s the state of New York, on secount of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party.



NEW YORK CITY TICKET. FOR MAYOR: ALGERNON LEE. C. W. GAYANAUGH. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The Social Democratic Party doe not ask for personal or sentimental wores. It desires only STRAIGHT sectes for Socialist principles—and that is the kind it gets. The way to vote a straight Social Democratic ticket in a straight Social Democratic ticket in New York is to mark a cross in the tircle under the Arm and Torch.

MORRIS BRAUN.

OUR YOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1961, for Mayor ...... 9.854 1963, for Mayor ...... 16.056 1904, for President ..... 24,512

"Government officials are co-operat ing with the local committee in arranging for the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. Oct. 19 to 13,"-says a Washington dispatch. When our eyes first fell on the item, we read "bakers" lustead of "hankers" and we stored in astonishmont till we discovered our error. Imacine government officials concerning thomselves about a gathering of bak ers or any other useful workers to consider their class interest! Such a thing would be unheard of. But bankersthat is a horse of another color. Bankers are respectable gentlemen; they rake in profits instead of helping to the courtesy and hospitality of the ada.inistration.

A WALL STREET FORECAST. Whenever a prominent capitalis filarts out an important truth, which impens with increasing frequency in these days, the Socialist press usually helps in the circulation of his views, and following the customary procedure we herewith present the opin ion of the "Sphinx of Wall Street". Mr. James R. Keene, on the tendency & the trusts, and recommend it to those who object to Socialism on the nds that it would destroy individ uality. The extract is from an inter view published in a recent issue of the New York "Times".

"Another had feature of our enough nons industrial corporations is the de-plorable tendency to destroy or vitiate commercial independence as indi-als. It is my individual convicndividual small merchant will cease exist. In his place will be million whereas yesterday and to-day were and are proprietors. In words, I believe the time is coming when practically all mercantile and industrial affairs will be conducted

chant" who is to be stripped of his individuality and made a salaried demt of the trust, will never be cond of the certainty of his fate unevil day is upon him. He wil satisfy himself with deploring the ten ev and hopling that he can ascape it natil the big corporations swallow him

merely due to his possession of capital. pressed in that single phrase-"not a

When that is taken, individuality vanishes. To the capitalist the idea of a wage earner or "salaried person" pos sessing individuality is unthinkable "In capitalist society," says the "Communist Manifeste", "capital is indepen dent and has individuality, while the living person dependent upon it has no individuality".

The small merchant has no need to vorry about Socialism stripping him of what he considers his individuality; the trust will forestall it in that respect. But until he is so stripped, he will never be able to conceive of the real individuality based on personal worth to society that Socialism stands rendy to endow him with when his sham individuality based on the possession of his petty capital has per-

#### ITALY SETS AN EXAMPLE. Writing in a recent number of

Charities" upon the immigration roblem and the possibility of co-oper ation among the governments of the civilized world to deal with it in a sensible and humane way, Gino C. Speranza takes the opportunity to read the United States government a well deserved lecture on the brutal treatment accorded to helpless immigrants by the authorities at our ports and to set in contrast to it the fact that it is the Italian government which has taken the initiative in compelling the enforcement of a law which had long remained a dead letter on the statute books of this country-namely, the law requiring steamships to provide seats and tables for the immigrants whom they carry by thousands in their steer ages. The matter may seem a small one to those who have not seen-to say nothing of experiencing-the miseries of a steerage trip; but those who know anything about the matter will agree that the abuse complained of has been nothing less than monstrous in its cruelty-and, at the same time, immensely profitable to the steamship companies. As a matter of fact, it is known that the steerage is one of the principal sources of income to the great transatlantic lines; and by omitting tables and sents for the poor vretches who have to travel as cheeply as possible they are able to crowd so many hundred more of them into each vessel and to swell their profits accordingly.

It is very significant that it should e the government of Italy, the land which the immigrants are leaving, and not that of the United States, of which most of them are to become citizens. that has taken the lead in stopping this abominable practise. But the fact is easy to explain, the Mr. Speranza does not explain it. The simple reason is that the working people of Italy pave of late years shown such a remarkable awakening of self-respect and self-reliance, have joined in such large and rapidly growing numbers and with such a lively spirit in the labor movement in its two phases—the trade unions and Socialist political netion-and have so thoroly frightened the ruling class of that country that the Italian government has been liter ally forced, as a matter of self-defense, to take up the work of social reform with a degree of vigor and earnestness that is newhere paralleled in this country.

We Americans—the majority of usstill stick to the old rule of "each for himself and the devil take the bindmost" with the result that humanity is at a discount and the few who are on top ruthlessly play the devil's par of trampling on all the helpless. In any matter which involves the protection of human life and health as against capitalist profits, therefore, our government is slow to act, strenuous as it is in all things concerning business interests. Where mere humanity is at cute wealth; therefore they deserve stake, it acts only under exceptional time; it seems to us a wee bit prepressure. In this case the stimulus came from the Italian government, be cause there the rulers are under con stant pressure from the rising tide of working-class feeling. And this is but one of a considerable number of instances in which Italy is just now setting an example from which Americans would do well to learn. These long despised "dagoes" begin to act as men and comrades in a way that may yet put us to blush. It is to be wished that the labor organizations of this country would show the same spirit in protecting the immigrants after they arrive that the Italian workingmen have shown in forcing their government to protect them on their way over. To do so is not only their duty, but equally, on any long view, their interest. The immigrant workingman is a

danger to the native workingman if he is repelled and kept apart; he will be a valuable ally in proportion as he is veicomed and given a chance to do his share for the common cause.

### "ONLY A MAN".

On Second avenue, one evening last week, a policeman tried to make an arrest and, meeting resistance, shot his man dead. An enormous crowd gathered at once. Just then one of our comrades came along and, seeing the listurbance, asked a hystander what had happened. In his excitement the bystander replied: "A policemen has been killed"-whereupon another in the crowd turned spon him with soorn that was killed. It was only a man." There is the whole philosophy of sinvery and of suffering unconsciously ex-

policeman, only a man". The only reason that the few are able to rule the man and live at their expense that they have succeeded in training the many to think in this fashion of themselves, to think themselves in ferior and to look up with respect and awe upon those who are dressed in unlforms or in dainty garments. They think of the policeman as somethin more than a man, because he wears blue coat with brass buttons and car ries a club. Themselves, they are "only men" or "only women", but he is something mysteriously great, and they bow their heads before him. And the judge, the lawmaker, the governor or president-these are yet bigger and more wonderful policemen, to whom those who are "only men and women must yet more humbly kneel in the dust. Not until the rank and file of the working class learn to respect themselves, not till they realize that capitalists and politicians likewise are 'only men" and that they themselves are no less, not till they feel the spiri of that line from the "Marsellaise"-

"For man is man; and who is more"; not till that manly and womanly spirit pervades their lives will they win or deserve relief from the evils under which they now groan. 'As our Irish comrades say: "The great appear great because we are on our knees; let us arise!"

#### ANOTHER MISTAKEN CRITIC.

The "Interior", an influential Presby terian church paper, has joined in the "holy war" against Socialism As usual with theologians when they leave their proper field, it either cannot or will not be fair, but follows the easy method of misstating the Socialist position and then adducing texts of Scripture against the principles it has falsely attributed to us. Thus, it gravely assures its trustful readers that the Socialist "desires to put each man in a position where he may re quire from his fellows his economic support". In plain fact, the whole bur den of all our writings and speecher is to urge such a change of conditions as will put each man in a position where he will be able to support him self and unable to compel any other man to support him. We fear it is vain to call the eccle

sinstical editor's attention to this total opposition between our actual purposes and the purposes he chooses to attribute to us. Having satisfied himself that we hold to views which in fact we utterly repudiate, he proceeds to demolish these views in fine style by an exposition of what he alleges to be Christ's plan-namely, that each of us should "give other people more than they deserve and ask nothing in re turn". This sounds pleasant, but we are not sure that we understand it. and it is not our practise to discuss propositions that we find unintelligible; therefore we make no comment further than to say that it reminds us of Douglass Jerrold's statement that the people of the Shetland Islands "earned an honest but precarious living by taking in each other's washing". When the "Interior" goes on to say-

"God was not trying an incidental experiment when He made this world so thoroly individualistic and subjective as men have always found it. It is His purpose that each soul sha! stand before Him responsible for itself, and destined up or down according to the scriousness and fidelity of its own endeavors. It is His way of conditioning character. And every project of Socialism now extent would alter

those conditions." -then we are compelled to remark that we doubt the "Interior" editor's authority to speak with such absolute confidence of God's intentions. We do not presume to have authority to contradict him, but we just doubt whether he always knows exactly what God has intended from the beginning of sumptuous in him to claim such knowl edge. But however that be, we still "want to be shown" how the Socialist project of guaranteeing to every man a chance to work and enjoy the fruit of his labor-or, conversely, the Socialist project of preventing some men from living without labor by control ing other men's opportunities to work and live-just how this project would run counter to God's plans, even as defined by the omniscient editor of the "Interior". We ask because we want to know. Will not our critic tell us in understandable language just how and why the existence of non-producing millionaires and of an army of unemployed serves God's purpose of "conditioning character", just how lockouts and blacklists are necessary to the realization of God's plans? It would be interesting to have this point explained. Also, we humbly request that while explaining it, the "Interior editor will be good enough not to re peat either his misstatement of the So cialist purpose or his further misstatement of plain fact to the effect that the trade unions of this country are in creasing the number of poor workmen by "ranking poor workmen with good"

We really desire a reply. If we do not get it, we shall be unable to forget that, some half a century ago, nearly the whole church press of this country was united to condoning chattel sle very and denouncing the Abolitionist movement—quoting Bible texts prove that the enslavement of th black race was a part of God's eterns

-which everybody at all acquainted

with the facts in the case knows to be

slavery just as the "Interior" now misquotes the opponents of capitalism and we shall be compelled to think that now, as then, the editors of the church papers are (perhaps unconsciously) influenced more by certain very worldly forces than by an intimate and exact knowledge of God's

The "Industrial Exponent", organ o the St. Louis Citizens' Alliance, one in a while lets in a bit of truth, by mere oversight, among its multitudin ous lies about the labor movement. For instance, it says:

"The aristocracy of organized labor is supported by discontent in the same way that the physician lives by the sickness of the patient."

Cut out the first three words, and he sentence is true. The trade unons and the Socialist movement are "supported by discontent" in exactly the same way that the honest physician is supported by disease. If there were no disease there would be no physicians; and the physicians are always at work fighting disease, tending to do away with the very reason for their own existence as physicians. If there were no justified discontent among working people there would be no labor movement; and the success of the labor movement will do away with the reason for its existence. That is good Marxian doctrine.

#### LAWSON AS PROPHET OR SHOW-MAN.

When out in Kansas last July, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston assured several of his interviewers that they could put implicit reliance on his predictions because he "wasn't a longhaired crank, but a stockbroker", and therefore a practical man. Those who think that this is an indispensable qualification for an economic prophet may therefore prepare to behold wonderful things in the near future, for Mr. Lawson's prophetic vision has discerned things about to come to pass that utterly discount anything that the longest haired crank or wildest visionary Socialist ever hatched from a disordered brain. Here is one prediction of this kind which is soon, very soon to be fulfilled. It deals with the dreadful fate that Mr. Lawson sees in stor for the life insurance grafters:

"But the end is in sight. I make the olemn and positive assertion that, before all the investigations are finished, before the sworn evidence of the final ciers of the leading insurance country which have been plundered is finished there will be anywhere from 100 to 150 men, new posing as men of affairs, Wall Street magnates and manipulators of funds, doing time in states prisons for terms varying from eight ears to life."

