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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

GOOD FOR SWEDEN! THE MINERS'

Socialists Make Great Gain in Riksdag Elections.

Associated Press Says We Have Fourteen Members in Place of Four in the Last Parliament - How the Social Democracy Prevented War with

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 1.—The elections for members of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag have just been con-The dissolution of the union of Nor-

way and Sweden exercised little influence during the campaign, the predom-imant questions being the extension of the franchise and the adoption of pro portional representation.
The result shows a decided majority

against the latter proposal, indicating the Riksdag, as the First Chamber stands committed to the proportiona

The members of the Left have a small majority in the new Chamber. The Socialists hold fourteen seats, having gained several.

If the foregoing dispatch is correct-If the foregoing dispatch is correct— it seems almost too good to be true— our party has made a great gain. At the last general elections, in 1902, we cap-tured four seats in the Riksdag, hav-ing had but one before. To raise this number to fourteen is a victory greater

number to fourteen is a victory greater than was expected.

As has been reported before, the Socialists of Sweden had much to do with the peaceful adjustment of questions arising out of the secession of Norway from the old dual monarchy. When the Swedish jingos began to talk of war to compel Norway to come back into the union, the Swedish workstreamen's organizations sent a message ingmen's organizations sent a message of fraternal greeting to the Norwegian comrades and announced that a declar-ation of war would be taken as the signal for a general strike that would render military operations impossible. The "statesmen" then decided for

SAXON LANDTAG ELECTIONS.

The class struggle found clear ex-ression in the recent elections for the Saxon Landtag. Under the peculiar election law of that kingdom, the voters are divided into three classes, voters are divided into three classes, according to their wealth; in each district each class chooses an equal number of electors, and the electors then choose the representative. Thus it may happen that a dozen rich men have one-third of the voting power, two or three hundred of the middle class have another third, and several class have another third, and several thousand voters of the working class have but a third. In the recent elechave but a third. In the recent elec-tions the Social Democrats carried the third-class lists in the majority of the districts, having a large majority in the total popular vote of the whole kingdom; but in nearly all districts the capitalist parties elected their candi-dates for both of the other classes, and these electors will agree in choosing Landtag members. Perhaps in two or three districts we may have carried the second class as well as the first Judging by the Reichstag elections, in which the voting is equal, our party ought to have a clear majority in the Saxon legislature. It is a question how long this system will be tolerated, for many of the Saxon and other German comrades are in favor of a vigorous use of the political strike or other revolutionary means to compel the re-storation of equal suffrage in the Landtag elections.

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN.

When chill November's surly blast made fields and forests bare, One evening as I wandered forth, along the

I spied a man whose aged weary, worn with care; His face was furrowed o'er with years, and

"Young stranger, whither wanderest thou?"
began the reverend sage;
"Does thirst of wealth thy step constrain,
or youthful pleasures rage?
Or, haply, pressed with cares and woes,
too soon thou hast began
To wander forth with me to mourn the

miseries of Man?

"The sun that overhangs you moor's out-

spreading far and wide, Where hundreds labor to support a haughty lordling's pride-

seen you weary winter's sun twice forty times return: And every time has added proofs that 'Mar

was made to mourn.

abject, mean and vile, Who begs a brother of the earth to give leave to toll;

Unmindful though a weeping wife and help-

less offspring mourn. "If I'm designed you lordling's slave—by Nature's law designed—

Why was an independent wish e'er planted in my mind? If not, why am I subject to his cruelty and

"O Death! the poor man's of the kindest and the best!

Welcome the hour my aged limbs are laid

Welcome the nour my sact this with thee at rest!

The great, the wealthy, fear thy blow, from pomp and pleasure torn!

But, oh! a bleas'd relief to those that, weary-laden, mourn!"

Phase Burns

-Robert Burns. ---PLEASE don't use pencil nor red lak is writing to The Worker. The eyes of

TROUBLES.

"Operators" Plan a Big Lockout Next Spring.

Petty Tricks by Which They Hope to Wear Out the Unionists' Patience-Sacialism Growing in the Mine Workers' Union.

A "World" dispatch from Pittsburg last week informed us that the coal-mine owners are not going to wait for the miners to strike for the eight-hour lay and recognition of the union, but states, affecting half a million workingmen, would be declared for the pur-pose of thoroly establishing the so-called open-shop rule and disabling the union. The "operators" are preparing for the fight by storing up immense quantities of coal and refusing to contracts for delivery after

It is to be hoped that this informstion is correct. The operators could not do anything better to excite general sympathy with the miners and to stimulate Socialist thought and feel-

Two organizers of the United Min Workers who were beaten by the members of Coal and Iron Police in they will consult lawyers. A suit will likely be filed in the United States Court against Republican Senator S. B. Elkins and Henry G. Davis, exvice-presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, owners of the property where the assault was com mitted, charging conspiracy to murder and asking for damages.

"Industrial Peace"

As an example of the sort of "indus-trial peace" that reigns in the coalmining regions we quote a news item taken from the Philadelphia "Ledger". Speaking of the conditions at the Mor-ris River Coal Company at Altoona Pa., it says: "Last March, because of the refusal of the company to pay the going rate of 85 cents a ton, the miners went on strike. Three months ago the strike was settled on a compromise of 81 cents. After working but a short time the men were notified a rescale, when they again went out. They relate many stories of indignities. Fines are imposed for the most trivial offenses and the money devoted to Sunday schools! One member of the miners' committee was recently ed before the superintendent of company for infraction of the rules and sentenced to walk three times in

Socialism Growing. The Cleveland "Citizen" says: "It is reported that William Dettrey, President of District 7 of the United Mine Workers (anthracite), has joined the So cialist Party. E. S. McCullough, member of the National Executive Board, on Charles Gilden, National Organizer, who are now building up the union for the threatened fight next year, are also active Socialists. From a number of mining cen

ters the news comes that a complete revolu-tion in political thought is taking place among the men, but you wouldn't know it reading the 'United Mine Workers' Jour-Open-Shop Roosevelt, but nothing for a working-class movement. Maybe some day

daily newspapers. It's a pity that so much

BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

nstead of attempting to compete with the

At the British Trade Union Congress motion was made that that h consolidated with the General Federa-tion of Trade Unions and the Labor Representation Committee, but the lend to too much confusion, and many of the organizations are already repre-sented in the three bodies.

Will Steadman has been elected per manent Secretary of the Congress. Steadman belongs to the progressive element and is a member of the Lon-

don County Council.

J. Mosses, a patternmaker, and D. Glimore, a Scottish miner, were elected fraternal delegates to the Pittsburg ntion of the American Federatio

A. F. of L. CONVENTION.

The call has been issued for th twenty-afth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in the Old City Hall, Pittsburg, beginning Monday, Nov. 13 Headquarters will be at the Colonial Hotel. Railway rates will be fare and

At the Executive Council's n in Washington last week it was shown that there is \$106,323 in the treasury and a membership of over 2,000,000. It was decided to request the coming Pittsburg convention to take a firm stand against the admission of Chinese and also to demand that the present and against the admission of Chinese and also to demand that the present immigration laws be amended. Unions will be asked to take action to check the growth of tubercular disease. The printers were congratulated upon their successful eight-hour fight. Many jurisdiction questions will come up for adjudication.

—To all correspondents of The Worker we recommend a careful reading of the matter that appears every week in small type (like this) at the head of the first column of the second page.

Robert Hunter's "Powerty" is an arsenal of trustworthy information. Price, \$1.50, Socialist Literature Co., 184 William

street, New York.

TRADE UNIONS AND THE LAW.

Jersey City Bosses Sue Printers for \$100,000.

Say the Union Men "Enticed" Scabs to Leave Their Jobs-Fake Prosecutions Cost Chicago Federation \$75, 000-Why Do Not Union Men Use

Their Votes? JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 2.-The Jersey City Printing Company has brought suit for \$100,000 damages against Typographical Union No. 94 and Kenneth Forbes, Alian Ball, and Forest A. Rice, its officers. The sum-mous, which was served on Saturday, is returnable before Justice Gummere at Trenton on Oct. 10.

their demand for an eight-hour day was refused. Non-union men were em-ployed in their places, but the comoany alleges they were enticed away by the three defendants and other

The men say they have no fear of the outcome, and if the suit is pushed it will make an interesting case, for the . T. U. will spare no efforts to defend its members. This is the first time a printers' union, the several similar attacks have been made within the cases it has been decided that a simple strike or boycott, without violence or other violation of law, constitutes an "interference with the employers' business" for which the employer can get

Defense Cost \$75,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—It was revealed at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day that the Federa tion has expended \$75,000 since last May in defending union man arrested on various charges in connection with labor disputes. About \$50,000 of that amount was paid out in defraying attorneys' fees and court costs in the eamsters' strike.

In a large proportion of the cases the prosecutions were dropped and in some others the accused workings were completely vindicated. But the ecutions, to which the public authorities lent hearty aid, served the purposes of the Employers' Association in eating up the funds of the un ons, frightening the more timid mem bers, and fostering public prejudice

One Bright Spot.

Judge Akers, in the Circuit Court, has sustained a motion to quash forty ndictments which were found agains members of labor unions in Quincy, Ill., for boycotting the Weems Brothers' industries. Damage suits for very heavy sums had also been instituted against labor men by Weems, and it is thought that these will now be

It is remarkable that so large a proportion of the workingmen who are willing to pay dues and assessments to cover the cost of legal defense agains them nothing—to put representatives of their own class on the bench and in public office and thus get the law on their own side.

UTAH LABOR FEDERATION

ADOPTS SOCIALIST PLANK.

The Utah State Federation of Labor, at its convention two weeks ago adopted a political platform, which de mands among other things "The col lective ownership by the p means of production and distribution. By this is meant that when an indus-try becomes so centralized as to asand hence a menace to the best inter est of the people, such industry should s true protection of the weak, those east represented in legislation."

THE PERFECT STATE.

Where is the perfect state Early most blessed and inte, "Tis where no palace stands Trembling on shifting sands Morning and night. "Tis where the soil is free,

Where, far as eye can see, Scattered o'er hill and lane, Homesteads abound; Where clean and broad and sweet

(Market, square, lane, and street, Cities are found.

Where is the perfect state Karly most blest and late, Gentle and good?

"Tis where no lives are seen

'Tis where the bread is sur

Where plenty and peace abide, Where health dwells heavenly-eyed, Where in nooks beautified Slumber the dead.

Where is the perfect state Unvexed by wrath and hate, Quiet and just? Where to no form or creed Fettered are thought and deed. Renson and trust?

The where the great free mart. Breadens, while from its heart Forth the great ships depart. Blows by the wind;
Tin where the wice men's eyes, Fixed on the parth and akies, Seeting for signs, device. Good for manking.

READ THIS AND PASS IT OM

EMPLOYERS'THUGS NEW YORK WORKINGMEN VOTE, UNDER THE ARM AND TORCH.

The Worker.

Mr. Job's Strike-Breaking Methods Explained.

Light Thrown Also on Accusations Brought Against Strikers - Employers' Association Agent Tells Tales

During the Chicago teamsters' strike Frank Curry received a great deal of favorable mention in the plutocratic-organs. He was the "fearless strike-breaker' and the "able lieutenant" of Mr. Frederick W. Job, Secretary of the Chleago Employers' Association. One day Curry received an unmerciful beating and was sent to the hospital. The Associated Press sent out luris accounts of how "union thugs" had as-saulted Curry and the Purry organs boiled over with rage at the "dastard-

ly outrage".
Now comes the "able lieutenant" and makes a public statement, printed in the Hammond (Ind.) "Advocate", in which he charges the immaculate Job with being one of the most treacher-Curry's story is reported as follows, and it may be taken for granted that it will not be circulated by the capitalist press this time, as were his stories during the strike when he was lauded ing the strike, when he was lauded to the skies as a great hero:

There appeared in Chicago papers some time ago an article stating that I was as saulted by union sluggers and badly beaten I wish to state that I was not molested by any union men at all. I was assaulted by two of Fred Job's sluggers, and assette talk is going so far I will let some of that cat out of the bag. If Job monkeys with me again I will let the whole thing loose.

certain work I did not like. One of these was to take command of a crew of sluggers and go out and incite the striking team-sters to violence. I refused and demanded my money for work I had done. He refused unless I obeyed his latest orders.

I told Job if he would not settle with me in full that I would turn him and his assistants up for grafting, that I would s the head men of the Employers' Associa-tion and tell them about the money that was grafted from the Employers' Associa-

Then Job got more to go back to St. Louis and he would send me the money. Then Job got his chief Heutenant, Tom Magrane, who was discharged from the police force for scan

Dudley Taylor and Job tried to hold me while Magrane licked me, but I show hem off and whipped Magrane. Then they me if I did not leave town.

I did not leave, and again Job sent a man named Dresher to my room in the Grand Pacific to try and compromise with me and to send me away. That also failed; and next a man named J. A. Sanford came that a man named Gamble (one of Joba settled on Tuesday, naving instea just men) came to him and tried to hire him to may be welcome to our readers.

ery, an ex-St. Louis criminal, one of Job's enants, and a St. Paul man, attacked

The capitalists are very respectable gentlemen—and generally too keenly conscious of the value of their lives to risk any personal encounters them-selves. But this incident only adds one more, item to the great of the one more item to the great mass of evidence that there is no meanness and no brutality that the capitalists will not stoop to, by proxy, in their resistance to the rising labor move-

SOCIALISM IN THE FAMILY.

ed alike, have the same chances as to education, advancement, sharing of the general profits and estate, etc., and no er member, and all live under a strict gether and everybody having a say (vote) in everything pertaining to the welfare of the little (family) commun-

Now all that the Socialists want is to extend gradually this harmonious socialistic state that we have in the family now, to that large family, the nation, on the simple principle of "what is saide for the goose is sauce for the gander".—F. Cambensy, in Ma-chinists' Journal. chinists' Journal.

Were half the power that fills the world

Gluons to redeem the human mind fre

And every nation that should lift again its hand against a brother, on its forehead Would wear for evermore, the curse of

Down the dark Tuture, thru long genera

Once More the Democratic Tools of Capitalism Try to Steal Away Our Right to the Party Name We Have Held the Last Five Years, and Seek So to Confuse the Voters. YET MORE

Missouri and West Virginia Police Break Up Socialist Meetings.

SUPPRESSION.

ontinued Attack on Socialists' Right of Free Speech - An Insidious Attempt Being Made Against Equal and Secret Ballot-Kentucky Democrats Want Change for Bosses to Watch the Voters.

'The Socialists' fight for free speech seems likely to be a long-one. Hardly is our right to hold street meetings vindicated in one place before it is questioned in another. This week word comes from national headquarters that National Organizer Guy E. Miller was arrested in Huntington, W. Va., for speaking on the street and fined \$10. Also, on Sept. 25, at a Socialist meet ing at Twelfth and Olive streets, St. Louis, about 100 men, women and children were brutally clubbed by the police and the meeting broken up. G. A. ton were to be the speakers.

Vigorous and persistent action will oe necessary to put a stop to these out

At the same time that the authorities are thus trying to prevent us from set ting forth Socialist principles, an in sidious attack is being made upon the ballot. In some places it takes the form of a lengthening of the required term of residence, which shuts out many workingmen who have to move from place to place in search of emphoyment; in other places, especially in the South, educational and property tests are being established; and still other indirect methods are used.

The latest scheme of the sort comes to light in Kentucky. The Legislature of that state at its last session submitted for popular approval an amend ment to the state constitution which viva voce system of voting, thus mak ing it easier for employers, landlords and political bosses either to corrupt or to intimidate poor voters. The making no opposition to it.

THE "FORWARD" STRIKE.

The strike on the Jewish Socialist daily, "Forward", of which some enemies of the movement have been mak settled on Tuesday, having lasted jus

may be welcome to our readers.

The difficulty began over the fusal of "Forward" to put on a printer sent by Jewish Typographical Union No. 83, on the ground that he had been tried before and found incompetent to do the work. Another printer, Her manu by name, was put on the work -which was that of setting up the weekly "Zeitgeist", and did it. For so doing he was sentenced by No. 83 to a fine of \$50 and when he continu to work the next day he was expelled. Then, on Tuesday, Sept. 28, the union called the men out on strike when "Forward" refused to discharge Hermann. The foreman, one Aronson, re-fused to come out and the paper was got out after several hours' delay; it

How is it that those most savagely apposed to Socialism yet adhere to that loctrine in their own respective family liveles? There all mountees are respected from the loctrine in their own respective family liveles? There all mountees are respected from the loctrine in their own respective family liveles? There all mountees are respected from the loctrine in their own respective family liveles. delegate body of the East Side unions on Wednesday and after both sides had been heard the "Forward" was sustained by an almost unanimous vote. No. 83 appealed also to the Central Federated Union, which sent committee to investigate, and this committee decided that there was no ne for the C. F. U. to interfere, that the question should be settled among the Jewish unions whom it concerned. Or-ganizer McLaughlin of the I. T. U. so investigated the trouble and help

ed in setting it.

From the beginning "Forward" showed itself ready to make any reasonable arrangement, only refusing to put itself at the absolute mercy, as it claimed, of men who were actuated by a deliberate intent to destroy the work-ingmen's paper of the East Side for personal or partizan reasons.

Last Tuesday a settlement was printer whom "Forward" alleged to b incompetent to be given another trial; Hermann to continue in the employ of "Forward" and to be reinstated in the union; Aronson to continue at work pending decision on charges against him in the union; the new men em-ployed to join the union; and all the men who went out to return to work. This agreement has been carried into

The old-party Jewish dailies hoped to see "Forward" destroyed; and, it must be added, two or three persons who call themselves Socialists did their best to help, thru the old-party press and by personal attacks, to accomplish this result, but in vain.

THE CAMPAIGN NUMBER. So far, orders for about 21,000

extra copies of next week's special e than half of them from outmore than hast of the same wide New York State. We expect at least 20,000 more to be ordered this week. Get you orders in early, somrades, and avoid delay,

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

Social Democrats Putting Up a Lively Fight.

Nearly Minety Meetings a Week, on the Streets or in Halls-Big Ratification Meeting in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 15 -Republicans, Democrats, Citizens' Union, and Municipal League Challenged to Fair Debate.

Besides the eighty or ninety open air meetings of the Social Democratic Party which are held each week in the various boroughs of New York, a num ber of big hall meetings are on the schedule, to enable our party's representatives to present the principles of our movement to the largest possible

number of workingmen in the city.

The biggest meeting of the campaign, undoubtedly, will be the ratification meeting of Local New York, to be held in Carnegie Hall, 154 W. Fifty-seventh street, on Sunday evening, Oct. 15. Our city candidates and some of the best speakers of the So-cialist movement in America will address the audience, which is expected to fill every seat in the house. Com rades should lose no opportunity to ad vertise this meeting and invite their friends to attend. National Organizer Myron W. Wilkins of California will preside, and the speakers will be Mor ris Hillquit; Morris Brown, candidate for President of the Board of Alder men; Algernon Lee, candidate for Mayor; Cortes W. Cavanaugh, candidate for Comptroller; Jos. Wanhope and Mother Jones, the redoubtable agitator and organizer of the coal min ers and the child workers in the tex-tile mills.

Local Kings County, the 21st A. D of Brooklyn, and the First Agitation District of New York have already held their ratification meetings, and an have been very successful. Among the other hall meetings in the near future the Bronx. The Queens County ratification meet

ing will be held in Kruescher's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Evergreen, L. I., on Saturday evening, Oc Algernon Lee will be the principal speaker.
On Sunday evening, Oct. 8, our mayoralty candidate will lecture before the Harlem Socialist Club, at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, tal

ing Socialist City Administration as his subject. On Thursday evening, Oct. 12, the 14th A. D. will hold its ratification meeting in Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Mark's Place, at which Com-rade Lee, Mother Jones, and Edward Meyer, candidate for the Assembly

ing. Oct. 13, at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue. Algernon Lee. Mother Jones, and John Spargo will be the speakers. A good turnout is ex-pected, as the Bronx gave a big vote under the Arm and Torch last fall. The Richmond Socialists are to hold their ratification meeting on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 15, at the German Club-

come in Stapleton. Besides Mothe

ranging a big meeting for Friday even-

nd our candidate for Mayor Jos. Wanhope will speak. The Social Democratic Party, let it be well understood, is in this campaign in earnest. It is not putting up any "bluffs" and it proposes to "call the bluff" of any other party that prevoters. Every reader of The Worker in Greater New York is requested to carry the word to his Republican, Democratic, Citizens' Union, and Municipal Ownership League friends, that the Social Democratic Party is ready to meet any or all of them in public discussion of the issues of the cam

PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

Youth", to Be Produced This Sunday Afternoon, at the Murray Hill Theatre

season of the Progressive Stage Sciety will be Henrik Isben's five-ac comedy, "The Young Men's League" This comedy deals with political corruption and is one of the most satirica of the modern school. Its hero is 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, seek-ing connection with whomsoever he thinks will promote his personal advantage, lead to complications that produce roars of laughter.

The play will be given this Sunday afternoon, Oct. 8, 2:30 p. m., at the Murray Hill Theatre, Forty-second street and Lexington avenue. Admission, 50 cents for all seats. Those who have neglected to procure tickets may obtain same from the Treasurer at the door on the day of the performance.

A number of volunteers are still needed for a scene in the play in which a crowd of about forty men and

women must appear. All comrades who are willing to aid by participating in this scene should come to the theatre at 10 a.m. to be instructed for the performance in the afternoon. -- When you have read this paper, don't throw it away; give it to a friend.