Morgan, Rockefeller, McCall, Perkins, Keene, Stillman, and a host of lesser lights behind the bars, some of them for life! The business interests of the country wearing convict stripes! The rulers of the land, the controllers and manipulators of Presidents, Senates. Congresses and cities, the masters of the bread, the possessors of the economic and political power of the country wearing the garb of felons The people who buy and seil legislatures and Judges as fish and sausages are bought and sold in Boston, going to jail like common criminals! Upon what dope doth this our Lawson feed. that all these wonders be revealed to him alone?, Did ever the cranklest crank from Crankville, in his crazies flights of imagination, conceive such an astounding spectacle as this which the practical Boston stockbroker gives us his "solemn and positive assertion" we are soon to behold?

The age of miracles may not be pas after all, and if not there is one thing lacking to round out this one. Let Lawson hit the pipe once more and give us his solemn and positive assertion that the aforesaid prospective jailbirds will either go to prison volun tarily, or demand that they be allowed to break into the penitentiaries This would add nothing to the mirack except to furnish a necessary detail giving verisimilitude to an otherwise astounding and speciacular narrative

And if Mr. Lawson's plans do not go astray, we are to be treated to another pageant more amusing and cheerful than the procession of jailbirds that he speaks of, and infinitely more like ly of fulfilment. Like a practical stockbroker as he is, Mr. Lawson pro poses a sort of continuous indignation meeting among the policyholders to occupy a week in Madison Square Gar den, which he will rent for the occa sion. No less than ten thousand from all parts of the country will mee there and indignate. Processions of this enraged community will on cer tain days march past and picket the great Wall Street offices to the terro of the thieves therein. On other days they will demonstrate before "the paiatial homes of the men who have robbed and deceived life policyholden and grown fat and insolent with now er". Then their leader, the indefatigs ble Lawson, will provide himself with a bucket of paint, march at the head of his followers, and then "in red letters he will mark '26 Broadway', the hom of Standard Oil as the chief criminal

If this takes place, the playbous and vaudaville shows may close their doors, and the travelling circus ste out of town. Lawson will have sur the thunderous plaudits of the gree unwasted and have made a lasting ntribution to the galety of nations. There may be a little difficu

on the list".

the police. There may be "Keep off the grass" signs here and there which cannot be disregarded. Several other things may interfere with the carrying out of the program, the its practicabl ity cannot be denied.

We hope Mr. Lawson will give us his promised show anyhow. But he will, if it is to have the desired effect have to organize and set it in motion before the hundred and fifty odd mas nates are lodged behind the bars. A a modern "General Coxey" leading disgruntled army of policyholders, w are sure that Mr. Lawson would achieve notoriety if not success. And we like him in that rôle better than is that of a prophet, which after all is an uncertain calling at best. And he need not fear the loss of his reputation as a practical man either, for nobody eve dreamed of alluding to his prototype from Massillon as "a long-haire crank".

Our comrades in New York-and per haps the remark will apply to other places as well—ought to pay more at tention to the distribution of litera ture. In many districts this branch of the work is being shamefully neglected. The judicious distribution of thousand papers or leaflets accon plishes much more for the cause that the holding of a street meeting, any day. It is not easy work, of course but it is work that telis, and it-must be done.

#### NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWEL

A New Jersey comrade asks us to explain the exact use of primaries, as "cannot understand of what use they are for Socialists". Primaries are provided for and regu

lated by law, in most if not all states

for the purpose of nominating the can-didates of the various parties. The methods laid down by the faw vary considerably in the various states, but the general idea is be give the mem bers or adherents of each party chance to nominate the candidates that party, or to elect the delegates to nating conventions, under such guarantees as will prevent the control of the parties and the dictation of candidates by professional politicians. At least, this is the estensible purpose of the law; it must be added that it does not actually serve the purpose, for the professional politicians, backed by capitalists who contribute to the campaign funds, are able to control the parties as well thru the legally regulated primaries as they did thru unregulated primaries or otherwise before such laws were enacted-and so they will, under any electoral machinery, whenever and wherever the rank and file of th voters are so apathetic or so governed by habit and tradition as to let other men do their thinking for th most states the primary laws apply to all parties which have poined a large enough percentage of the total vote to entitle them to a place on the official hallot without petition; in New York, however, while our party has official standing, it does not come under the provisions of the same primary law under another and older law; again, it some states a party is not affected by the primary law unless it has pollect the specified proportion of the vote in the state as a whole, while in other the law is applied to districts separate ly, so that one party may be under its provisions in one district and not in another, as is the case in New Jesey. Aside from all these variation however, the general rule is that a which has won official standing nominate without petition-must hold primaries in accordance with the law and make its nominations thru them. in order to avail itself of its officia standing and assure its place on the if we chose refuse or neglect to hold nations solely thru our party organiza-tion, which is a body unknown to the law; but if we did so, we should then

Thus, we in New York might primaries at all, and might make nomihave to go out and get nomination petitions signed by a certain required number of voters, the same as we did in 1900, before we won official standing; and even when we had thus nominated by petition, our ticket would not appear as it now does in the third column of the ballot (our party ranking third in the number of votes it ha east in the state), but it would be put in a column headed "independent ingtions" after all the "regular" par ties-that is .those nominating by primary and convention under the smaller vote than ours. Thus, while we may not see any great advantage in the primary itself, there is a great advantage in our using this method. once we have won official standing just because the law will not othe wise recognize our right to a specified place on the ballot. Circumstances might arise in which it would be ad-visable for us to forfeit this right and nominate by petition; but we do not h circumstances ever vel with the formalities prescribed by lav ever our vote entitles us to the such conditions.

The "Social Democratic Herald" on the front page, "A Complete Vindi cation!" under which it prints, with ent, a full table of the vote or tions, while it barely mentions the re sult on the second. It says: "Had the referendum been worded honestly, it is evident that Comrade Berger would have won out with a trem " Well, we agree that the pr was badly put, as we pointed last week. It was put in such a way as to force many who heartily agreed with Berger to vote on his as a choice between evils. We ven ture the guess that, had it been clearly put, there would indeed have been a somewhat larger majority against the removal of Berger, but there would have been a vote of ten to one against like position. He benefits, in this case, by the thoughtless hasts of cartain of his critics. If, even as it is, a majority his critics. If, even as it is, a majority of 500 is a veto of 8,008 is really con-sidered by the "Herald" as a "comvindication", the Milwaukee

differs materially from ours. For us, we think the Wisconsin National Com-mitteeman has won a "Scotch verdict", and is a bit too jubilant over it

The Chicago "Socialist" editorially broaches the idea of holding a nations convention of the party in 1906, in stead of waiting till 1908. It points out that political history is being mad very rapidly nowadays and that the state and congressional elections of next year will be of practically as much importance as the preside lection to be held two years later, and thinks that a convention would help to make this campaign more effective it calls attention also to various ques-tions within the party which ought to be taken up. We quote in part. It will be the task of the Socialist Party,

luring the campaigns of 1906 and '08, to clace clearly before the working class the fact that they are not interested in saving the middle class from extermination at the This middle class, while no longer a grea mic factor, is in possession of many of the organs of public information, and control largely the pulpit and college utter ances in the small cities and towns. The holding of a national convention of the So-cialist Party in 1906 would work boneficially in more ways than one. It would enable ur party to go before the voters of the nation with an official national statement twice instead of once. In reality the con tional in its character and general bearings as the presidential election in 1908 will be. paigns is largely educational, and need me to effectually soak into the slow-mov of a convention in 1996 will give us ever two years to hammer the Socialist logic into their minds and show the utter impossibility of the real producers getting any ubstantial relief from the possible triun at the polls of the reactionary radical Democrats or Republicans.

Another strong argument in favor of holding a national convention in 1906 is that I will give us plenty of time to thoroughly discuss and thrush out all internal party questions thru the party press, and in the branches and locals before the convention of 1908. Nowhere in the world are the conditions so ripe for the reception, by the masses, of the message of Socialism, as in It will need all the wisdom, forethought and counsel of the best minds our party we will be able to avail ourselves of every advantage that the ever-increasing rapidity of industrial development and concentration of wealth affords. The Worker is inclined to think the suggestion a good one. The expense of a national convention is, of course

years, our party holds annual conventions, and finds it well to do so At any rate, let the comrades think

the chief objection, and is not

overlooked. But it may well be that

weigh the cost. In the various coun

tries of Europe, the general elections

resultant benefits would far out-

e in three, four or five

St. Louis "Labor" emphatically protests against the proposition of Local Omaha to commit the party to an endorsement of the organization knows s the Industrial Workers of the World, pointing out the ridiculo of such a proposition, especially view of the fact that the L W. W. expressly declares against affiliation with any political party. "Labor

Where does the difference between the I. W. W. and A. F. of L. come in, when both declare against affiliation with any political party? We hold that both organizations re correct in not affiliating with any political party, but we also hold that neither the A. F. of L. nor the L. W. W. should ecure the official endorsement and support f the Socialist Party of the United States

In other words, "Labor" agrees with The Worker in holding to the position deliberately adopted by the Socialist Party in astional convention, that the Socialist political movement and the trade-union movement on the economic feld are to be regarded as co-ordinate separate lines, each capable of a certain good, each liable to certain errors, and so different in their functions and methods that any attempt of the political party to dictate to the union of to take sides in any union controversy and any effort of the union to dictate to the political party or to take sides in any division on the political field is almost sure to be disastrous. We do not wish to make either the A. F. dage to the Socialist Party; and we decidedly object to any attempt to make the Socialist Party a tall to the kite of either union organization. The Worker reiterates what it said last week: If any local wishes to secon the Omaha proposition, it ought, in common fairness, also to move the other two alternative propositions, so that we shall have a chance to vote on all three at once, namely— That the Socialist Party of the

Faited States shall endorse and sup-port the I. W. W.; That the Socialist Party shall en-

dorse and support the A. F. of L.; That the Socialist Party of the United States shall adhere to its present position, approving unionism as of the methods of working-class action, but refusing to commit the party to either side in any controversy within the union movement.

If none of these propositions come to a vote, we shall still stand on the resolution adopted at Chicago last rear, on the lines of the last named above. If all three come to a vote to-gether, we shall have a fair retrial of the case. But if only one or two of them come to a vote, many of us will not be able to express our views by either a negative or an affirmative vote. Therefore, let us have all three,

An attempt of the Paris Prefect of Police to interfere with the Labor Exchange and to secure the organization of a corps of "loyat" trade unions has entirely failed, says "Justice". The large trade unions would have nothing to do with his plans, and refused to take part in the election of an Executive. At a meeting of protest to elect an Executive independent of the "offi-cial" one the supporters of the revolu-tionary direct action-had an enormous majority. It is clear that the Bourse cannot be permanently ruled by an Ex-ocutive which lacks all moral au-

### IN THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

#### A Review of What Has Been Accomplished During the Last Eight weeks - An Appeal for More Volunteers - Some Straight Talk by the Circulation Manager,

ized, and every expiration has been referred to a volunteer, if in a town Brooklyn, where, for purely physical reasons, it has not been possible to start the work yet. A letter has been mailed to all subscribers whose subscriptions have expired or will expire now feel that the work of this department is well launched and under way The results so far attained certainly justify the effort that has been put forth, and we consider it fair and reasonable to say that we have certainly now hit upon the right plan for holding our old subscribers, altho the ques tion of getting more new ones is not yet satisfactorily settled. However, we must take one step at a time. It may be worth while to take the

time and space this week to briefly review what has been accomplished since this effort was inaugurated eight weeks ago, and to restate When the writer volunteered to undertake the work incident to increasing the circulation of The Worker he madthoro examination of the circulation lists. The most evident fact, and the one which struck him most forcibly was that altho the ported receiving in the neighborhood of 200 new subscriptions each week, the total number of paid subscriptions did not increase, and often an appreciable loss had to be recorded. This meant that we were not holding our old sub-scribers. The list of new names re ceived each week was offset by the fact that over 80 per cent of the expir ing subscriptions were not renewed We were losing at one end more than we gained at the other. therefore, to be important to devise some method for stopping this leak and accordingly our first and greatest effort was put forth in this direction The organization of a body of volun pledged to call upon all readers in their territory whose subscriptions were ex piring and attend to getting them to renew. We made several appeals thru the columns of The Worker for assist ance in this direction, with very grati-fying results for the first two or three weeks, but recently the comrades have not responded as enthusiastically as at first. This is a distinct disappoint ment, for as the matter now stands more than two-thirds of our expira tions are going without attention owing to the fact that we are not repre sented in many important places. Fol-lowing is the list of volunteer agents to date: Addison, N. Y.-E. B. Thorntun.

Albuquerque, N. M .- Thomas Seward Ashtabula, O.- W. E. Boynton Atlanta, Ga.-W. H. Wadlow Bayonne, N. J .- Stephen H. Hussey. Berlin, N. Y .- A. D. Millard omingsburg, N. Y.-F. J. Lloyd, Boston, Mass.-George E. Roewer, Jr. Bridgeport, Ct.-F. Wolf. Brooklyn, N. Y.-Chris. Turner, Peter Thorsen, I. Shiplacoff, Alfred Huettner, J

D. Ellett. Canton, O.-George M. Conover, Concord, N. H.-James S. Murray. Derby, Ct.—Alexander Milway, Detroit, Mich.—Henry Kinnerfield. Fitchburg, Mass .- Minot R. Stewart. Fort Edwards, N. Y.-C. H. Casper Hyde Park, Mass.-John I. Gidney. Ithaca, N. Y .- L. Crandall. Mablen, Mass.-J. D. Williams, Merrimac, Mass.-W. G. Sullivan. Minneapolis, Minn.-G. W. Ostrander,

Mystic, Ct. - J. Thoma. Newark, N. J. - Morris Green and Moris. Klein. New York City.—L. Shapiro, Louis Rose, A. Heller, Edward F. Dutton, M'ss

Emerin Campbell, Louis Gardthauser, Louis Ranch and E. P. Clarke.

Oakland, Cal.-Theodore Radtke, Patchogue, Long Island.-William II. Parsons.

Pawtucket, R. L.-Austin Bondreau Reading, Pa.—Fred Vize, Readville, Mass.—John I. Gidney. Rochester, N. Y .- J. T. Britt Gearlety nd Robt. A. Gibbs Rockland, Me. - S. Goldberg.

Shelton, Ct.-Fred Nadler and A. Mil-South Braintree, Mass. A. D. Atkinson.

Springfield, Mass.—C. F. Warren, Chus. Schultze and W. C. Front. ora, N. Y .- F. G. Th Warrensburg, Mo .- W. F. Sutton. Washington, D. C.-H. W. Davis. Waterbury, Ct .- John Shanahan, Waterloo, In.-C. R. Cyler. West Hoboken, N. J.-Walter Martin Winfield, Long Island,-Francis H. Carl. Worcester, Mass.—Thomas F. Maroney. Woonsecket, R. L.-J. A. Bergeron.

This is a very good begining, but only a beginning. The effort must not stop here. Forty-eight towns and cit les are represented; we shall not be satisfied until every town where we have a single subscriber is being look ed after, nor can we bring ourselves to feel that The Worker is receiving the support it deserves until this goal is reached. While the fifty-eight comthanks, we ought surely to have a much larger number on the list. Fifty-eight out of a total paid subscription list of over twelve thousand isn't, to say the least, very enthusiastic supyou, comrades, this frank question: Do you not consider that The Worker deserves our hearty and earnest support? If you agree with me that it does and that a large increase in its circulation would be of very great value to our movement, will you not help by sending in your name as a volunteer? Look over the above list and if the town you live in is not ented, sit down to-day and mail us your name as "a worker for The

The work so far done gives good promise of future success, but we've got to get beyond the promise-of-future-success singe; we must achieve the success itself. The Worker is going to reach a circulation of 25,000 whenever you its renders and sub-scribers, decide to put the circulation up to that point, and not a minute sooner. One man can't do it. fifty-eight men can't do it, neither can one hun-dred and and fifty-eight. All of us

Worker".

This week we are able to report that won't take a month or a year to do it our committee is now thoroly organiceller-it can be done in one week. How about your agreeing to do your share? Some of us are doing a good deal more than our share, and are glad of the chance, but we can't discharge your personal obligation—your duty in this matter. Get in line, comrades, without more urging. Let us have enough new names next double our list of volunteers.

If you are too busy with other important work, send in your order for five half-yearly subscription cards. They will cost you a dollar and each one is good for a six month's subscrip-You can sell them without much effort for a quarter a piece, thus mak-ing back your dollar, and twenty-five cents commission besides; or you can sell four of them and give the fifth away, and still break even. This will prove that you are willing to help, that you want to do your share even if you cannot serve regularly on the volunteer agents. But whater lecide to do, do SOMETHING, and do It NOW while we need your help most. Give us a boost over the hill! Let every man pull his pound! The result will then be beyond question. Ad-dress the Circulation Manager of The Worker, 184 William street, New York City.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

Sept. 16, Sept. 23 Printed ......17,000 17,000 Single subscriptions ....12,303 12,163 Exchanges ..... Sold at office in bundles 583 or at retail ...... 2.452 - 2,562 

So far orders for about 8,000 extra copies of our Campaign Number of Oct. 14 have been received—mostly from districts in New York City, the several locals in this and neighboring states have ordered bundles of from 100, to 1,000. The latter number will be taken by Bridgeport, Conn. Locals, clubs, and individual comrades intending to use this special issue for propa ganda should not withold their till the last minute, unless they are willing to take the chances of delay in receiving the papers. Orders will be filled in sequence as received, and we expect the press to be kept busy.

### Current # # Literature

Apropos of the "peace" just con-cluded, from which the Russian peo-ple have so little to gain, London "Justice" recalls this magnificent sonnet by Ernest Jones, the English Socialist of a half-century ago, which was written if we mistake not, with reference to 'L'Empire c'est la paix"-after his bloody coup of December, 1851-but which is quite as full of meaning to

PEACE. The war-hounds, bloodied from the chase, And cower, responsive to his murderous

sway Whose scepter is a scorpion-scourge

The living flesh of Freedom; while That burns with wrath and anguish unex-

At the dread presage of the direful day, Attuned to sorrow, feels the pangs that

The children of her love, whom love

Pence! and Death whispers "peace" againt The night Wherein he stalks abroad and views the

The last pale victim in the moon's cold

The stricken city that has felt the blight Of armed oppression's crowned and craven

might—.
These show, O people! where sweet Peace.

The "Reformers' Yearbook" can be had of Joseph Edwards, 21 Palace Square, Norwood, London, S. E., England. The price, including postage of this country, is 60 cents for a clotabound copy, 32 cents for one in paper.

Louis Bertrand, Socialist member of

the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, has begun the publication of his "Histoire de la Démocratie et du Socialisme en Belgique depuis 1830", which will un-doubtedly be a valuable addition to the historical literature of the proletarian revolutionary movement. The work is to appear in twenty monthly parts, the first part having new just come from the press. When completed it will be the press. When completed it will be a book of 1,200 large pages, in clear type, enriched with many portraits and other illustrations. Aside from his activity in the party, extending over many years, Comrade Bertrand is known as the author of the "Histo're de la Ce-opération en Belgique", and is better fitted for the work he has here undertaken, probably, than any other man. The remarkable progress of the movement in its various phases in Rel. gium makes the subject one of inter national interest. The price of the work will be 10 francs (about \$2), and orders should be addressed to M. Louis Bertrand. 17 Rue James Watt, Brussels, Belgium.

### NEW SOLUTION OF LIQUOR QUESTION A candidate for Parliament in South Ans-tralla was very deaf, and, like most deaf

men, was disinclined to adout his defect. When asked at the close of a speech as to tion, he thought it was the land questi n that had been referred to, and in confident tenes he replied: "That is a question to which I have given a great deal of attention. There is no one who by actual ex-peristive knows more about it than 1 do. My opinion is this, that no orrangement can, the, whenever we get sufficiently will be satisfactory that does not include interested and suthusiastic about it to free selection and deferred payment."—The put forth the necessary effort; and it Leader, South Australia. National.

In accord with a referendum of the In accord with a reterential consist in Indian Territory, they are turned over to the Territorial Committee of Oklahoma and become part of the Territorial Organization, of which Territorial Organization, of which J. E. Snyder, 1021 W. Grand avenue, Oklahoma City, is secretary. The comrades should see to it that

the perpetual campaign coupons are put in general circulation. Many more organizers are needed afield. Orde from your State Secretary and the local, state and national organizations will share in the proceeds.

John W. Slayton of New Castle, Pa.

has been elected National num, succeeding Robert B. Ringier, re

A. M. Simons, 56 Fifth avenue, and Seymour Stedman, 92 La Salle street, Chicago, have been elected as addi-tional National Committeeman by the state of Illinois, B. Berlyn being re elected.

Resolutions similar to those passed by Local North Cambridge, Minn., re ported in the national notes of Sept. 9, calling for a complete investi-gation of the existing trouble between gation of the existing trouble between Local Minneapolis and the State Ex-deutive Committee of Minnesota, have been passed and reported to the na-tional office by Locals Scanlon and

Deerwood, Minn.
Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are as

George H. Goebel: Oct. 1. Aberdeen, S. D.; Oct. 3, Warner; Oct. 4, Highmore; Oct.

Guy E. Miller: Oct. 1, 2, Crestlin Oct. 3. Sandusky: Oct. 4, Elyria; Oct. 5, Dieveland: Oct. 6, Akron: Oct. 7, Barberton. John W. Slarfon: Oct. 2. Cheyeune. Wyo.; Oct. 3, Sterling, Col.; Oct. 4, 5,

M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 1, North Walp N. H.; Oct. 2, Keen; Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, in Ver-

John M. Work: Oct. 1, Flint, Mich.; Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5, Detreit; Oct. 6, 7, Toledo, O.

The Rev. John Basil Barnhill of Illinois is importuning Socialist local for dates, he to take the negative in states that he debated with E. V. Deb during the Presidential campaign. states in his communications to locals that a number of prominent Socialist fear to meet him in debate. This also is untrue. Mr. Barnhill is seeking to employ the energy of the comrades to secure audiences with paid admission the object being the division of the re

The Essex County Committee has arranged the following meetings: Thursday, Sept. 28-Post office, Nathan

mfield. W. B. Killingbeck. Friday, Sept. 29-Orange. G. A. K. Saturday, Sept. 30-Hamburg and Ferry

L Phillips.
Spruce and Barclay. E. C. Wind. Prince and Court. Saul Elstein. Springfield and S. Tenth. I. G. Dobse

Monday, Oct. 2-Belmont and Court. J. M. Reilly. Warren and Hudson, Geo, A. Kiepe

Tuesday, Oct. 3-Lyric Hall, 303 Plane Street. Ratification meeting. Thursday, Oct. 5—Post office. Fred

### Massachusetts.

Krafft.