The Court of Appeals, the Same Court That Has Overthrown All Labor Laws Brought Before It, Denies Us Our Party Name Our Emblem However Is Still Safe-Look for the Arm and Torch on the Ballot.

have to face an assault by the minions information. of capitalism upon their party name. Last year the Democratic machine, with Dave Hill as counsel, tried to prevent us from using the Social Democratic name. They failed then, but they did not give up the attempt. As The Worker goes to press we learn that a decision has been rendered by the Court of Appeals depriving us of the right to use the words "Social Democratic" to head our tickets on the

ballot in this state. A special meeting of the State Comnittee has been called for Wednesday evening, Oct. 4 (while this paper is on the press) to consider the situation and decide on action to be taken. It may be that we shall have to adopt a new party name, for we are at the mercy of the courts, and the courts are obedient to capitalist commands. Next week I and state.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Again the Socialists of New York The Worker will be able to give full Meanwhile, let it be known every-

where that, whatever party name we may be forced to adopt, the Arm and Torch is the emblem of the Socialist movement in the state of New York. the movement which has heretofore been known as the Social Democratic Party, the party which polled such a splendid vote for Debs and Hanford last year as to frighten the Republican and Democratic representatives of the capitalist class and that again this year, a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch will be the sure way of voting for the principles of Social-

Next week's issue of The Worker. the campaign number, will contain definite information on this point. It should be widely circulated in the city

THE CONGRESS AT JENA.

Partial Account of the Earlier Sessions of the German Social Democratic Party Convention. The German Social Democratic Party Congress began on Sunday,

Sept. 16, at Jena. We take the follow ing partial report from "Justice". Later we hope to give a fuller account. Reciprocating the resolution of the British International Committee in favor of a good understanding between the people of Great Britain and of Geruted among the delegates, asking them lous and criminal the attempts to sow discord between the British and Ger-man peoples and to egg them on to

August Bebel opened the congress with an eloquent speech, in which the important subject of the foreign relations of Germany occupied a promithe fact that almost exactly ninety-nine years ago the Prussian state, as-established by Frederick the Great, was broken in pieces by the great vic-tory of Napoleon at Jena. The Prus-ice Luckers (the then deminant landsian Junkers [the then dominant landholding class], after the disaster of Oct. 14, 1806, exhibited their pusillanimity by their surrender of the Prussian fortresses and their syco-phantic behavior towards Napoleon. In spite of their miserable collapse at epoch, the Junkers were re-estabthe opportunities for the popular cause in 1848 and in 1870-71 had not been seized in such a manner as to prevent a small class from exploiting the whole nation to its own advantage.

Passing to the situation created by the issue of the war between Russia and Japan, Bebel said that the result of Russia's discomfiture and of the Angle-Japanese alliance had no doubt compelled Russia, for the present at least, to withdraw her attention and her efforts from the Far East, which itself was now preparing to play its part in the progress of the world. But in Europe also Russia was at precompelled to mind her own affairs, and, like, Prussia after Jena, she was compelled to enter upon new paths. In of arbiter in Europe which she had held since 1871. The advantages of a situation so singularly favorable for Germany had not been grasped by German statesmen. The strength of the Dual Alliance was bound at least to lie dormant for years to come. In these circumstances Germany had suc ceeded at one blow in destroying her improved relations with France, and had practically forced England into the arms of the French republic. This was the result of Germany's Moroccan policy—of the visit to Tangler, of the German menaces, and the demonstra-tive inquiries addressed to the General Staff as to its readiness for war.

These things, Comrade Bebel con-tinued, had been sufficient to create in France the universal belief that in France the universal belief that there was a real danger of a German attack upon her, even tho Germany had by no means seriously determined upon war. The attitude of our French Comrade Jaurès had been influenced by these apprehensions. The German Social Democracy would have a crow to pluck with Prince Billow in the Reichstag in respect of these proceed-ings. These things had shown that the fate of nations still hung by mere thread, and that, in spite democratic progress, those who ruled the people still thought that they could world. The actual result was that at present Germany was entirely iso-lated. Russia accepted all the serv-ices Germany officiously rendered her. but she never even said "thank you". He was inclined to believe that, in view of the present position of Rus-sia, not only the question of the Bosorus, but also the question as to the ssession of the mouths of the Memel and the Vistula, might become active. of an improvement in the unhappy po-

The domestic situation, said Bebel was equally bad, owing to the triumph of the reactionaries. The scarcity of Engels.

meat, which affected millions of the population, had been treated by a Prussian Minister in a tone of flippancy and mockery. Designs upon universal suffrage were hatched. There never was a time when it was more impera-tive that the Social Democracy should hold together and close up its ranks, to the joy of its friends and the discomfiture of its enemies.

The speech was received with great enthusiasm by the congress. At Monday's sitting a resolution pro-posed by the Berlin delegates, to di-vest "Vorwärts" of the character of a central party organ, and to make

a central party organ, and to make it a local Berlin organ, was did in a tactful speech, Both that the Except of the congress of the congress of the congress of the party, and adopted a proposal by Paul Singer to refer the disputes to the congress of the party, and adopted a proposal by Paul Singer to refer the disputes to the congress of the congr

Paul Singer to refer the disputes to a committee of fifteen.

Comrade Molkenbuhr read the report
of the Executive Committee. A period of serious agitation was, he said, be-fore the party, which was determined to do away with all measures oppressive to the working classes. The party would have nothing to do with the Agrarians who were opposed to the opening of the frontiers to the importation of meat in order to lessen

the present high prices. Continuing, Molkenbuhr declared that all workmen should combine to-wards the prevention of war, and he approved a resolution to be laid before many. Referring to the trade unions, Molkenbuhr said that a man must not be content to be a trade unionist; he should also belong to the party. The present economic situation was so fav-orable for the Socialists that in a few months the party could double its

members if a lively agitation were started. In conclusion, Molkenbuhr com-mented with satisfaction upon the in-crease in the number of Socialists returned in the elections to the Prussian Diet, despite the falling off in the So-

GERMAN SOCIALIST TEETOTALERS The total aistainers in the German Social Democratic Party held a con-ference and exhibition on alcoholism Jens at the time of the party congress.

An attempt will be made to get this question put on the order of business

of the congress next year. JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

"Chokugen," a Japanese Socialist paper, welcomes the ending of the war and deplores the popular protests against the peace treaty as an exhibi-tion of "conceited Jingoism." Yet it finds in these demonstrations a sign of the times and compares them with inds in these demonstrations a sign of the times and compares them with the much more advanced popular mevement in Russia. It says: "In their true metive, we believe, both are the same. The true cause at the bottom in lioth cases is the great discoulent of the people. The only difference is that the Japanese people are not yet conscious of their situation below. yet conscious of their situation, being excited with patriotic enthus excited with patriotic enthusiasm....
The Japanese people will some day be awakened into true consciousness and may make a still more tremendous demonstration."

FORMS AND REFLEXES OF THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE

According to the materialistic view of history, the factor which is, in last in-stance, decisive in history, is the production and reproduction of actual life. More than this neither Marx nor I have ever asserted. But when anyone distorts this so as to read that the economic factor is the sole element, he converts the statement into a meaningless, abstract, absurd phrase. The economic condition is the basis, but the various elements of the superstructure—the political forms of the class contests. and their results, the constitutions, the legal forms, and also all the reflexes of these actual contests in the brains of the participants, the political, legal, philosophical theories, the religious views, all these exert an influence on the development of the historical struggles, and in many lateractic delegations of the historical struggles, and in many lateractic delegations. stances determine their form .- Fre

communications should be writted ink and on one side of the paper All communications with the paper; with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviate; every left should bear the writer pat in an earl address; and matter should bear the writer but in as few words as possible, consistently with clearacess. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarized. Rejected manuscripts will have be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts a case where the model is made by control of the words of the words

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board 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 Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 96,961

2004 (Presidential)

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Rocialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party.

NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR: ourseALGERNON LEE. C. W. CAVANAUGH. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN MORRIS BRAUN.

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

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1901, for Mayor 9,83

"Probably not even Omnipotence could prevent the pernicious activity of the Socialist," says the Chicago "Chronicle", organ of the Citizens' Alliance. Well, we won't commit ourselves to a doctrine so illogical-not to my blasphemous. But we will venture to say that no earthly power can and no other power will stop the Socialist activity which Post and Parry and Job find so "pernicious".

Mr. Jerome's emblem on the ballot is to be a black square. If this is meant to symbolize his official record, we understand the blackness. But why square? A crooked black streak would be more appropriate.

General Dodge reports to the Presi-Sent that the United States army is undersaid. This will never do. Mr. Receivelt must get a strenuous move on-him. That people who dig coal or wenve cloth or bake bread or do such like useful and inglorious work should be underpoid when they work and never even sure of a job-that is noth-"Poverty is a blessing"-for these common working people. But that soldiers, men hired for the noble task of shooting unarmed strikers and naked savages-that they should be underpaid is a disgrace our nation will pever endure.

TO NEW YORK COMRADES.

In two respects the comrades of Greater New York-allowing honorable exception for a few districts are not quite coming up to the mark in this campaign. A month still remains in

which to set this right. The first point is the campaign fund It takes money to print leaflets and hire halls and pay speakers' expenses, We ought to be able to count upon pretty liberal expenditures on these between now and Election Day. But to meet them, to do the work that ought to be done without having the locals loaded with debt, it is necessary that money come in faster than as so far. We have a larger mem-He than ever before. It ought to be er to raise a big campaign fund. nds are lacking, it must be best of the comrades are not doing all that they might in this direc-

The second matter is the distribu-

tion of literature. No number of street meetings will do the work that a systematic circulation of leaflets and The Worker will accomplish. Meetings do part of the work and literature another part, but neither can fill the other's place; both are needed. We have good literature this year-the Campaign Booklet, The Worker, and the various leaflets-literature that will bring out to the meetings men who have not attended them and that will clinch the effect on those who have listened to our speakers. But this literature does no good if it lies on the shelf. No city in the United States presents such an opportunity for the distribution of literature at a minimum cost of money and work. In towns where one mus walk a mile to get rid of a couple of hundred leaflets the comrudes may be excused if they do little in this line. Not so in New York-even in the outlying districts. Besides distribution at the meetings, which is generally attended to, there are other methodslouse-to-house canvassing (the very best way of all, handing out of leaflets at the "El" and Subway stations during the rush bours, and circulation of papers and booklets in union meet

ings or in the shops. Proportionately to the growth of our party membership and our opportunities we ought to get out at least 25 per cent more literature than we did last year. Judging by what has been done so far, we shall fall at least 25 per cent below last year's mark.

So the word is: Get a move on, comrades. Get in a few hundred dollars more, and get out a few hundred thousand more leaflets, pamphlets, and pa pers.