The Massachusetts organization is h better shape than ever. It has about doubled the average monthly dues to the National Office the past

two months. James F. Carey, candidate for lovernor, and P. F. Maboney, can didate for Lieutenant-Governor, are it demand everywhere, and each will thoroly canvass the state. National Organizers John Collins, Guy E. Miller and M. W. Wilkins will each spend from ten to twenty dates in the state. Every indication points to a great!

increased vote. The following dates have been ac repted for James F. Carey: Sept. 29. Gloucester; Sept. 30. Haverbill; Oct. 1. afternoon, Balley's Hall, Maiden; Oct. 4. Lawrence; Oct. 8, Somerwille, Elber Hall, Union Square in afternoon and Quincy in evening; Oct. 11. Brockton; Oct. 12. Randolph and South Braintree: Oct. 16, Cambridge Oct. 17, Taunton; Oct. 18, New Bed-

ford; Oct. 19, Fall River. More than 1,000 persons attended to meeting held at Camp Progress. Setween Salem and Lynn, under the suspices of the Essex County Socialist Pederation, on Sunday, Sept. 24. A large list of speakers filled out the time from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., with intermissions. Many of the speaker were spiritualists in attendance at the camp. The Essex County Socialist Federation met at 1:30 and after transacting other business decided to meet at 145 Essex street, Salem, on Sunday, Oct. 8, 2 p. m.

At the last meeting of the Central Committee of Worcester the following officers were elected: Organizer Thos.

officers were elected: Organizer, Thos.

'F. Maroney, 19½ Barclay street; Secretary-Treasurer, Louis F. Wiess, 26
Caro street; Recording Secretary,
Chas, Veazie; Auditors, L. Greenfield,
C. Osborne. It was desided to have
Guy E. Miller of Colorado in October
for an open-air masting at Salam officers were elected: Organizer, Thos. for an open-air meeting at Salem Square. The local was unable to get n speaker for Saturday evening last eek, but has secured G. G. Hall of Dorchester for Saturday evening Oct. 1, at Salem Square, Sp. m. Comrade Hall spoke on Worcester Common Sunday, Sept. 24, to an interested audience of 450 and a collection of \$2.10 was taken. In the evening Com-rade Hall addressed the Shirt Makers' Union which is on strike. Several Democratic "labor leaders" spoke after him, and said they didn't want a political meeting in a trade-union. Comrade Hall made them aquirm when he referred to Douglas' action

as Governor.

Comrade Richards of Quincy has presented Socialist headquarters with

organisation. The total amount or | the Social Democrats that one of the funds reported on hand in the locals' treasuries for August was \$404.75. The amount paid out was \$226.26. The number of new members was ninety.
The gross income of the party for August was \$260.

Pennsylvenia.

Ten thousand copies of the "Union Sentine!" will be ready for distribution Sunday, Oct, 8, at headquarters, 1701 Centre avenue, Pittsburg. All locals desiring to be supplied should send a representative on that date.

These purers will be free of charge. The members of the following local should awaken their financial monthly reports of their locals. Wilkinsburg, Allegheny-German, Second Ward Pittsburg, Carnegie, Tarentom. Braddock, Millvale, Wilmerding, B. hemian. These locals have not ye

nade their reports for August Duquesne at Bank Hall, Grant ave nue, on Friday evening, Oct. 13,

#### PHILADELPHIA.

The Compaign Committee has an ranged the following meetings: Sunday, Oct. 1.—North Plaza, City Hall W. H. Haywood, John H. Fagan. Monday, Oct. 2-Fifth and Queen, M.

Tuesday, Oct. 3-Slaty-third and Wood land. Ph. Hemmeter, Harry Parker. Twenty-eighth and Wharton, W. 11

Wednesday, Oct. 4-Third and Gaskill 8. Schwartz, M. Fox, M. Kooper.
Twenty-third and Columbia. W. H. Hay-

wood, Sam Clark. Harry Parler. Thursday, Oct. 5-Germantown and Chel

en. D. Starkman, W. R. Cassile. Main and Cotton, Manyunk. Ph. Hemme er, Harry Parker.

dman, M. Fox, S. Schwartz. Front and Dauphin. 1th. Hemmeter, Si-Kensington and Clearfield. W. H. Hay-

rood. Harry Parker. Water and Tioga. D. Starkman, lark. Saturday, Oct. 7-Lehigh and Kensing

ton, John Whitehead, W. R. Cassile, Germantown and Lehigh, John Mathew, D. K. Young.

Germantown and Bristol, Wm. Connetton, Geo. Cohen, Simon Libros. Forty-second and Lancaster. Sam Sadler, D. Starkman; W. H. Haywood,

#### Connecticut. The city convention of the Socialist

Party of Bridgeport on Sept. 18 nomi-nated the following ticket: For Mayor, Patrick J. Cooney; City Clerk, Henry J. Horsefield; Treasurer, James J. Dunn; Tax Collector, John muth: Public Weigher, Frederick Cedarholm: Board of Education Mrs. lectmen, Elias T. Goldberg, August Yochum, Max Schwab; City Sheriffs Seaberg, William Clancy, Swindon; Aldermen-First District, Walter Sneider; Second, Pat rick J. Reilly; Third, Clarence E. Jones; Fourth, Carl Clauberg; Fifth, Frederick Davis; Sixth, Jasper Mc-Levy; Seventh, James O'Connor; Eighth, Andrew Schreiber; Ninth, Charles Hoffman; Tenth, Emil Larsen; Eleventh, Geo. Eppler; Tweiftl

At its last meeting Local Mystic nominated John Stevenson and B. Taylor for Selectmen of B. Taylor for Selectmen of Gro-ton, and Wm. Duncan and Wm. Glaser for Selectmen of Stonington. For Representative from the Third Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Represent tive Brandegee to the Senatorship. Robert Halliday was nominated. The election occurs Oct. 2 and the Socialists are making strenuous efforts

The dramatic club of Local New Haven has been made a permanent organization and officers elected as follows: President, Alex, Irvine; Recording and Financial Secretary, Min-nie Casmaun; Advisory Board, Comrades Irvine, Casmann, Applegate. Paecht, and Langlord. The decided to produce the "Upper and Lower Class" and "The Curate" Dream", which have been produ in Boston with success. All La Day picnic tickets will be accepte social and dance at Aurora Hall, Monday, Oct. 2. Comrades should advertise this affair. More tickets can be had from the picnic committee. All members desiring to join the dramatic club should make P. O. Box 48. Any progressive reading matter will be cheerfully accepted by the Librarian. Comrade Lattmann reported that a complete list of all Socialist books in the public library is on hand with title, author, and number, and it was decided to have them printed and distributed with our lit-erature. Comrades should take ad-vantage of this and get a list of the

### Wisconsin.

cation for a Socialist book not on fil

A local has been organised at Dan-bury with 15 members. Leonard Da-vidson is Organizer and C. Peach Sec-

The Milwaukee "Journal" recently published the following item: "A new policy is to be adopted by the Demo crats and Republicans in the City crats and Republicans in the City Council regarding the Social Demo-crats. The approach of the spring election is responsible for this. The opponents of the Socialists wish to clear the decks and dispose of Socialis-tic measures before the next city cam-paign. So it is intended to promptly kill and bury Socialistic resolutions and ordinances so that they will not be and ordinances so that rapy will not be live issues in the Council at the time the orators take the stump. It has been the practise to allow these meas-ures to linger in committee boxles without action. Now it is proposed to take them out and give them prompt execution and to follow that plan in regard to new measures which Sectia. regard to new measures which Social-ists introduce." Comment is unneces-sary. The old parties are beginning to feel a mortal terror of the Social

some complete card-system outfit.

The Woonsocket, R. I., Club asks for Carey at Blackstone, which is just over the line in Massachusetta.

Geo. Hall of Derechester spoke at Expanding to the Social Democratic election inspectors and Cerks which the law requires. The Courade Lawrence of Clinton spoke to the largest crowd of the season on Boston Common last Sunday.

The Massachusetts movement continued to keep up with the page in cit. So bitter is the feeling against control of the Social parties are beginning to feel a mortal terror of the Social Democratic. It being the direction but for the largest crowd of the season on Boston Common last Sunday.

The Massachusetts movement continued to keep up with the page in cit. So bitter is the feeling against this referendum will close on Oct. 21, and no votes will be accepted after the head to easy effect in that direction, but for the lamb to asy effect in that direction, but head to easy effect in that direction, but for the largest crowd of the season on the well deality lead a helping to notife in the direction, but the lamb to asy effect in that direction, but head to easy effect in that direction, but head to easy effect in that direction but he are expected after that the capitalist in the moving of a mountail to asy effect in that direction, but head to easy effect in that direction but he are expected after that the capitalist in the moving of a mountail to produce a mount, it being the mountain to produce a mount, it being an unwilling to easist in the moving of a mountain to produce a mount, it being the mountain to produce a mount, it being the mountain to produce a mount, it being the capitalist in the moving of a mountain to produce a mount, it being the capitalist in the moving of a mountain to produce a mount, it being the capitalist in the moving of a mountain to produce a mount, it being the capitalist in the moving of a mou

Democratic aldermen who wished to obe; the election laws was threatened with the loss of his seat if he voted to appoint the Social Democratic inspec tors. It is reported that Mayor Rose (Dem.) will decline to run again if we can get our inspectors and clerks duted which certainly creates a elections, before the Social Democrati had the right to inspect them. Be this as it may, the City Council voted not to appoint our men. But the end is act yet. We shall take the matter into The attempt to expel, reprimand or

otherwise punish Social Democratic Alderman Heath for intimating that certain aldermen owed their seats to the influence of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has again meeting of the Council. The alder men concerned are evidently unwill-ing to handle this dangerous subject. Social Democrats hope that it will come up at next week's meeting, as Comrade John Barkowski has been engaged as Polish organizer for Mil-waukee County. He will speak Sept. 23 in the Eleventh Ward and Sept. 24 at Kosciusko Park, where Comrade Sokolowski will also address the crowd. The Polish population of Milwankee is steadily growing, and we feel the necessity of carrying on a feel the necessity of carrying on a good Socialist agitation in the Polish language.

The Social Democrats in the City Council, of course, voted against granting a franchise to the Central Heating Company. This franchise is a shameless robbery of the rights of the city, but the old party politicians were very anxious that it should be for reasons best known to themselves.

The Social Democratic Publishing Company has arranged for leasing a building for their printing plant ing is finished, in the course of a couple of months, they will have funds enough for purchasing the printing plant. Contributions are coming in vell. The necessity of having our printing outfit in our own hands, in-stead of in the hands of capitalist publishers, is becoming more and more apparent. It is among the possibilities that the capitalist printing plants of Milwaukee may combine against the printers and the "Herald" might thus that in the middle of a close campaign the capitalist publishers may shut down on printing our papers. The need of a press owned by the Social Democrats themselves is therefore very

#### New York State.

Arrangements have been made for a tour of the state by Clinton H. Pierce to commence at Middletown, Sept. 28, and continue as follows: Sept. 27, Port Jervis: Sept. 28, 29, and 30 Bingham on; Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4. Elmira; Oct. 5, Corning; Oct. 6, Geneva; Oct. 7, Seneca Falls; Oct. 8, open; Oct. 9, Auburn; Oct. 10, Syracuse; Oct. 11, Utica; Oct. 12, Rome; Oct. 13 and 14, Aya; Oct. 15, open; Oct. 16, Boonville; Oct. 17 and 18, open; Oct. 19, Gloversville; Oct. 20, Johnstown; Oct. 21, Amsterdam; Oct. 22, Schenectady; Oct. 23, Fort Edward; Oct. 24, Glens Falls; Oct. 25, South Glens Falls. The comrades in the cities which have been esigned dates should do everything possible to make these meetings a suc

The Paper Makers' Union of Glens Falls, Sandy Hill, and Fort Edward have voted the use of their hall free to the comrades for a meeting for

The comrades in Schenectady held their city and county conventions this week, and nominated practically a full ticket. Charies W. Noonan, a former president of the Trades Assembly, was vention nominated Louis A. Weich for sheriff.

Local Rome has nominated a city and district ticket, and Oneida County will have a full ticket.

up state locals, which cannot be met. Both of these comrades have so little time to spare that they can be given to but few locals.

State Secretary Chase has on hand few more copies of "Unionism and socialism". To get them out, he will ship to any local in the state at \$1.50 per 100. No order accepted for less than 50. Also a few more thousands of the leaflets "What Socialists Think" Locals desiring leaflets for free distribution in the campaign should order at once. Gustave A. Strebel of Syracuse

spoke at an open-air meeting in Camil-lus on Wednesday evening of last Local Syracuse is holding meetings

every Monday evening in the Empire Block, conducting them on the lyceum plan. The Rochester Labor Lyceum opens

Hall, corner Fitzhugh street and Main Street West, at 3 p. m. Jos. Wanhope will be the speaker, and his subject The Signs of Change. Local Rochester has its regular

meeting at 40 State street, Tuesday Oct. 3, 8 p. m. All members should b

present. The various assembly district organisations of the S. D. P. in New York County have been supplied with referendum ballots for the election of the four New York members on the State Quorum and one delegate to the State Committee. The following are the candidates for the State Quorum: M. M. Bartholomew, John C. Chase, James G. Kanely, Thomas J. Lewis, Fred Paulitsch, I. Phillips, H. L. Slobodin. Smil Spindler and Ernest Spranger only for four candidates. For delegate to the State Committee U. Solomon was nominated. The vote on this referendum will close on Oct. 21,

secured any time from the erg to it that they are properly distributed at the various the district. Also the speakers are re quested to announce this meeting from the platform so that a large attendance may be secured. The admission is free, and it is to be hoped that Carnegle Hall will prove to be inadequate to accommodate the large audience. In addition to the literature reported

for sale in the previous issues of The Worker Local New York has just made arrangements to print a General Pro-paganda Leaflet entitled "What the Social Democratic Party Stands For question and very appropriate for use thousand. Arrangements have als: been made for literature in various foreign languages. The 50,000 Municipal Platforms in German are now ready, and it is now up to the German voter is supplied with a copy. sidering the large number of German workingmen in this city 50,000 German leaflets could be distributed in a few days.

Twenty thousand Italian leaflets, specially printed for use in New York. bearing the emblem and the municipal ticket, are now ready, and those dis-tricts with an Italian population should not fall to order a sufficient supply. Italian speakers this year, and it be hooves the comrades to make up for this deficiency by an extra use of the Italian liferature.

Ten thousand Hungarian leaflets

rere printed, and will be used by the

Another edition of 50,000 Municipal Platforms in English is now being the comrades will from now on at least devote special attention to the reply of the S. D. P. to the Citizens Union which in fact is the best camleaflet issued this year, failed to receive proper astention from our comrades, considering that out of 100, 000 printed only about 50,000 were organizer's office. Local New York leaflets specially prepared by our comrade Hanford, and a letter of acceptfor Mayor, Algernon Lee. To enable the Organizer to make the necessary tra literature he must first see that the comrades are using that on hand at every assembly or agitation distri which desires to see these new lenflets printed to endeavor to use as many of the old leaflets as possible.

The two campaign lithographs isphoto of our mayoralty candidate. Algernon Lee, and the other con tains the pictures of Comrades A. Lee. Morris Braun and C. W. Cavsnaugh. They are artistically gotten up and capitalist parties flood the town with the pictures of their candidates. The 2 cents per copy.

The Organizer still has on hand in the neighborhood of 18,000 of the cam-paign booklets. This is a neat 32-page booklet, which gives a complete ex planation of the party principles and its position on all municipal questions. This booklet has been declared by many competent comrades to be the local. It is disappointing that the comrades are not able to make a larger use of it and push its sale in preference to any other literature, Sol Fieldman will speak at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hun

day evening, Oct. 1.

An adjourned meeting of the 21st A. D. will be held at Loerch's Hall. 862 Amsterdam avenue, between One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third streets, on Friday evening, Sept. 29, 8 p. in. It is important that the comrades attend the branch meetings more regularly from now until after regularly election, at in the district along Amsterdam avenue and the two held thus far on Columbus avenue have been well attended and much literature has been dis comrades will pitch in and work from willingness as those who have been active during the past few weeks. Don't forget to attend this meeting. accompanied by your membership card and a few months' dues. Those desir-

(Continued on page 4.)

THE DES MOINES AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In The Worker of Sept. 16 Comrade Onesi, advances a number of reasons why the Dra will not improve our present conditions, and I hasten to submit an additional one, not be taken very seriously. Comrade Work, who seems to be the originator of these amendments, undoubtedly means well when he argues for the adoption of No. 3 on the ground that it will make a really representative body out of our National Preentive Committee, because of the par uselesaness of the Executive Committee, because of the stubborn insistence by the National Committee to retain to itself all stead to vainly trying to administer the affairs of party routine by long range motions. Of what avail is a democratically elected Executive Committee when the very punctuation of its minutes is subject to revision by the National Committee? I shall sever offer an objection to any proposition to inject more democracy into our party, and would gladly lead a helping hand to any effort in that direction, but are unwilling to susist in the moving of a meantain to produce a mount, when at best, it would only replace anorther one.

ne past the point where organization ends the Executive Committee is concerned, and only requires the realization by the Na-tional Committee of the fact, that stencil, nimeograph and postal facilities have no been adopted for purposes of governments administration of things routine and ex cutive, though it may do very well for

The National Executive Committee is sufficiently representative body and no im provement over the present method of its Committee need any additional power to administer to the requirements of the party. What is needed, however, is a division of legislative functions which fall within its scope, and allowing the Executive Commit-tee to attend to all matters of a purely this has been accomplished I shall be read; ship, but can not see any reason for it jus

ition to have all the amendments to the endum vote, because the convention will be mpelled to entirely recast our constitu constitutions require a referendum vetnot until we will be able to construct a constitution built on a foundation of e perience. Fraternally,

JAS. S. SMITH. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18.

#### DUAL OFFICE-HOLDING.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- In a late sane of your paper you take occasion to sail into Comrade Thompson of Wisconsin for his activity in two states. Like a grea many other people, you are troubled with farsightedness. You overlook things at

As I see it, Thompson, a member of party in Wisconsin, was bired temporarily troubles. Surely he should have tried to he did not try or was forced to take sides I don't know. We can't consistently blame

But not so very long ago John C. Chase Netional Committeeman of Massachusetts. over a year he continued to vote as Nation at Committeeman from Massachusetts and The Worker have a word to say?

When after over a year and a half of chuselts rose up and overthrew the wrongdoing and to put into position as State sued by Local New York are now spectary another incompetent. In this rendy for sale. One is an extra large movement was John C. Chase. Did The Worker object?

Perhaps The Worker will claim lengerne of it, surely it was a singular coincide that The Worker should blossom forth at so opportune a time with flowery extract from Comrade Wentworth's writings. Am was it a coincidence that at that time . smothered in your office until it should los: ome of its force?

duplicity, it was shown you later in the "Social Democratic Herald". Surely au forth in his letter to the "Herald" deserve sharp reprimand at least. To my mind, he is untit to hold an important positio onger. But what did The Worker have

When Thompson does something which is small compared to what Chase did, you

WILLIAM E. DIXON.

Westboro, Mass., Sept. 18. Westbort, Mass., Sept. 18.

[Note.—In all cases, The Worker is opposed to any man holding party office in two states, no matter whether his name be Thompson or Chase or anything else. When the abuse reached such a point that Tac Worker felt it a duty to take it up, it did not feel compelled to go into past history and make ex post facto decisions.

For the rest: 1. The statement that we "smethered" Gibbs letter is a falsehood; 2. We have published, and been glad to publish—and all who know good Socialist articles when they see them, were gial to have us publish—articles by Wentworth whenever we could get them, for four or have as publish—articles by Wentworth
whenever we could get them, for four or
five years past, and our correspondent's insimulation about them is as absured as it
is indulcious; 3. The parallel between
Chase's case and Thompson's fails in this,
that. Chase did not come into New York
and take part in the summary expusion of
haif the party members in the state, nor
write letters in denunciation of their represpitatives and then prefend to be only a write letters in demunciation of their representatives and then pretend to be only a disinterested onlooker; Chase changed his residence from Massachusetts to New York and for a long time—probably, as our correspondent says, thru mismanagement, the Massachusetts comrades failed to elect his successor; 4. We do not concern ourselves in controversies carried on in the "Social Democratic Herails" for various reasons, a sufficient one leing that we do not enjoy the billingspite method which is too often used there; 5. We apologiae to our readers for the presentation of a letter in which sweeping deannelation and insimunion and epithet take the place of fact and argument, because it was really seeds and epithet take the place of fact and argument, because it was really seeds and comment of the control of the billings whereof we have apoken—Ed.]

#### THE DOWLING AMENDMENT. To the Editor of The Worker:-The citi

zens of this state are to have the opportuni-ty, in the coming elections, to vote on the proposed amendment to the state constitu-tion offered by former Senator Dowling. Undoubtedly you are familiar with this

neasure.

The above proposition was discussed at ome length at the two last meetings Central Trades and Labor Council of this city. It seemed to be the general opinion of the delegates that the adoption of this amendment would prove to be a great benetrade union movement in particular, the contention being made that the Legislature controllion being made that the Legislature is more liberal and can be "influenced" to better advantage than the "blased" ju-diciary. At the same time some of these very same trade uniquists are staunch op-ponents of the election of United States Senators through the members of the Leg-igiature. In the one instance they are con-fident of securing favors from this body; in the other thay do not consider this institution worthy of being invosted with power of such far-reaching impertance, it being held that the Legislature is "influenced" by

clars, thus resulting in just the opposite of that which was expected. Whether this mendment is carried or not, the power that be will my for have their entellites say it): "To h- with the constituti Or they will seek consolation in the con ession of one of their ilk: "What is the onstitution between friends"?