MR. MITCHELL AT THE WHITE-HOUSE.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers says that his interview with President Roosevelt had nothing to do with the coal miners' troubles. that his only mission at Washington was to ask the President please to give a political job to the editor of the "Mine Workers' Journal", who has done yeoman service for the Republican party while in the pay of the

If this really was the whole of Mr. Mitchell's errand at the White House. he ought to be ashamed to tell of it. There has been too much of this using of union offices for the service of capitalist politics and collecting pay in the shape of the appointment of former union officers to sinceure Jobs. This. more than anything else, is what has inspired the capitalists with a well founded contempt for labor agitators regarding them all as men who are nerely looking out for themselves. We should like to believe in Mr. Mitchell's fidelity to the labor movement, but when he runs around begging for jobs for Hammerling and the like, we find

We more than half suspect, however, that Hammerling's job was not the only thing under consideration. We note that Mr. Mitchell had two interviews with the President, one before the Cabinet meeting and one after. Now the Cubinet does not consider such matters as appointments to a third-rate revenue collectorship. It con cerns itself with bigger questionssuch as a miners' strike or lockout that might affect Republican chances in state and congressional elections. We expect further developments, which will show that the Strenuous One is again planning to trick the coal miners and catch votes by means of an "intervention" that leaves them at the mercy of Baer and his colleagues.

it too big a draft on our credulity.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS. A correspondent puts us this que

"It is claimed that civilization is for ever going forward. Is this so? Is it ot a fact that the Greeks and Re mans of two thousand years ago were in a higher and more ideal state of society than we now have?"

"Forward" is a relative term. If one man wishes to get from New York to London and another from New York to San Francisco, what is progress for the one would be retrogression for the other. When we apply these terms-"forward movement", "progress", "retrogression", and the like-to social changes all will depend upon what we consider as a good ideal of society, on what goal we think society ought to be making for

What shall be our ideal, what goal shall we have in mind when we compare two societies and try to judge which is the better, which is in the higher state of civilization? Is the or ranking of armies and the fighting of battles and the conquering of other peoples to be the test? Or the making of beautiful statues and pictures and buildings and poems and songs and powerful orations and subtle philoso phical arguments? Or the framing of laws and institutions which that or unjust, beneficial or injurious to the masses of the people, shall be able to stand against intrigue and revolt? " O the discovery of the laws of nature and the subjugation of her forces to man's will? Or the production of large quantities of coal and cotton and wheat and steel? Or is there yet an other ideal, perhaps including part or all of each of these, and including yet more, that is to be regarded as the goal of all social evolution, and by its

success or fallure in approaching which each society is to be judged? As a matter of fact, men's social ideals change from age to age, quite

as much as actual social condition change. What the Greek of Perikle time or the Roman of Cato's conside ed a desirable state of society would not seem to us at all desirable, and vice versa. Moreover, while the so cial ideals that men hold at any tim have much to do with directing the social changes that take place, a much more important truth is that men's changing ideals are themselves the product of changing conditions

But to return to our correspondent' question. Perhaps, taking all circum stances into consideration, the Roman of two thousand years ago surpassed any modern people in the art of war possibly they surpassed us also in the art of politics, if by that we under stand the ability to establish institutions that will last a long time, re gardless of their good or had effect or the masses of the people. It is safe to say that some of the Greeks of twenty-three centuries ago surpassed any modern people in the arts of sculp ture and architecture, perhaps in poetry and the drama, possibly in ora tory and in philosophical thinking. In knowledge of the laws of nature, in mas tery over natural forces, and in ability to produce large quantities of good with a given amount of human labor the civilized nations of to-day for sur pass the Greeks and Romans or any people of the past. In what other par ticular must comparison be made Certainly we must take into accounthe diffusion of knowledge, the oppor tunities of the individuals of various classes for physical and intellectual and moral development, and their liberty of action. In all these respects. far as we still are from our present ideals, the civilized nations of to-dayeven including Russia-are certainly in advance of ancient Rome or even of ancient Greece; for it must be remem bered that the democracy of Athens was a democracy of slave-owners, fair ly free and equal among themselves but maintained by the labor of a vast army of human chattels, who were hardly even considered as men. Civilization is not "forever going for

ward" on a single line of development It advances on many lines at once now faster and now slower in this or that particular, sometimes stopping or even falling back for a while in some respects, and at long intervals passing thru revolutionary periods and radical ly changing the direction of its progress. Still, in any ordinary sense of the phrase, it cannot be denied that what we call the civilized world to day is, on the whole, far in advance of that much smaller part which we think of as the civilized world of two thousand years ago.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWELL

An Ohio comrade clips from the "Evening Repository" sends to us a dispatch from Lorain purporting to give an interview with Eugene V. Debs, as follows:

The strike as a method of settling labor disputes has outlived its usefulness. A strike can afford only temporary relief. If both parties to the strike do not accept the terms in spirit as well as in act, there is no real settlement. The labor troubles will be largely settled in time through an culightcned selfishness. I mean that employers will come to see that it pays better to treat their men well. When they have learned this, conditions will be better. Socialism was to come at the present time it would be a great failure. The time is not yet ripe. Great movements come about because there is a necessity for

Our correspondent asks: "How about

the part relating to Socialism?"
We can say with absolute confidence that the whole report is misleading. It is possible that the last three sentences, relating to Socialism, are correctly quoted; but if so, they consti tue only a part of what Debs said or that point and do not fairly repres his views. We will all agree that the time is not yet ripe for Socialism it were, Socialism would be here. would be here. The time will be ripe for Socialism tus when the working people develop enough of a self-reliant spirit, enough capacity for organized action, and enough political and economic knowledge to establish Socialism. If by some accident or some miracle. Social ism could be forced upon us before the workers themselves are ready for it, it would indeed be a failure; but that will not and cannot happen. The one particular in which the times are un ignorance and slavishness that still ex ists among the working people; and the mission of our party and our press s to hasten that education and organization of the workers which will, at the same time, prepare them for So cialism and bring Socialism into exist ence. That is Debs' view, and it is

As for the earlier part of the inter view, we are confident that it is posi-tively inaccurate, that Debs never used the words attributed to him. He knows the capitalist system too well to hold out the delusive hope that labor troubles will be "largely settled" thru "employers coming to see that it pays better to treat their men well."

Probably the reporter who got the interview meant to be fair, but was teo ignorant of economics to avoid sense when he came to "holl down" his notes for publication. The aver-age newspaper reporter can uncon-sciously do wonders in that line.

Last week we noted that the Chl-cago "Socialist" had come out in favor of a national convention of the party to be held early in 2000 control to strengthen the party's position for the state and congressional elections and to consider and pass upon various in-ternal questions. The Toledo "Socialeartily approves the Idea. It says in part:

What is needed is a better organisation by which platforms can be made more than mere pieces of paper. And as long as the national organization is forced to stumble slong with its persent cumbersome and contradictory constitution and such condi-tions as now please in Minnesota are per-

nitted to continue, the national party will ed and unable to meet what

metgencies may arise. A national convention next year could d A national convention next year could domany things of value to the party, but, in
our opinion, nothing more valuable than
revising the party law so that the party
work can be done with as little friction as
proven unsatisfactory in many ways. For
one thing, it leaves untouched many points
which should be covered if the party memhership is to be freed from many vexing
problems which present themselves from
time to time. There is too much opportunity given new to individuals and states
to plead exemption for grievous offenses
against party principles simply because the
centatiuntion does not happen to contain the
exact words suitable to meet the case.

The closer knit into a working body the
Socialists of this country are, the better
able will they be to make their work
against the capitalist enemy tell...

If a convention is decided upon, committees should be selected several_months

littees should be selected several month nead, so that they can draft a constitution, platform, resolutions, etc., for don thru the party press until the concution itself. No committee can draw up constitution or platform during the few every local and delegate should be inform what is coming before the convention We do not expect that such a conver

ton would settle for all time the party oblems. But it would help to settle som that need settling now. The party can take care of what may come up later.

We would especially direct attention to the suggestion made in the next to the last paragraph quoted. One reason why the conventions of our par in Germany are able to deal so mu more expeditiously and satisfactorily with the questions before them than to our own conventions is the fact that they follow this method of hav agenda put in order, problem stated and misunderstandings or am biguities eliminated, and so forth, so is sure to be wasted in getting down work and then toward the close of session things are likely to be ed thru or allowed to slip thru without thoro consideration of the points really saved and, what is much more import ant, clearer decisions would be reach ed with less likelihood of painful mis enderstandings and recriminations, i the preliminary work were done in which involved real disagreement the conven tion would start off with an intelligi

Under the headline "A Lady of the Four Sciences" and taking Mrs. Irene Smith of Washington as an exemplum horribile, the Toledo "Socialist" of Sept. 23 very rightly comes out agains the recognition of "freaks" and "queers"-not to use any more object tionable term-in the Socialist move nent. It says, in part:

Karl Marx represented the modern spirit

which tolerates no superstitions or assu-tions, full as buth as Charles been himself. In a word, modern Socialism nothing if not scientific. Utoplanism of every sort is damned before the Socialist judgment seat. This is the reason that the Socialist Party cannot afford to be repre ented before the public by an astrologis for example, any more than by a "professar of mathematics" who should claim that two and two are five. . . . It is time the So-cialist Party shed such barnacles of ignor nce. If workingmen could be deluded with such crazy claims we should despair of workingmen and Socialism. Nobody who cannot stand the test of "horse sense" and science should ever be put forward by the Socialist Party in any high official place. Too many peddlers of various nostrums drifting semi-professionals, have found on party a comfortable roosting-place. The coner they are scared off the better. annot afford to invite the charge of "Bats

Thereafter follows a "characte study" of Irene Smith by Arthur Morrow Lewis. Without concerning our selves too much about her case in ticular, we heartily toin in the ing against the chartatans of a dozen sorts who, unable to find a secu-place in existing society, seek one our party.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the Sept. 23, Sept. 30,

Single subscriptions12,163 12,233 Outside bundles or at retail 2,562 2,893

AWAKING OF THE EAST.

The outlook in India is a very gloomy one just at the present mo-ment, for it looks as if the military element was gaining the upper hand, and that India was destined to be governed by a military despotism. Indis is a vast and prolific country, and if it was humanely governed, and its refull of work, and multiply the present number of millionaires tenfold. If the fingoes had spent 250 millions to expand the trade of India, instead of de stroving the trade of the Transveal with some amount of legitimate pride that "trade follows the fing". But the

Everyone recognizes that China an Japan will now break up their feudal system and progress on capitalist lines. It is ridiculous then to imagine that It is radictions then to imagine that India will retain its antiquated form of production and remain an isolated con-tinent behind the whole population of

England, with its military despotism is keeping back the economic progress of India. Can it do so much lenger? or India. Use it do so much longer? Decidedly not. And unless it alters its mode of government we may find that the silent forces which we see now have been working in China and Japan, have also operated in India, with the result that a common feeling of units has grown up among the made. with the result that a common feeling of unity has grown up among the vari-ous castes, bringing this country face to face with a movement for liberty that may wipe our military forces out of existence.—London Trades and La-

"WHO WILL DO THE DIRTY WORK?