It seems as though this matter is o at linportance to be taken up by you in the columns of The Worker, as th

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The voyage is troubled but the port is sure. When I see things as they are it seems hard to think of things as they must be. When I see the tragic incidents of the sail it is hard to think the ships will ever get safely into harbor. When I see the landlore and the lendlord of the world I find it man who will not exact a toll o yet I do see. My eyes now and then go back on me. But on the whole I see. I am not fooled by any of the obstacles between. I concede the power of the opposing currents. But I feel the divine tug that is to take me on beyond. Do you sometimes sit down with the sorrow of the earth and say to yourself that sorrow is to last confession of history? Do you look at the emoluments of the profit mongers and confess that you have no play to make against their retustion? Yes, the voyage is ubled. Between the ship that weighs anchor and the port that is set there is much adversity to be encountered. I say that you are equal to all the problems of economic navigation. That the manhood that is worthy of the port is adequate to the perils of the sea. You may have some fears for yourself. I do not fear for you. I y that the end is sure. I that the wrong cannot last but I know that you are to last forever. Do you believe that the oppression can but that the revolt that defies oppres sion cannot last? Are you afraid of the enemy? I say to you that there is no danger from the enemy. That there is no danger until you are afraid of yourself. That when you are afraid of yourself the ideal trembles for its It is not fearful to me to see the properties and the poverties of the world in deadly battle. I know what st become of property when the do not awe me. They are not as as the people who make them. No. Not as big. They are not as big as the people who may find it necessary to destroy them. No. Not as big. I know that the skyscraper may crumble but I know that your will is absolute. Do you think I apologize when I walk along the pavements of the metropolis? Just the contrary. I call upon the metropolis to apologize to me. To explain itself to me. To jus-tify itself to me. I know how sig-nificant the metropolis is. But I know how much more significant I am. say to you that you think too meanly of yourself. That you rate yourself too low. That you bow down in the see of property as if you belong Do you belong to Do you belong to property? I say to you that you should stand up very straight in the presence of property. That you should be very of property. That you should be very haughty with it. That you should con-code nothing. That property belongs to you. It is not easy for you to defy

the rule of property. It is much hard er for you if you yield to that rule. do not travel about the streets of th cities asking the favors of the city. I declare that the city must ask favors of me. I do not feel like an alien. I feel very much at home. I see all the wonders of the cities and I say: These are all mine. I do not say: See what miracles the city has convoked. I say: See what I have done. I can feel acute despair. I know how the blade cuts. Your heart's blood flows do not see how the good can com out. You are sure too much débris has be cleaned up. You see yourselves to all eternity paid wages. Wager wages, wages. You see your-selves perpetually serving masters, masters, masters, masters. I do paid and the master you acknowledge. I am concerned about the attitude of your soul towards its own estate There is a master in your soul to b first abolished before you can attack the master without. That is why I watch the voyage with tears in my eyes and regard the port with a smile on my lips. I do not assure you that the way across the disturb carries with it the ecstacy of luxur It means starvation. It means too hot and weather too cold. It mean as well as loved and acknowledged. means a thousand failures staked or the one success. It means famine. It sometimes means war. I do not at tempt to withdraw one threat. contrary I tell you the worst. who am here to joyfully tell you the best am also here to sadiy tell you the worst. I do not want to deceiv of the omen of perdition than make But I know very well that after pe dition has accomplished its last wre paradise will transfigure the ruins. I I know the port. All sorts of men will go all sorts of ways. They will will contribute to the sea. I coul not name them all. I can only name I can only know m troubled weather. The masters are to be left behind. Ownership is to be left behind. The superiors and in-feriors are to be left behind. The man who slaves and the man who is slaved for are to be left behind. The preing of man on man will be left bel These will never get into port. But man himself? He is sure to arrive Ships may go down in the seas. Th who sail the ships never are lost. The will all get into port some time of will wind up. It is no secret to me The voyage is troubled but the port i

J D. R. ON UNEMPLOYMENT. "Tattler" in London "Justice" says: I have received a letter, the signa ture of which I have not been able to decipher, but it looks like J. D. Rook of coor. The letter is as follows: Sir:-Recently I had thrust into my hand a copy of an extraordimry publication called 'Justice'—as if any reasonable person wanted Justice!— which contained some criticism by you which contained some criticism by you of Judge Willis' references to the unemployed and unemployable. It seems to me that you are all on the wrong tack about this unemployed business, and it occurred to me that it might interest you to know how it all ap-pears to a strenuous man of business, It seems to me that you and those like you make a great song about the un-employed for your own personal ends. I don't see that the unemployed are any concern of yours, or of anybody else, for that matter. The unemployed are unemployed because wants to employ them. Surely that is simple enough: there is no problem about that. Say I am an employer. and am employing two hundred men. these ment can you see any reason why I should employ fifty men whom I don't want? I do not see one. Now, We all employ as many men as we want and as far as possible, the kind of men we want, and we are not going to employ any more. As there are a lot more than we need to employ, we are able to pick and choose, and so I take care to have no greybeards about my works, and my foremen have strict orders to engage no man over 35 ployed are over 40 or under 40, wheth-er they are or are not unemployable, nor what becomes of them, so long as we get the men we want. And if no-body wants the employed, why should anybody employ them? And why should the employed grumble and whine because nobody wants them?

As a business man, I have to find customers for the goods I have to sell. If I find the market overstocked and no demand for my goods, it is no good for me to whine and grumble because nobody wants my wares. I just have to grin and bear it. And the unem-ployed workman must and bear it. And the unem-workman must learn to do the Speaking for myself, I am rather sick of the workingman and all his ways. When ways. When we find employ-or him he grumbles. The work ment for nim ne grumnies. The work is too hard, or the pay is too little, or the hours are too long. Something or the other is sure to be wrong; and then there is a strike, and we are put portunity of making a little profit. the other hand, when there is no we for him and he is unemployed. portunity or making a little profit. On the other hand, when there is no work for him and he is unemployed, the workingman is still not satisfied; he continues to grumble and whise, and thinks it is somebody's business to find work for him. As I say, I am heartly of him and his grambling, and I trying to do without him as much as I possibly can. He is utterly un-astisfactory, and just as I hope that before long motor cars and electricity will displace the horse altogether as a means of traction, so I hope that it

is within the bounds of possibility that omatic machinery will be so deve oped in the future as to enable us to dispense altogether with so unsatisfactory a creature as the workingman Then all workingmen will be unemployed, and as nobody will requir ploy themselves, they will just have to die out, and the world will be wel rid of bad rubbish. I dare say you would suggest that they have a righ to live. That, my dear sir, is all eighteenth century humbug: Tom Jef eighteenth century humbug: Tom Jef ferson's red republican rubbish. Th right to live, nowadays, presupp power to live. Only those have power to live who own the mean of life. The man who has no propert can only live by permission of another and if that other doesn't want him, h is in a fix. Your workingmen have no power to live, because they own n those; and as the workingmen own none of the means of life, they have no right to live, except to the that their services are required by my class, and as my class are bec shall soon be able to do without the altogether, and then they will just have to get off the earth.—Yours trust fully.

"J. D. R\*\*K\*F\*\*\*\*R."

### IS CHINA AWAKING?

Greater in importance than the pay ment of indemnity by Russia, or ever of the retaining of the whole of the island of Saghallen by the Japanese, is the effect of the war on the attitud of the Chinese nation to Japan. To say that the Japanese have increased their prestige in China by 100 per cent would be short of the mark. The success of the Japanese in the war ha done more. It has opened the eyes of the Chinese to the value of their kin importance of Western methods in the making or unmaking of nations. As ready, we are told, hundreds of Japan ese officers are training and reorganizing the Chinese army. More significant still, the Chinese are submitting to the making or unmaking of nations willing intellectual domination of th victorious Japs. The immemorial sys-tem of competitive literary examina-tions for public posts is to be set aside tions for public posts is to be set aside as obsolete. Many colleges and centers of education have become staffed with Japanese professors, and the Chinese students are eagerly assimilating the teachings of the new ideas. These ening of China from its thousand years' sleep? There are four hundred millions of these peoples, and the awakening process, if it does take place, may bring in its train the greatest revolution the world has yet seen.

—Labor Leeder. -Labor Leader.

—In New York and Wisconsin, the So-cialist Party is known under the name of Social Democratic Party. In New York the embien is the Arm and Torch. The State Secretary is John C. Chase, whose address is 64 R. Fourth street, New York.

#### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope

"Publicity" may expose capitalist robbery but it will take Socialist votes to stop it.

Possession of the means of produ tion is nine points of the law—and a

Capitalism can secure you the bles ngs of poverty all right, but it can' guarantee that you will enjoy them. There are no political issues worthy

of the consideration of the working class except the ones they make themof hard times attributed to him is only

alking for publication. the suggestion that the insurance com panies be placed under the supervision of the administration that they created

he usual way of saying that he wasn'

with their "non-ledger assets". When you read newspaper account who boast they have always voted an old-party ticket, you can begin to un-derstand what is meant by the phrase living to a green old age".

If John A. McCall disgorged \$50,000 to defeat such contemptible enemies as the Democrats, what size of a wad would be put up to fight Socialist million votes?

Long before Mr. Perkins stated that competition was no longer the life of trade. Socialists had been saying the same thing, but as they were not prominent enough to be connected with a graft scandal, of course nobody paid much attention to them.

That theater proprietor who recently tried to break up a Socialist meeting by force, may console himself that if be by force, may consc didn't succeed he at least gave a literal illustration to the crowd of the real ity of the class struggle.

A publication devoted to "local and general philanthropy" in this city car ries as its motto the significan tence: "Charity to-day may be Justice to-morrow". As an unconscious admission of the reality of capitalist rob-bery this could hardly be surpassed.

An obviously incomplete editorial in Hearst's paper advices the coal miners to fight their employers with the ballot. The omission to state that they must do so with the Socialist ballot we

capitalist journals which characterize the Tsar's representative scheme as a darm when the disfranchisement of the working class in this country is

A British novelist is engaged in gathering material for a book to justify the existence of American millionaires. He can get all he needs in a study of the tupidity of the American workers.

ne petty officials of the Beef Trus having been recently fined in the courts for accepting rebates from the railroads, that easy mark, "Mr. Common People", mar as well get ready to dig down and make the amount

Girls are being employed as strike reakers on the linetype mac the big printing houses in Chicago Their ability to work them should no be too hastily questioned by the striking printers, who it may be remem bered a few years ago insisted that the linotype machine itself was an in

No doubt such men as McCall and Perkins oppose Socialism on the ground that it means confiscation of other people's property, but they have no scruples about capitalism maintain ing itself by similar methods. good old rule the simple plan that the they should keep who can" is evidently good enough for them, and if so it is good enough for Socialists also.

Several factories are to be established in Europe by the International Har-vester Trust, thus making its title of "International" a reality. People who imagine that tariffs can in any vital manner check the concentration of industry, evidently have a few more

A million dollars a month in increased profits to Standard Oil is result of the destruction of the oil fields in Russia. Its all "honest graft" too as Statesman Plunkitt migh lard Oil "seen its opportunity and

When capitalist rogues fall out, hon-est men get about all that is coming to them—in the shape of "startling revelations" in the press. If they wan something more substantial, capitalism itself must be made impossible.

With the tsifting proviso that the overnment reserves to itself the right prohibit all objectionable meetings, the right of free speech has been full conceded in Russia. It is safe to say that the ruling class will lose nothing by this very generous concession.

Seeing that Morgan and Rockefeller have a strangle hold on Wall Street, why should the policyholder object if the assets of the big life ins companies are at the disposal of these sure thing gamblers? It might be worse if it were possible that it could be otherwise.

As an example of the complete so As an example of the complete sep-aration of the capitalist from actual production, Mr. Tom Lawson's sworn statement in Boston that he never in his life saw a copper mine, is about as good as can be given. The developed capitalist is simply useless. He knows nothing of the product, adds no value to it; in short, his only function is to steal it from the producer or from his steal it from the producer or from his fellow capitalists and make profit on the transaction.

### THE SURVIVAL OF THE FIITEST...

After a momentary kilence spake
Some vessel of a more ungainly make;
They sneer at me for leaning all awry:
What! did the hand then of the Potter

shake? /- Omer Khayyam One of the favorite arguments of th

Gradgrinds in support of competition is the theory of the survival of the fittest. They way that those who fall, fall because they are not fitted to succeed. They say that those who succeed, succeed because they are "fit". They say it is the law of nature that the weakst shall go to the wall, and to the wall with them—and no quarter. The slumites live in the slums be-

ise. The Duke of Mariborough fived in a palace because the infellectual and moral superiority of such a man naturally forced him into a palace.