Who will do the dirty work in the | who will help me to do the dirty work cialist commonwealth? for the same reason. But the work won't be dirty very

You needn't worry about that; I'll do it myself. It has been suggested that we have

the Republican and Democratic politi-cians do it, because they are used to doing dirty work.

But I will relieve them of the task I'll do it myself.

The reason I will do it is because

the hours of labor will be shorter in that employment than in any other, and I will, therefore, have most of my time to read, to study, and improve myself. I will have time to attend a university and study astronomy, and biology, and geology, and zoology, and chemistry, and mathematics, and lan guage, and philosophy, and music, and art, and literature, and other attractive subjects too numerous to mention. And I know a lot of bright fellows

By Jos. Wanhope,

s extracted from easy marks

of it.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

In life insurance graft, easy mo Trust, says a press dispatch. To inject morality into business it will be necessary to eject profit ou

Why should the exposure of a capi talist robbery be called a startling revelation, when it is a continuous performance instead? Judging from the success of Mr

Highes investigation of the corpora-tions, it is safe to predict that there's a job coming to him in the near future from one or other of them.

An exchange observes that "the function of a pillar is to hold up some thing", and if this is so it is certain that the financial pillars of society a performing their function all right.

The best system of life insurance ever devised is the system under which all the people shall own the means of life collectively, or in other words the Socialist Co-operative Com

We notice that the bituminous and

anthracite coal mine owners don't in-tend to remain divided on craft lines. but have combined to do up the miner spring. Exploiters have a mon interest, and know it. Railroad men in other cities who may be contemplating strike

please take notice that Belmo the Elevated Road-they having, as he says, "served their purpose". You can got some idea of how biggest capitalists of this country re-

and their figurehead politicians when

they designate the money set apart fo them as "a yellow dog fund". A fire department borse that has served twenty-seven years has been pensioned off and turned out to grass n Central Park. A worn out wage slave is not pensioned, but he is turned out to grass also-if he can cat it.

Those eleven tile manufacturers who dolated the allen contract labor law will be indicted unless, as the press report says, "indications are ng", which they mostly are when millonaires go thru the motions of tak ing a dose of legal medicine.

Senator Platt's advice to the discon tented is "to philosophiae?, but if we remember aright Platt didn't confine his activity to mere philosophizing when it was proposed that the governnent go into the parcel express worker the, from the Platt standpoint.

An old forester of the Adirendacks vho has been ejected from his cabin by William G. Rockefeller thinks for one man". Evidently this prim tive child of nature never heard of Mr Baer's pronunciamento on this matter, or "that God helps those who help

"Life is not all money getting" says Rockefeller tearfuby, and while we rect the good man's grief, we like some better security for the as-surance. He certainly does not speak from experience, for when his name from experience, for when his name is mentioned the idea of dollars and nothing else goes with it.

The eleventh plague of New York, Dr. Parkflurst, is back from Europe, where he has discovered the important truth that Tammany is about as clear and honest as the crowd that are fight ing it, and which he has trained with

Just what there is to be astonish about in the report that J. Pierpon Morgan got the biggest grab at the graft profits of the insurance compan ies we full to see. It isn t a meedles of course, but surely it is a needles

That lady, active in church circles in New Jersey, who owns a resort in the Tenderloin and collects the rents and balances the accounts every Sat-urday night, seems to have struck a happy combination of plety, profit and er-well, let us call it pleasure.

Even as a common gin mill, the Sub-way tavern was a failure and closed its doors last week. Potter's blessing was a hoodgo too heavy to lift. Now let the Bishop formally bless all the other boeze joints in the city and the rum demon may perhaps go out of hurbases altogether. The mayer of The prayer of righteous man still availeth much.

"Charity always, Justice never!" says one of Hearst's writers in a long whine against the latest scheme of Arbuckle, the coffee millionaire philis the safety valve of capitalism. Just tice would render capitalism imposs

Police Captain Dooley is tired al. List 495, \$1; Valhinger, coady of the task which has been as. Pracer, List 160, \$2; F. signed to him, the "cleaning out of \$70, \$2.00; total, \$007.75.

long. When we post-graduate university students get out in our overalls doing the dirty work, one of my fellow work-ers will say: "Work, you're a student science; you will be a disgrace to machine to do this dirty work.

And I will reply. "You're another!" Then we will begin to discuss the question in earnest, and we will all go me with the understanding that are all to spend our spare time trying to figure out that machine.

In a few weeks the machine will h

So, you can quit worrying about it.

-John M. Work, in "What's So and What Isn't."

the Tenderloin". Why not give the active and intelligent officer an easier task, such, for instance, as dipping out the East River with a teaspoon?

The "Farmer's Co-operative Union s urging a boycott against the Cotton "Hold vice it gives to the growers, just a if cotton was as easy to hold on to as wheat, cattle, and tobacco, in which industries, as we all know, no wicke frust has ever succeeded in fixing

Oliver H. P. Belmont, whose esthetitastes were offended by the presence of vulgar hackmen and their vehicle at the railroad depot at Hempstead L. I., just got an ordinance passed for bidding them the premises, which are to be reserved for private autos and carriages. When workingmen ge sense enough to control the law and use it for their own interests the learned the lesson Oliver is try ing to teach them.

Dr. Butler of Columbia University feels bad about the graft exposures and laments "the reputations that have melted away like snow before the sun of publicity." Cheer up, Doctor All is not lost. They have got the cast and that is the main thing. Who knows but that some of them might chance to espy a deserving university that—well—er—shem:

Amongst the innumerable "disclos ures" of the week we notice that a \$100,000 Equitable "melon" has beer passed over to our old friend Denew for the cutting. When it comes to di-viding up you can't lose Chauncey. He will be there every time, and with both feet in the trough at that.

An employee of the Singer Sewin

Company has just been arrested for stealing \$250,000 worth of machine from the firm. There's a busines when he comes out of jail it will be into a world where services such as his are at a premium. A slight mis take in the method of robbery is no particular handicap and there is lot of room for improvement.

The secretary of the Department of Agriculture predicts a great reduction in the prices of living next year owing to the extremely heavy grain harves His masters, the capitalist class of the land, have not yet predicted the ac companying reduction of wages that goes with it and they won't either un of them are preparing to make the an nouncement.

Senator McCarren has after a lon dudy been convinced that municipa ownership would not be a success it New York, consequently Tamman will not stand for it this campaign Which means that Rockefeller can use Tammany as well or better than any other tool now available, and Rockefeller's man says goes, even with "Boss" Murphy, with which he has been "reconciled" in the interim.

Out of the deluge of capitalist rascaldon which is pouring over the land out of all the investigations, expos indictments and prosecutions one victim has been grabbed a lone bas been convicted of biring men to locate fraudulently on government land. Bu he has not paid a fine or gone to jall. Merely filed a motion for a new trial. which, of course, was allowed.

Prof. Nathaniel Butler of Chicago Iniversity announces that "the day of the self-made man is over" but it looks as if the professor was a little too pre-vious in his remark. We have still the capitalist "self-made man" with us, the fellow who has a hundred thousand financial ecalps in his wigwam and whose "making" is conditioned or his power and "Individual initiative" obbing his fellows. His day wi be over when Socialism is realized, and only then, but it is at least something end is approaching. The self-made man of this type, and it is the one that is always meant, the world can afford to do without in the future.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND

Contributions to the Social Democratic campaign fund of Local Kings County (Brooklyn) should be sent to Fred. Schaefer. Organizer, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 04

Previously acknowledged, \$177.60; Julius

Bender, List 482, \$8; Henry Keliner, \$2 Ed. Hufelt, List 347, \$3.85; L. A. of M. Bushwick Lodge No. 516, \$5; J. Cook, List 209, \$2.87; Gus. Petrit, on acc't list, \$5; G. Hochull, List 428, \$2.25; F. Singer, List 162. \$1; J. Imhoff, List 377, \$1.78; R. E. Hawley, List 423, \$1.25; F. Niem 86, \$2.25; J. Hoffmann, List 349, \$2.65; Henry Eichmann, List 1203, \$4.55; W. Aton, List 201, \$8; Wm. Butscher, Lis 6j0, \$2: John Roth, List 178, \$2.80; H. Knekampf, List 114, \$6.78; F. Karvellis, List 518, \$6.40; Branch 87, Arb. Kr. Str. Kasse, \$15; Chan H. Helsetih, donation, \$3; B. Weppler, Liet 170, \$1; F. Locchel, List 496, \$1; Valhinger, List 190, \$1.25; A. France, List 120, \$2; F. J. Mahim, List

Current # # Literature

OIXANTE-QUINZE ANNEES DE DOMI-OIXANTE-QUINZE ANNEES DES DOMI-NATION BOURGEOISE: 1800 A 1903. Essais de Camille Huyemans, Louis De Brouckère, et Louis Bertrand. Edités par le Consell Général du Parti Ouvrier Belga. Ghont, 1903. Paper; pp. 327. Price, 1 franc. (Presumably 10 cents ex-tra abould be automated to caver matter. tra should be enclosed to cover postage to this country.)

During the past summer official Bel-gium has been celebrating the seventy-

fifth anniversary of its national inde

so-called respectable public

have been full of panegyrics on the beauties and blessings of its typically capitalist government and institutions comrades have thought it well to They declare that, "in the first place it is a mistake to consider the revolu-tion itself as a glorious page in bourgeois history; in the second place, it s false to extol the political wisdom of our governments, carried into power by the efforts of the masses and the will of diplomacy; all that the people have gained since 1830 from the political point of view, they owe to themselves their spirit of devotion." The three writers-among the most notable of our militant comrades in the little bourgeois kingdom-set themselves, therefore, to the task of analyzing the history of the country, to show how such and how little the tolling masses on whom rested the burden of the revolution and of all that has followed it, have gained thru national indepe ence and its consequences, and show that what has actually been for good to them has been the result of their own struggles and that the many and glaring evils which persist are due domination of the capitalist class. Huysmans discusses "La Révo lution de 1830 et le Mouvement Politique," from the beginning of present kingdom down to the latest efforts of the Socialist organizations Brouckère writes of "La Misère Intelectuelle en Belgione de 1830 à 1905. bankers and mine-owners and manufacturers has doomed the masses of he people to a state of ignorance and often of positive degradation which only their spirit of proletarian revolt only the continued manifestation of that spirit can be expected to liberate Economique, Sociale, et l'immeière and from this side demonstrates the care for its own interests by any means that are not ruinous to the lives of the great majority of the people, even from the most commonplace material point of view; against the burdensone and demoralizing militarist and colonial tendencies of this supposedly "neutral" state, actually bleed-"high finance" mote "high finance" and parasitic officialdom (to say nothing of bleeding

Ernest Untermann's series of articles on "The Evolution of the Theory of Evolution," which was completed in the September number of the "International Socialist Review," will soon be issued by Kerr as a volume in the Library of Science, under the title "Science and Revolution." Beside Boelsche's "The Evolution of Man, which we have already noticed, a sec ond volume of this series has from the press-"Germs of Mind in Plants," by R. H. France, translated by A. M. Simons. Another, "The End of the World," by William Meyer. translated by Margaret Wagner, will be published in a few weeks, and later by the same author, and "The Triumph of Life." by Wilhelm Boelsche, This series of popular books ience forms a very valu paniment to the Standard Socialist Series which the same house has put before us. In this latter series another number is about to appear, containing "The Communist Manifesto" (which curiously enough, the it has been very widely circulated in pamphlet form has never been put between covers in this country) and Liebknecht's "No Compromise, No Political Trading."