Burns was a plowman; Bunyan was tinker; Lord Chesterfield was a peer The composer of the popular walts, "The Masher's Dream", makes ten thousand a year, and lives in a man sion. Richard Jefferies and James

Jay Gould had boundless wealth and tremendous power. Walt Whitman had a modest competence, and no power at all. Or, as the most vivid example I can give you of the great law of the survival of the fittest, let me remind you that Brigham Young was a prophet and a ruler, wealthy and hon red; and that Christ lived a mend' cant preacher, and died the death of :

And all these things are justified by the glorious law that the fittest shall

tion of the law as to the survival of the fittest. Of two plants or animals that one will survive which is the fittest to endure the conditions which both exist. The question of the conditions under which the men shall struggle for survival.

man who is best suited by the condi-tions of the country and the society succeed.

fittest to survive would be a different type of man from him who gets first place in a nation of traders, where herceness and strength of arm are less called for than tenacity and clearnes

It thus appears that when we say our poor are poor because they are not fitted to gain wealth, we mean that they are not "fit" to gain wealth un But under different conditions of life they might succeed.

If, then, the present conditions of life are right, the poor are wrong; but if the present conditions of life are not right, the poor are wronged. Therefore, it seems that this theory

of the survival of the fittest is no an It proves nothing except that if the are unworthy they are unworths. it the arrangement of society that is unworthy? has still to be answered.

one kind of man to succeed. condition of society enables another kind of man to succeed. Now would you say that was the best condition society that gave to the lowest typhumanity the pre-eminence? would you say that was the best con dition of society that gave the highest type of humanity the pre-eminence?

Granting that the noblest is really the most proper to survive, is it not desirable that the conditions of society should be so moulded and arranged that noble qualities shall have full play and base qualities be kept in check? I think that is clear enough, and I now ask you to consider whether society, as it is at present constituted, fittest to work for evil or for good.

For hundreds of ages we have been imprisoning, murdering, prosecuting and starving our Brunos, of Arc, and have heaped rewards and honors on our Alexanders, our Bona partes, our Jay Gorifictour Rothschfids Are we to go on forever in the worship Are we still to make the basest, the fittest to survive? To bless power above benevel nce? Shall we never have done admiring and obeying our

ilm, and such as be. No sensible man would attempt to oppose a law of nature. All natural aws are right. No natural law can be resisted. But before we give to any law implicit obedience we shall be wise to examine its credentials. Natural laws we must obey. But don't let us mistake the hosty deductions of erring men for the unchanging and triunphant laws of nature. Let us be the law of prey, which seems to be a natural and inevitable statute among tion in the courts. there any difference between man and the brutes? If there is a difference, in

We need not get into a subtle inves that man has intellect; animals only that man has intellect; animals only instinct. Consider the consequences of this difference. We have spoken and written language, which beasts have not. We have imagination, which beasts have not. We have memory, history, sciences, religions, which beasts have not. And we have intel-lectual progress, which beasts have not. I might go a great deal deeper into this matter, but I want to keep to plain speech and simple issues. Man has reason; beasts have not.

to say that by reason we are to be guided, and not by the law of prey, which is a natural check and balance out upon unreasoning creatures. By brute's instincts is the man better tunn the brute. By how much one man's reason excels that of his fellows is he better than they. By how much any policy of human affairs is more reasonable than another policy is it

survival of the fittest does apply to mankind; but it works with them in a manner different from that in which it works with the brutes. Well, I say that our Gradgrinds apply a nature law in an unnatural manner. The

they would rule mankind by bruta

Before we go any further with this theory of the surrival of the fittest, let me ask yeu one question. Will you tell me, Mr. Smith, who are the fittest to survive? A great deal depends upon our answer to that question. All wealth is got by plunder. If instead of making laws to stop the depreda-tions of the sweater, we repealed the laws for the represeion of the garroter, we should soon fall into anarchy—that is, into a state of savagery, such as is understood by the word anarchy. The race to the swift. The battle to the strong. The weak to the wall. The vanquished to the sward. A perfect realization of the survival of the fittest. Then the man with the most force of arms the goods of the weak and timid—and their lives. Which all of us would call sheer plunder. But commercialism is just a war of wits of parchment and the like, and really plunder by force of cunning instead o by force of arms. And both these forms of plunder are forms in which the baser intellect and the more bruta physique will always be In personal conflict Socrates would b no match for J. L. Sullivan; in con merce, Jesus Christ would be exploited by Jay Gould—as he was, in fact, by

For the Gradgrinds to invoke th laws of nature is odd. Our "survival-of-the-fittest" men declare their de-pendence on the laws of nature, and when anyone suggests a change in English laws and customs for the sake of the poor and heavy-laden, these barbarian ranters answer, "Oh, no. You must not meddle with the laws of nature. Nature's processes are inevita-ble, and cannot be altered by acts of parliament." But we have laws, and here wiseacres would keep those laws. If we suggested that there should be no laws, they would call us annichists. But what shall we call them who cry out that natural law is the only law, and yet insist upon the necessity for human laws as well?

is there any natural obstacle to the establishment of a community on just terms? Is there any known law of nature that denies bread to the induus and forces wealth upon the idle If a natural law makes waste and want imperative, what is that law? Tell me, that I may know it! Natural law as far as I do know it is against this unjust distribution. es gluttony, and as ruthlessly punishes privation. Nature racks the gormand and the sing and with gont, or distigures him with dropsy, and the starveling and the unresting drudge she visits with consumption and with postilence. She strikes the miser with a Midas curse, turning his bowels to gold, and she brands the drunkard, the libertine, and the brawler with the mark of the beast. Nature everywhere ordains temperance, How, then, can wealth and indulgence be justified in her name? How can we say that the millions of poor slain by unnatural conditions of life are the victims of nature's laws?

The survival of the fittest is a ques fion of conditions. It can have no great power in the England of to-day. The survival of the fittest is another name for anarchy. Our society is one bound by law. The unfettered "right state of social warfare, warfare to ex-termination point, the bas st and the vilest have the advantage, for the vile man and the base will fight with less ruth and fewer scruples.

So much for the survival of the fit test. So much for "lalssez faire". The man who accepts the "laissez-faire" loctrine would allow his parden to rewild, so that the roses might fight it out with the weeds and the fittest might survive.-Robert Batchford in "Merrie England".

### LOCAL NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN FUND

Contributions to this fund are not coming in as plentifully as they should and the amount now on hand is below that received by this time in the last campaign. The present campaign be necessary to overcome the delustve municipal ownership take of the old parties and every earnest Socialist must therefore realize the necessity campaign of Local New York (Manhatta and the Cronx) should be sent to U. Solo-mon, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street, New York. All receipts will be acknowl-

R. Hasenbusch, List No. 135, 50c.; Emil pindler, List No. 145, \$1.50; M. J. Kramer, n account List No. 310, \$1; J. Herold, List io. 385, 25c.; August Dittrich, List No. No. 385, 25c.; August Dittrich, List 300, \$2.50; Herman Krack, List No. 42; G. Miellenhausen, on account, List No. 463, 54; Paul Alexander, List No. 684, 51; Louis Jaeger. List No. 088, 82.25; Sydney Kahn, List No. 780, 82; Joseph Winkler. List No. 845, \$1; A. Penny, List No. 872, \$1.15; John Wicker, List No. 902, 83.25; Chas. Halber, List No. 1.008, \$1; A. A. Heller, on account List No. 1.019, \$15; Bak hes' Union No. 1. List 1,375, \$5; Socialist Liedertafel, per H. Wierskalla, List No. 1.428, \$8.90; Liedertafel Egalite, per C. Metre, List No. 1,487, \$2.75; do., do., per H. Lundy, List No. J,442, \$2.60; J. Koelin List No. 1,661, \$1.50; Chas. Moder, on ac éount List No. 1.736, \$1; W. Albrecht, List No. 1.856, 50c.; L. Kallenborn, List № 1.680, 35c.; Dr. J. Sossnitz, List No. 1.682, \$15; A. Gerdwager, List No. 2.104, \$2.20: John Herold, List No. 2,199, 80c.; Colman Kieln, Baltimore, Md., List No. 2,209, \$2; Henry Kiett, List No. 2,803, \$1; wald, List No. 2,517, 50c.; Sam Rothman List No. 2,602, \$2; L. Schmitt, List No. 2,652, \$1.50; Ofto Vowell, List No. 2,785, \$1; Dr. F. W. Lillenthal, List No. 2,870, \$10; David Springer, List No. 2,878, \$0.25; Miss Emeria Campbell, 50c.; previously acmowledged, \$880.11; total to date, \$953.60

#### SOCIALIST MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by the Social Democratic Party to be held at the places named on the night

and Second Av. Miss J. D. and Algernon FRIDAY, SEPT. 29. St. and Eighth Av. Sol. Fieldman. 29th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventy-fourth St. and First Av. Chas. Franz. Sam.

4th A. D. -N. E. corner of Market St. and East Broadway. John C. Chase, Algernon

White. 13th A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-third St. and Tenth Av. Mother Jones, J. C.

26th A. D.-S. E. corner of end St. and First Av. L. D. Mayes, Geo. Finger.

28th A. D .- S. E. corner of Eighty St. and Avenue A. Chas. Franz, John Col-

30th A. D.-S. E. corner of Eighty-sixth t. and Third Av. Sol Fieldman, 32nd A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. I. Phillips.

35th A. D. (Highbridge)-N. E. corner of Shakespeare Av. Fred Paulitsch, J. T. Britt Genriety.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

9th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twentyeventh St. and Eighth Av. Sol Fieldn 17th A. D .- S. W. corner of Pifty-second st. and Eighth Av. Courtenay Lemon Chas. Franz.

A. D.-S. E. corner of Elghty-first St. and Second Av. Jacob Panken, I Phillips.

31st A. D .- N. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John C. Chase, Dan A. White.
33d A. D. -N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. J. C. 34th A. D. (Bronx)-S. E. corner of One

Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Thomas J. Lewis, John Collins. 35th A. D .- S. E. corner of Wendover and Third Avs. S. Slater Balley, J. T.

Annex A. D. (Williamsbridge-Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and Pisins Av. Mother Jones, Albert Abrahams.

Annex A. D. (Westchester Village) - Main

West Farms Road, George Finger, Jos Wanhope. MONDAY, OCT. 2.

5th A. D.-N. W. corner of Heratlo St. St. entrance. Mother Jones. Saturday, Oct. 7.—South End Hanover Sq. and Eighth Av. Alfred W. Lawson, John Collins.

9th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty-Seventh St. and Tenth Av. J. T. Britt Gear icty, Dan A. White.
13th A. D.-S. W. corner of Forlieth St.

and Eighth Av. Mother Jones, Algerna 15th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty s'xth St. ard Eighth Av. Alex, Rosen, Jo-

tope, 16th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fifth St. and Avenue D. Chas. Franz, The

18th A. D.-S. E. corner of Nineteenth St. and Third Av. J. C. Frost, I. Phillips. 23d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty fourth St. and Amsterdam Av.

4th A. D.-N. E. corner of Clinton St and E. Brondway. Sol. Fieldman. 6th A. D. -8. W. corner of Sixth St. and Second Av. Jacob Panken, Edw. F. Cas-

7th A. D.-N. E. corner of Ninetcentl St. and Eighth Av. Mother Jones, Aiger non Lec. 11th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty eighth

St. and Eighth Av. J. T. Britt Gearlety John Collins. 21st A. D.-S. E. corner of Ninety-eighti

St. and Columbus Av. William Karlin John C. Chase. St. and Third Av. Alfred W. Lawson, J.

80th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-fifth St. and Avenue A. Alb. Abrahams, Dat A. White

and Fifteenth St. and Fifth Av. L. D

Mayes, Jos. Wanhope, 85th A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundre and Sixty-first St. and Cauldwell Av. Peter E. Burrowes, I. Phillips.