The Macmillan Company

brought out John Graham Brooks

the wage workers to promote profitable industry), he sets in contrast the re-

markable economic achievements of

trade unions, its vast co-operative en-

terprises, and its political party, all

ing to increase the opportunities and

develop the abilities of the working

class and prepare the way for them to throw off the capitalist rulers, bag and

baggage, and erect on the ruins of the

class state the long dreamed-of

organized proletariat.

linked and mutually helpful, all

"The Social Unrest: Studies in Labo and Social Movements" in a paper-bound edition, to be sold at 25 cents a copy. The book is not without a cer value, the we doubt whether it value is just for that class of people who find it necessary to look for cheap editions. Those whose interest in so cial problems is a matter of halfawakened conscience or of intellectua curiosity, not of class need and aspira more likely to take to I'r. fessor Brooks' "very conservative radi calism"-to use the phrase of the "Evening Sun" reviewer than to the obust fighting spirit of London's "War of the Classes" or the plain facts and cold logic of Ghent's "Mass and Class." And for those who thus need to have their social studies carefully diluted and flavored to taste, the book should serve a good purpose; there is a certain proportion among this class of readers who can be drawn on by such tender handling so that after a while they will look ugly facts squarely in the are ugly but deal with them because they are facts. The intest satisfactory par of Professor Brooks' book is that in which he undertakes to discuss the Socialist movement as it is. We can not holy thinking that his visi facts has been much distorted by his own theories, that he has seen certain things as he thinks they ought to be not as they are. Himself a thoro opportunist, he sees impo every epo-tunist element in the movement a

at every fact that does not agree wit own leanings. He is convinced would convince his readers that the class struggle is now merely an phrase in the mouths of Socialists, that they have quite abandoned the Marxian position wherever the party has grown to any considerable importance. And this mistaken conimportance. And this mistaken con-viction of his rests as much upon a upon a partial view of present facts. to commend it; both in the presentation of facts and in the author's commen

upen them. The writer who entitles her book "Thoughts of a Fool" takes an unfair advantage of the reviewer. It is much as if one should throw bimself at full length on the ground and then chal-lenge anyone to knock him down. When a man-still more, when s woman—starts out by saying "I am a fool," what is there left for anyone clse to say? We are not going to dispute the accuracy of the title of Evelyn Gladys' book (published by E. P. Rosenthal & Co. of Chicago) the it contains a good many remarks which are true and well put, along with still more that are well put without being true "smart," after the fashi Mary MacLane, and those who have not read the latter will find it some what amusing; but in manner it does not quite come up to the mark of that short-lived celebrity, nor does it surpass her in matter.

THE OMAHA RESOLUTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:--Concern-Resolved, That the Socialist Party

endorse the 'Industrial Workers of

World."
On that part of the resolution I would vote No, because the I. W. W. at its convention in Chicago did not endorse any Socialist Party, and also because I do not think the Socialist Party should be made the tail to any trade union, no matter how 2. Resolved, That the members of the

socialist Party individually support the 'In dustrial Workers of the World. On that part of the resolution I would

vote Yes, because the I. W. W. recognizethe class struggle, which is more than the American Federation of Labor dees. The I. W. W. declares openly in its preamble that there can be no harmony between Capital and Labor, while on the hand we find the officers of the A. F. of L sitting together in the best of harmony is the Civic Federation, an organization composed of capitalists, and some of them the

PETER LARSEN.

ternally yours,

PETER LARSEN.

Harrison, N. J., Sept. 25.

(Note.—We must add two remarks: First, the A. F. of L. does recognize the class struckle, in terms, when it says, in the common struckle, in terms, when it says, in the case of the common struckle, in the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressor of the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from! year to year, and will work disastrops results to the folling millions if they are not combined from indicated in the common structural protection and benefit. Hut in spite of that declaration, it is far from being a thoroly class-instending the wear of the common structure of the declaration of the first premises and resolutions. Second, we fall to see any material difference between the party endorsing a certain union and the next ordering its morphers individually to support that union. We believe that when there is a fight between unions the party should leave affiliation on the economic field entirely to the individual judgment of the numbers.—Ed.]

THE DES MOINES AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor of The Worker .-- I wish o call attention to the fact that the ones tion as to whether or not the work of the National Committee and the National Executive Committee is properly divided be-tween the two has nothing whatever to do with the question as to whether or not the nembers of the Executive Committee shall different questions altogether. The one should not be permitted to influence the other. The Des Moines amendments cover the point that the Executive Committee shall be elected by referendum vote. They

to a democratic movement that the contional convention be submitted seriation to a referendum vote. Otherwise tion can do whatsoever it pleases. It can even take the amending power away from the membership altogether,-Fraternally. JOHN M. WORK

I relterate that it is absolutely necess

Flint, Mich., Oct. 1.

SOCIALIST EMBLEM

IN NEW JERSEY sey should note that the official emblem of the party in that state is the Globe and Clasped Hands, as shown in



the accompanying cut. Where voling machines are used the emblem will ap-pear on the machine.

LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND

Contributions for the Social Democratic campaign of Local New York (Manhattan and the Branx) should be sent to U. Solomon, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street, New York. All receipts will be acknowledged in The Worker. The following con tributions have been received sinc

William Meyer, List 451, \$1; H. Peter. son, List 454, \$1; Jos. R. Sanbo, List 623, \$2.50; H. Rathman, List 711, \$5; E. Brun. meber, List 746, \$4.05; Dr. Anna Ingerman List 821, \$5; Dr. S. Ingerman, List 822, \$5; Miss F. M. Gill, List 082, \$5; Prank Eachrich, List 1,138, 82; Arbeiter Kranken Kasse Branch No. 23, Bloomingdale Lis s 1.208 to 1,213, \$25; Cigarmakers' Union N t. 1), Lest 1822, \$2.25; Cigarmakers' Union No. 10, List 1,327, 50c.; Dr. E. P. Robinson List 1.601, \$10; H. Thucker, List 1,707, \$2, John M. Spindler, List 1,807, \$3; Emil Klefer, List 2 28, \$1.90; Achile Zangara, List 2,000, 25c.; Jara Maennerchor, per L. Troller, List 2,872, \$2.50; Coral Fishing Club, per I. Troller, List 2,879, \$1.50; L A of Lodge No. 402, \$10; Arh. Kr. Knue. Br. 25, \$25; J. H. Frey, per A. Lee, 50.; Neyer Ollita, \$2; E. Poyta; Asbury Park, N. J. \$2.50; personally acknowledged, 2008, 60.

ary is?

home-made rug in the center.

me corner, and a little rocker was

drawn near the window. A shelf

few good lithographs adorned the wall

"Is this your own home, and do you

Yes, miss, this is my own home, and

I fixed up nearly everything in the room. I have been married about two months, and my husband is a grocery

"Will you please tell us what his sal

"My husband earns \$12 a week now

but hopes to have a raise."
"And you can live comfortably or

that? And perhaps save something? Does your husband drink?"

The young ladies asked a few mo

The young woman followed them t

drank, and if you saved anything out

might like to know if you kept your

houses clean, and, perhaps, I could use the knowledge thus gained to better

should we not live tolerably decent

But if sickness, many children, loss of

work come to us, we will be as miser

able as any of the rest of them. W

if any little misfortune comes we mus

this afternoon will repay you for coming. Good day." And the door was

closed upon their most astonishe

The party had enough of slummin

They could see that the advice they had to offer did not fit in with the cir-cumstances, and the sin of alms-giving

must be theirs if they went among th

submerged any more. They remember ed, too, that if they gave a little each

day it would be but a drop in the

bucket-the poor would exist and their ranks keep filling up. Why should so

many people be so terribly poor? they

ask themselves. They had suppose

that extreme poverty was always due to some accident or misfortune, and

that anyone who would could soon get

on their feet again. But they had see

distressful poverty where the victim

were all working and earning as much

And the Irvings were not content un

til they began to study from the right sources what the matter was; Lucille

and Mr. Wilbur were too delicate. The

experience opened their hearts and their pursestrings, but they would

never ge "slumming" again, and their

MASTERS OF THE BREAD.

Everywhere men, women and chil

dren stood in the market-place crying

to the Masters of the Bread to take them to be their sevenis, that they might have larged. The strong men said, "O Lards of the Bread, feel our

thews and sinews, our arms and ou

legs; see how strong we are. Take us and use us. Let us dig for you. Let us hew for you. Let us go down to

the mine and delve for you. Let us

your ships. Send us into the hells of rour steamship stoke-holes. Do what

Theu spoke up also the learned mer

and scribes and the lawyers, whose

strength was in their brains and no

in their bodies: "O Masters of the Bread", said they, "take us to be your

stored with the treasures of learning

and the subtlety of all the philoso-phers. To us has been given clearer

wisdom than to others, and the power

people whom we should serve have no bread to give us. Therefore Masters of the Bread, give us to eat, and we

will betray the people to you, for we must live. We will plend for you in

the courts against the widows and the fatherless. We will speak and write in your praise, and with cunning words confound those who speak against you and your power and state. And noth-

ing that you require of us shall seen

too much. But because we sell not only our bodies, but our souls also, give us more bread than these labor-

ers receive, who sell their bodies

must have bread to eat like others. Give us, therefore, plentifully of your

the name of the Prince of Peace will us breach your law of competition".

we preach your law of competition".

And above all the classor of the me

were heard the voices of a multitud

men crying to the Masters of the

and you only have the bread.

that we may eat, and not die"!

Holmes, in Cap Workers' Journal,

THE POWER OF THE

I hope what you have learned

"A glass or two now and then. We

oks, hung over a stand, and

THE SOURCE OF RENT AND INTEREST.

the elders of his people. It is ye that have eaten up the vineyard; the spoil of the poor is in your houses; what mean ye that ye crush my people, and grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord, the Lord of

Morality and political economy unite in repelling the individual who consumes with out producing—De Balzac.

The guilty thieves of Europe, the rea

eapitalists -that is to say, people who by percentages or the labor of others, instead of by fair wages for their own. All social evils and religious errors arise ent of the pillage of the laborer by th idler: the idler leaving him only enough to ing all the rest of the produce of his work to spend in his own luxury, or in the toys with which he beguiles his idiness.—Rus-

The requisites of production are two Lairer, and appropriate natural obje John Stuart Mill.

The produce of labor constitutes the ant-

We have now to consider a very important question, viz., have the

any right to their riches? I have already laid it down as my guiding principle that a man has right to all the wealth that he creates

faculties, and to no more. If you look into my pamphiet, "The Pope's Socialism," page 4, you will find the following paragraph:

"No man has any right to be rich. means. No man ever became rich by his own industry."
That statement, "no man ever b

some rich by his own industry." has puzzled many of my readers, and shall explain it. I shall explain it be eause, if no man can become rich by right to be rich.

How do men grow rich? In these days the three chief sources of wealth are: 1. Rent. 2. Interest. 3. Profits. First, rent. Who earns it? We will take two examples: ground rent, and property rent.

The Duke of Plaza Toro owns an

estate. The rent roll is £30,000 a year. Where does the money come from?

The estate is let out to farmers, at much-per acre. These farmers pay

the duke his £30,000 a year. When do the farmers get it?

The farmers sell their crops, and out of the purchase money pay the rent. How are the crops raised? The crops are raised by the agricultural laborers,

under the direction of the farmers. That is to say, that the rent is earn ed by labor-by the labor of the farm er and his men. The duke does nothnor does he raise the crops. He has therefore no right to take the rent at rent gets rich on the labor of others.

Mr. Bounderby owns a row of couses. The rental of the street amounts to £400 a year. Where does the money come from?

the houses. It is paid with money they have carned by their labor, or with money which they have obtained from ther men who earned it by their labor end it is paid to Mr. Bounderby for

How did Mr. Boundarby get his houses? He either bound them with money which he did not earn by his own industry, or he paid for the material and the building with money which he did not earn by his own in-

dustry.

Two things are quite certain. First, that Mr. Bounderby did not build the houses with his own hands, nor make the bricks and timbers of which they men And second, that the money with which those men were paid was never earned by Mr. Bounderby's own indus-

Mr. Bounderby has therefore no right to own those houses or to charge rent for them. The man who grows sich upon house rents grows rich upon Tie labor of others.

But you will very properly ask, Mr. Smith, how I prove that the mone paid by Mr. Bounderby for his hous vas not earned by his own industry.

This brings us to the second and third means by which men get wealth: Interest and profits.

What is interest? It is money paid one hundred pounds at 5 per cent, in-terest, that would mean that I must pay you five pounds a year for the lo money as long as I kept it, and that such payment would not reduce the amount of the loan. So that if I kept your £100 to Awenty years and paid you £5 a ye Interest. I should at the end of that time still owe you £100. That is to say you would re-ceive £200 from me, although you only

Where do I get the interest from? I have to work for it. But you get it from me. You don't work for it. You saibly-worked for the principal, -possibly-worked for the principal, that is, for the first hundred pounds; but you do not work for the interest,

but you do not work for the interest, the second hundred pounds.

Suppose I have £1,000. I put it in a bank and draw 3 per cent, £50 a year, interest for it. At the end of twenty years I shall have drawn out £600, and yet there will be £1,000 to my credit. How does my money breed money? How do I get £1,600 for £1,000? How can the banker afford to pay me more than I put into the bank?

If instead of putting my £1.000 into a bank, I locked it up in a safe, and drew out £30 a year for twenty years would there be £1,000 left at the end of that time? There would not. There would only be £400. Money does NOT

breed money. Interest has to be work-ed for. Who EARNS it? Suppose a rich Jew lent a million to Suppose a rich Jew lent a million to the government at 3 per cent. He draws every year £39,000 in interest. Who pays it? It is raised by taxa-tion. Who pays the taxes? They are all paid either by the workers or by those who get their money from the workers. And the Jew gets his interthose who get their money from the workers. And the Jew gets his interest forever. That is to say, that after he has drawn back all his million in interest the government goes on paying him out of your earnings, my hard-headed friend, £30,000 a year, as long as anyone is left to claim it. Probably the million was wasted in some foolish work, or wicked war; but because a

fool, British industry is taxed to the time of £30,000 a year, world without end, amen!

And the worst of it is that the money the Jew lent was not earned by him but by the ancestors of the very peo ants interest for the loan of it

Nay: Worse even than this. It is "capital" for which interest is pai does not exist.

The Duke of Plaza Toro is a wealth; peer. He has an income, a rent-roll of £30,000 a year. The Earl of Chow Bont has £40,000 a year, the Marquis of Steyne has £50,000 a year. Thes nen, together with the rich Jew conlowner, decide to form a company

They engage some engineers and some navvies. To pay these men their

wages and to provide tools and other plant, they need "capital".

They get an estimate of the cost. Say it is half a million. The capital of the company is half a million. But that is needed to complete the work It can be started with much less. The therefore issue 50,000 shares at £10 each: £2 payable on a jotment, and th rest at stated times.

The company consists of seven men

Each takes an equal number of share ach pays down an equal sum, say £14,285, making a total of £100,000 With this amount they can go on us til the second call is made.

Now look at the position of the duke He has paid in his £14,000, and at the end of a year he will have another £30,000 ready, in the shape of rent The others are in similar positions. The Jew waits for his interest, the coalowner and the cotton lords for their profits. And all these sums rent, the interest, and the profits, are

earned by the workers.

So the canal is made. Who makes it? Not the rich shareowners. Oh, no. The canal is made by the engineer money? Not the rich shareholders Oh, no. The money is earned in rent or interest, or profits, by the agricul tural laborers, the colliers, and the cot

have made the canal, and when the laborers, miners, and spinners have paid for it, who owns it?

Does it belong to the men who made it? Not at all. men who earned the money to pay for it? Not at all. belongs to the rich shareholders.

and these men will get other men to work it. and will keep the profits of That is to say, all the goods which

are carried on that canal must pay tollage. This tollage, after the costs of repairing and working the canal are defrayed, will be profit, and will be divided among the shareholders in the form of dividends. Who will pay the tollage?

ple who carry the goods, and they in turn will charge it to the people who buy the goods, and they in turn will charge it to the people who use the goods. And the people who use the goods will be either workers, who pay the toll out of their own earnings. the earnings of other workers. Now

let us sum up: The Duke of Plaza Toro lends £14. 000 which he has got (out of his farm laborers) and £56,000 which he has not got, but which he will get as s his farm laborers have earned it. With this money—the money earned and to be earned by the farm laborers—the duke pays wages to the engineers and

navvies who make the canal. The canal being made, the duke takes tollage, which is paid by the workers; much of it, perhaps, by the farm laborers, navvies, engineers spinners, and colliers, who found the money for the canal or did the work of making it. That is to say, the work

ers pay the duke interest for the loan of their own money. You will begin now to see what is meant by such words as rent, interest capital, and credit. For your furthe enlightenment, and to give you an ide how poor these rich men really are, and how very much interest is paid

money which does not exist, let me offer you two facts: The first fact is that whereas the amount annually paid in wages. fits, interest, and rent is estimated at £1,350,000,000, there is at no time as much as £100,000,000 of money in the

The second fact I will give you in

the words of John Stuart Mill: "When men talk of the ancient wealth of a country, of riches inherit ed from ancestors, and similar expres sions, the idea suggested is that the riches so transmitted were produced long ago, at the time when they are said to have been first acquired, and that no portion of the capital of i country was produced this year, excep so much as may have been this ye added to the total amount. The fact is far otherwise.

"The greater part, in value, of the wealth now existing in England, he wealth now existing in England, has been produced by human hands within the last twelve months. A very small proportion indeed of that large aggre-gate was in existence ten years ago; of the present productive capital of the country scarcely any part, exceptarm houses and factories, and a fee ships and machines; and even thes would not in most cases have survived so long if fresh labor had not been employed within that period in putting

them into repair.
"The land subsists, and the land is almost the only thing that subsists. Everything which is produced perish-

es, and most things very quickly."
"Capital is kept in existence from

"capital is kept in existence from age to age, not by preservation, but by perpetual reproduction."

Does that surprise you? Nearly all the boasted "capital" or wealth of the rich is produced annually.

Westminster that every year a million golden coins rain down on him from

Your millionaire has hardly any thing. Very little money, that is cer-tain. But he has bouds and securities and other written contrivances of the usurer and the devil, whereby he is legally entitled to appropriate year by

Your Duke of Plaza Toro is said to be worth £500,000 a year. How is he worth it? He gets it in rent, in royalties, in dividends, in interest; au penny of it is taken from the

Your dake has £30,000 a year of rent roll, has he? But he has not a shilling the crops and farmer Giles has sold poor despised drudges off his grace's estates, and his grace is a pauper.-Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie Eng

SLUMMING.

Four young people formed a grou in an elegant parlor on one of the fashionable avenues of Chicago. They were, first, Miss Babel Irving, the hostess: then Miss Lucille Athertor her particular friend and confidant. The two young men were Vale Irving. Miss Irving's brother, and Guy Wilbur cir second cousin. All were hand-one, stylish, rivacious, up-to-date and fashionably cultured.

"What shall we take up for an occupation?" asked Miss Irving. "Bicycle riding has gone one; and one needs an

claimed volatile Miss Lucile. "It must be so nice to be doing good in the world! Suppose we go slumming, give the poor people the pleasure of our nce and assist them if they need

"I object to charity," protested the elegant Guy Wilbur. "It pauperizes the individual and teaches him to depend upon alms-giving."

"Oh, no, we need not give him charty. We can reason with him; show im how, if he strives to excel in his calling, he will naturally go up higher and command more wages. Teach them, too, how to make the most o their incomes, how to save and lay by for a rainy day. It is the lack of knowledge of these things that keep the unhappy creatures so very poor "Oh, yes—advise the poor—hov sweet:" the vivacious little Atherton

ejaculated, with her tiny hands "Well, if you are all agreed, we will take a trip this afternoon. We can have the automobile brought around and we can ride to about the corner Van Buren and Canal streets, and from there we can easily reach some of the poorest houses in the city. We will take in the 'virtuous poor' to-day, and

the 'vicious' another day." "Shall we take an officer with us?" "Oh, no," answered his sister. "It is daylight, and there is no danger, and

The plan was carried out, and the party landed safely at the corner designated a little later. They walked toward the west a little farther, and stopped before some dilapidated looking houses. These old wooden build-ings were dreay enough in looks to satisfy the deepest craving for "slum

ming."
Vale Irving pushed open a weather beaten front door of one of the houses which moved with a doleful screech stretching up into the darkness, and a great many doors along the sides, was

"Where shall we go?" again asked Vale.

"Knock on any door and see what we shall find," answered Mabel The young man knocked at the second door on the right and a voice re-sponded, "Come in". He opened the door and saw a medium-sized room lighted by two grimy windows looking out into a small, filthy courtyard filled with rubbish.