8th A. D.-N. E. corper of Grand and Forsyth Sts. Alex Rosen, John C. Chase, 10th A. D .- N. E. corner of Fifth Sta and 11th A. D .- S. W. corner of Thirty-fifth

St. and Tenth Av. Chas. Frang. I. Phil Grand Sts. H. Haviden, John Collins 20th A. D.-S. W. corner of Thirty-second St. and Third Av. Fred. Paulitsch,

L. T. Britt Gearlety. 23d A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-second St. and Third Av. L. D. Mayes, Dan A. White.

25th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty-e enth St. and Broadway. Sol. Fieldman. 26th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy-Afth

34th A. D. (Manhattan) -One Hundred and Twenty-lifth St. between Lexington and Third Avc. A. B. Demilt, Jos. Wan-

THURSDAY, OCT. 5. 3d A. D.—N. E. corner of Christophe and Bleecker Sts. J. C. Lines, Edw. F Cussidy.

St. and Eighth Av. Peter E. Burrowe 14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Ninth St

16th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fourth St and Avenue C. J. G. Dobsevage; Dan A 17th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth

st. and Amsterdam Av. Fred. Paulitsch,

Gearlety, J. C. Front.
Stat A. D.—N. H. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Sol.

Hundred and Porty-seventh St. and Brook Av. William Karlin, John Collins. FRIDAY, OCT. 6. 4th A. D .- N. E. corner of Jackson

86th A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner of On

it. and Eighth Av. Alfred W. Lawson, Jos. Wanhope.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth St.

and Eighth Av. Fred. Paulitsch, John Col-

nd St. and Third Av. Courtenny Lemon

22d A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

17th A. D.-S. E. corner of Fifty-se

9th A. D .- N. E. corner of Thirtieth St

nd Eighth Av. Dan A. White, Alb. Abra-

St. and Fighth Av. J. T. Britt Geariety, Thomas J. Lewis, 20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty-sec-

na St. and Second Av. J. C. Frost, Peter

22d A. D. S. W. corner of Forty-sixth

St. and First Av. John Collins, L. D.

236 A. D. -N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. Edw. F. Cassidy, Courtenay Lemon.

28th A. D. S. W. corner of Eighty-sec-

Blst A. D. N. W. corner of One Hundred

Mid A. D. - S. W. corner of One Hundred

34th A. D. (Brenx)-N. E. corner of One

Innoleed and Forty eighth St. and Willis

330k A. D -N. E. corner of One Hundred

nd Seventy-seventh St. and Bathgate Av.

NOON MEETINGS,

Menday, Oct. 2—Junction of W. Broadway, Greenwich and Vescy Sts. Sol.

Tuesday, Oct. 3-N. E. corner of Court

Thursday, Oct. 5 -S. W. corner of South

In front of Brooklyn Navy Yard, Sand

Wednesday, Oct. 4 .- S. W. corner

andt and West Sts. J. C. Frost.

Wall and South Sts. Mother Jones

and Coenties Slip. J. C. Frest, Friday, Oct. C. Washington and

Brooklyn.

ERIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Oth A. D. Hamilton Av. and Columbia St. J. H. Ward, F. L. Lachemacher.

SATURDAY, SEPT., 30.

15th A. D.-Grand and Humboldt

20th A. D.-Broadway and Greene

1st, 2d, 10th A. D .- Washington

lohuson Sts. F. L. Lachemacher, Alex-

inder Trope.

7th A. D., Branch 1, Ft. Hamilton Av.

12th A. D. Sixth and Prospect Avs

21st A. D., Branch 2 .- Watkins and Pit-

Third Av. and Fifty-third St. J. C. Lipes,

MONDAY, OCT. 2.

13th and 14th A. D.-Bedford Av. and

io. Seventh St. B. Wolf, W. W. Passage

17th A. It.—Nostrand Av. and Quincy St. lark Peiser, Geo. M. Marr.

12th A. D. Sixth and Prospect Avs. Mr.

uel Mess Fraser, H. A. Crygier. 6th A. D. -Bedford and Myrtle Avs. John

15th A. D.—Broadway and Manhattan Av.—J. T. Hill, G. L. Glefer, Jos. G. Well,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

Flatbush Ave. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, W.W.

Geo. L. Giefer, F. L. Lachemacher, Jos. A.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

13th and 14th A. D.-Manhattan and Nor-

mer Sts. B. Wolff, G. L. Glefer, William

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

ieo. M. Marr, Joseph A. Weil. 1st, 2d, and 10th A. D.—Washington

12th A. D.-Eighth and Prospect Avs

Johnson Sts. W. W. Passage, Wm. Mac

Kenzie, B. Wolff.
7th A. D., Br. 2-Fifty-third St. an

Third Av. F. L. Lachemacher, J. H. Ward.

21st A. D., Br. 1-Pennsylvania and At

7th A. D. Br. 1-Rath Av. and Ba-

15th A. D.-Broadway, Hooper and Di

ision Sts. H. Ehrenpreis, Algernon

Queens.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

Fourth Av. and Thirteeuth St., College

PRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

inion No. 1 of Brooklyn and Long Island

Jamaica Park Hotel, Fulton and Church Sts., Jamaica. MONDAY, OCT. 2.

Brendway and Ocean Av., Ozone Park

Brondway and Ocean Av., Ozone Park.
Chas. R. Vanderporten.
TUESDAY, OCT. 2.
Central Av. and L. L. R. R. Sq., Faz.
Rockaway. Chas. R. Vanderporten.

ITALIAN SOCIALISM.

The Socialist Municipal Council of

San Remo has refused to receive the

or meeting, Hod Carriers'

antic Avs. Mark Pelser, C. L. Furman.

and others.

Lipes.

-18th A. D. Br. 2—Redman's Hall, 55 Reeves Pt. William Edlin, J. A. Behringer,

11th A. D.-St. Marks Sq., Sixth

6th A. D. Flushing and Thro

Chase, F. L. Lachemacher.

kins Avs. R. Wolf, Chas. Gagenheil

oseth A. Weil, Geo. L. Geifer

H. R. Kearns, William Koenig.

ark Pelser, J. H. Ward.

William MacKenzie.

V. W. Passage, George M. Marr.

and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Atkinson, Dan A. White.

Thomas J. Lewis.

Pinger.

J. D. aud f. Phillips.

evage, Jaron Panken.

Av. Sol. Fieldman.

Sts. John Collins.

tory). Jos. Wanbope.

Jos. Wanhope.

Fieldman.

PRESENTS THE 4-ACT LABOR DRAMA 8th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eldridge and "Strife", or Master and Men Rivington Sts. Mother Jones, J. C. Chase. At Brooklyn Labor Lyceum

> ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. IS, AT 8.15 P.M TICKETS, 25c. CHILDREN, 150

Dance Following Performance.

MORRIS-SHAW DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Preceeds for the benefit of the Social Democratic Party, Local Kings County. 28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-sec finance and aristocratic world of all

nations should have led the way.

The Venetian Reformists or Re-Peter E. Burrowes.

Peter E. Burrowes.

Peter E. Burrowes.

Peter E. Burrowes. risionists have withdrawn from party. That the Revisionists will be able to found an independent party is, to my mind, out of the question, class to whom Revisionism appeals would make an army of officers without a following. That is where they are relatively successful; in general, they would fall between the two stools,

## -J. R. Askew, in London Justice, PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3,

ing to identify themselves with our party, organization in the 21st A. D. should address James G. Kanely, 280 One Hundred and Thirteenth street. At the last regular Thursday even

At the last regular Thursday even-ing meeting of the First Agitation District the following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, Laufs Slotkin; Financial Secretary, Wan-Babitz, Treasurer, J. Gillis; Delegate to City Executive, S. Solomon, The-4th A. D. reported that they had col-lected 89 for the campaign and form-ed a committee in confunction with ed a committee in conjunction with the Socialist Literary Society to distribute literature and do other campaign work. The 8th A. D. is carry ing on a vigorous campaign, with Contrade Chase as its catchidate for Alderman. The 16th and 12th A. D. are also active, holding open-air meet ings every night with good results. The ratification meeting of the First Agitation District was a success and 58 was collected for the campaign. The Workmen's Benevolent Association has donated \$10 for the cam-paign. The 12th A. D. wid hold a rati-Bention weeting on Oct. 18 at New Irving Hall 218 Broome street, with Jes. Wan<sup>3</sup>ci e. L. Slotkin, R. Felgen-barn, and Meyer Londen as speak-er. The 16th A.-D. will hold its ratification meeting at Jefferson Hall, 90-92 Columbia street, on Oct. 13; the 4th A. D. on Oct. 2 and the 8th A. D. on Oct. 6. The next meeting of the First Agitation District will be held on Thursday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m. at 237, E. Broadway. All members, and especially speakers and committees, are

urgently requested to be present.

At the last meeting of the Bronx Fore Agitation Committee twelve delerates were present. The Boro Organizer reported well attended open-air meetings, 56 copies of "Merrie Engsold since beginning of came paign, and 500 more campaign book-lets ordered. It was decided to dislets ordered. It was attached tribute 5,000 copies of the special pro-turganda edition of The Worker. The 34th A. D. received a challenge to de-bate from the S. L. P. organization of the district; no action taken.

BROOKLYN.

The usual series of meetings under the auspices of the Washington Di-vision of the Social Democratic Party will be opened at 315 Washington street, near the Post Office, on Sunday continue every Sunday evening until May 1. The purpose is to have Socialism pre-sented in its strictest integrity by the best speakers available, and to freely discuss and speculate upon related theories, political programs and ultitheories, political programs and ulti-mate results. All who have views, pro or con, are invited to participate, Especially does the Washington Di-vision court discussion at these meetings with the opponents of Socialism, and challenges them to send their penkers, with whom the time will be divided, proper notice being given the division in advance. Socialist meetings have been held at this hall (formerly called Wurzier's) for more than ten years. From them many people trace their Socialist awakening, and no pains will be spared to make the forthcoming series more effective than rades are urged to circulate this annonneement. Meetings and sneakers man Avs. Geo. M. Marr, A. Trope, J. T. for which arrangements have thus far Algernon Lee, The Issue of the Cam-paign; Oct. S, Mother Jones; Oct. 15, Dr. C. L. Furman, Shall We "Bust the Trust" or Own It?; Oct. 22, Dan Ar White, Socialism-Why It Grows; Oct. 29. Jos. Wanhope, The Trust Problem; Nov. 5. M. W. Wilkins, Socialism the

Only Hope of the Workers. Under the auspices of the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society a four-met melodrama entitled "Strife, or Master and Men", will be staged under the lirection of a professional. is laid in a southern manufacturing locality. A retired judge and wealthy mill owner is harassed not alone by his employees, who are striving to get a little more of the necessary things of life, thru the means of the strike, but also by a multitude of servants who make life well nigh unbearable. The capitalist mill owner, who loves his ward, discovers that there is anso other man in the case, and also that the dark secrets of the past haunt him the dark secrets of the past haunt him and present themselves at the most inopportune moments. Every comrade is requested to attend in company of those of his non-Socialist friends whom he can gather together. A dance will be held after the play. The proceeds will be devoted to the campaign fund. The play will be given at the Brooklyn Labor Lycehm, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, within easy reach of all parts of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. Admission is 25 cents and children (at the door) 15 cents.

The Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club has arranged a dance and bowling contest for ladies and gentlemen, for cash and other valuable prizes, on Sunday. Oct. 8, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

holding street meetings every night The comrades in Ohio are putting up a wonderful campaign. Some expect they will exceed the phenomenal

Kansas City, Mo., comrades

--- It is worth while to give Socialist papers and pamphlets to the street car con-

with a government that was guilty of the barbarous massacre at Grammi-chele. As there are thirty Bocialist municipalities in Italy they could make it awkward for the Italian governmen if all did the same. It is curiou the fashionable resort of the