An emaciated man beavily hearded sat in an old arm-chair with on bandaged leg outstretched on a woode stool. Two very young children sat on they might have been playing, only that such apathetic and miserable-loc ing creatures and "play" seemed in-compatible. A girl of about eight or nine sat on a pine bex near the winragged cont. And in a corner behind the broken old cookstove, in which a low fire smoldered, crouched a boy of seven or eight, dressed only in a man's old coat. His face seemed the brightest and most human of any in the apartment. In one corner was a wretched bed, in another a number of old blankets were heaped; a rude table held some cracked and broken dishes; the plaster on the wall was also crack ed and gone in many places; a couple of disabled chairs and one or two boxes completed the furniture of the

say. Presently he spoke politely:

"We are looking about us, you know." Miss Laving began, seeing no one else would speak. "We want to see how the other half lives, you

"You are likely to find it more interesting to you than it is to us. Maggie, can you find seats for the ladies and gentlemen?" The girl laid down the coat and

placed two old chairs for the ladies, and found a couple of boxes for the gentlemen.

"Where is the children's mother

You have a wife, I suppose?"

"She is out washing. She has to be principal breadwinner now. Jimmle, the oldest boy, sells papers on the streets and makes a few pennies a

day."
"What did you used to do for a liv-

"Worked on the rallroad grade."

"I got a blow from a fellow-work man's pick—he didn't mean it—and the bruise never got well—turned into a white swelling, and I don't know as it will ever be well. I was at the hospital a long time but the children had pital a long time, but the children had to stay alone while their mother went pital a long time, but the children had to stay alone while their mother went out to work. I thought I could do more good to come and stay with them, the I wouldn't be much good in case of danger. But they like to have their

old dad with them." The two younger ones had arised and now stood one on each side of their father's chair.

"And di you have nothing saved up out of your wages for such a time as, this?" persisted Vale.

The man looked sadly at his four, the room, as neat as hands could make it. A matting covered the floor, with

children and thought of the one in the "It ain't likely that a man could bay by much out of \$0 n week, with seven people to feed and clothe, is it? Think you could do it?"

Vale thought of his bill for wine and cigare per week, and concluded there couldn't be much to save. But he did not say this; he had meant to teach these ignorant poor something and was he to be stumped like this at

the first effort? "Surely, it would be better to deny one's self all luxuries, while one is well and working, than to risk getting into condition like this?"

"Luxuries? Do you call bread and weak iea and a scrawny little soup bone once a week inxury? Do you call them rags a luxury? Do you call this one room sheltering seven, in an old, tumble down house Invery? And these are all we ever have, even in the bes

Vald was sturgered. He had nothing further to advise. tI wouldn't do to encourage these wretches by giving them money, and he couldn't see that he had anything else to give them. So he proposed to go.
"Why doesn't this little boy get out

Mabel Irving. "Get up, my boy, and ask the ladies if they think you could run the streets rigged like that?" And the boy with the bright face blushed and stood up. showing enough of bare ankle and leg to let them know that he hadn't a

stitch of clothing on except the big, old

and carn something?" asked

never known such things existed. She was not very wise and the tears were in her eyes. She unclasped her pockin her eyes. She unclasped her etbook and laid a \$5 bill on the girl's lap. Then she hurried out. Mabel clothes to-morrow." and she, also hurried away. The young men walked out more leisurely, with a great ap-pearance of indifference and non-

were the thing most necessary there,"

said Mabel, rather sharply.

Their next visit was a little lower down the street, in a house as miser-able in appearance as the other. They first found a mother and two children in a wretched room, without a fire They were all lying on a scanty bed. and it was apparent that the mother would soon bring another poor, innocent being into the world to suffer. On nquiring, they learned that the huswhile fishing in the lake when he was their home when her parents died, was working in a paper-box factory and earned \$3 a week. This was their in-come. When Mr. Irving essayed to give them some good advice as to be-ing economical, the words stuck in his throat, for he remembered that \$3 a week would hardly keep him in gloves

and perfumery! How was he to cou sel a family of four, whose sole incom was the meager wages of a puny kirl of fifteen! Alms-giving might be a dethink that anything else would answer the purpose here, and he offered the woman some money. "I do not ask for money for myself,"

she said; "I think we can get along, for when I am well I can wash and scrub and pay up the debts we may have to But-If only Caroline had a warm cloak to wear to work these cold mornings! She has only a thin little shawl, and she almost freezes, poor girl! If she should get sick from itthen I don't knew what we should

"I'll send her a wrap this very afternoon!" exclaimed Lucille. They were all beginning to find that their theories could not stand before the terrible

facts they were discovering.

They, found four unhealthy looking women in one room, hacking and coughing over a lot of heavy woolen cloaks on which they were sewing. The room was dirty, the air filled with lint from the cloth and the foul ple would sit there until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, without a breath of sat thus since daylight, and would con-tinue to do so day after day for years, for as long as they lived at all.

"Why don't you get out of this hole?" queried living. "Surely, you can get a decent place in the city to live in. and you must be able if you work all

spoke in a dull sort of way, as if it did not really concern her. "We are did not really concern her. obliged to be saving."

obliged to be saving."
Already they were practising Ifving's own advice—there was nothing left for them to learn. These people looked thin and half nourished; they were suffering for pure, fresh air, for space, for cleanliness, for a little leisure. Yet they were in no extreme condition, un-der no suddel stress of misfortune, un-der no dire spell of "bard times." They der no dire spell of "nard times." They were having steady work, and were well enough so that they could perform it—they did perform it, at any rate. Yet what misery and poverty were theirs: Even the elegant Guy Wilbur grew puzzled and his poor little head was beginning to ache with de head was beginning to ache with

ey made another visit. A house They made another visit. A house which looked neater and in better re-pair than the others attracted the at-

tention of Miss Irving.
"Let us go in here. Let us see if we cannot find some pleasant poor—surely, there are some who work and live deand are not constantly in the

dregs of dire distress."

They knocked at a door whose companion window was curtained with white muslin drapery. A young woman came to the door with her hair neatly combed and her pretty print dress very clean and well fitting. She looked at them inquiringly, as the asking their

"Mny we come in and see you? We are looking at some of the homes about bere, and-"

of women crying to the Masters of the Bread: "Pass us not by, for we must cat also. The men are strenger than we, but they eat much bread while we cat little, so that, the we be not no strong, yet in the end you shall not lose if you take us to be your servants. "I do not anow you, and the young woman, mexpectedly, but she stepped aside slightly that they might enter if they wished.

"Oh, well, that doesn't matter," an-swered Mubel, lightly stepping inside

instead of them. And if you will not take us for our labor's sake, yet loc sgainst the young woman a evident reupon us; we are women, and should be sid they would wait fair in your eyes. utside. Mabel and Lucille went in and with us according to your pleasure, for were asked to take seats in a plain litwe must eat".

> And above all the chaffering of the market, the hearse voices of the men and the shrill voices of the women, rose the piping treble of the little chil dren, crying: "Take us to be servants, for the breasts of others are dry, and our fathers have no bread for us, and we hunger. We are weak, indeed, but we ask so little, so very little, that at last we shall be heaper to you than the men, on fathers, who cat so much, and the wo-

> And the Masters of the Bread, having taken for their use or pleasure such of the men, the women and the little ones as they saw fit, passed by and there was left a great multitude in the market-place for whom there was no bread.—Edward Bellamy, in Equality".

have enough to be comfortable-that Will rent 3 unfurnished rooms to Amer can Socialist family. Water and gas for questions, and exchanged satisfied light. Laundry and bath privilege. \$12 per nonth. Comrade, 242 Koscinsko st., Brook they rose to go, saying they were gla to find one poor man's wife who knew how to be comfortable and clean,

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Finnish Agitation Committee. Address P. O. Box 337, Hancock, Mich. The particular purpose of this fund is for agitation in the state of Wyoming, where there is a determined at-tempt on the part of the capitalists to harrass and victimize our Finnish

The National Office has printed 100, 000 pamphlets containing an address by Rufus W. Weeks, delivered in Newark, N. J., Mar. 1, 1905. Mr. Weeks takes the ground that the comcialism "is as sure as mathe ing of Socialism "is as sure as mathe-matics". These pamphlets will be sold to state committees at 50 cents per 1,000 and cost of transportation, which is one-half the cost of printing. They should be widely circuinted. The edi-tion will be increased if the orders

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WISCONSIN CHARTER.

On Sept 26 National Secretary arnes addressed to the Wisconsin Sarnes addressed to the wishers State Secretary and Executive Board the following letter: Comrades:—I a keeping with the result

of Referendum "A," 1905, I feel warran in offering you a charter, the same being

forwarded under separate cover.

I take it, the purpose of the resolutions and the expression of the membership, was and the expression of the membership, wa not to separate Wisconsin from the no tional movement, but to have them contime their amiliation, and the tender of this charter I consider a means to that

In order that the relation between Wisin and the National Committee be no interrupted, may I suggest that the State Execute Committee, pending final action by state referendum, accept this charter?
Under date Sept. 28 State Secretary
Ekomas replied as follows:
Dear Comrade:—Your letter accompanied

Dear Comrade:—Nour letter accompanied by a charter and suggesting that the state organization of Wisconsin accept it as a result of the national referendum so that the relation between Wisconsin and the National Committe be not interrupted, has heen duly received. I beg to state that the State Executive Board of Wisconsin has de-eided by a vote of 4 to 2 to accept the charter forwarded to us, pending a refer-endum of the party members of Wisconsin. am of the party members of Wisconsin We take this action in the interests party harmony and in order to prevent a division of the party.

But we earnestly protest against the un

nality and injustice of the pro ceedings against us. We should have objections to a charter in itself, if the con stitution required the states to hold char-ters. However, we strongly object to special legislation, forcing us to accept on t the spirit of the National Constitu against the spirit of the National Constitu-Constitution never once mentions state charters. Yet the Crostline referendum o craftly worded as to deceive the members of the Socialist Party. We feel sure that not one-tenth of those who voted upon the misleading Crestline referendur knew that the National Constitution dos not require state charters, and that Wis-cousin has obeyed every provision of the National Constitution as loyally as the best of the state organizations.
It was the understanding at the Unity

Convention of 1901, that state charter were to be abolished in order to avoid dis sensions and splits, and with this in vious Kational Constitution was framed.

We also protest against the unconstituenal and unfair conduct of the Nationa tional and unfair conduct of the National Brecative Committee, who while the vote on the referendum was being taken, iss tudicing the voting members against us.

For the preceding reasons, the Wisconsistenmendes would be fully justified in con sidering the Crestline referendum null and void, and in refusing to abide by its result. Yet we will abide by it. We will abide by the decision of the membership by the decision of the membershi of the party, as expressed through the referendum by a vote of 4,518 to 4,406, although the referendum was unconstitu-tionally submitted. We will abide by it. although the party membership was misled formed by self-seekers and schem ers who happened to be at the helm, while we had no means of laying the facts in the case before the entire membership. We cherish the interests of party har-

mony and the cause of Socialism above any natural feeling of righteous indignation and resentment against the unjust and illegal methods by which we have been perse-cuted. But we consider it our duty to the party to warn those intriguers and would-be bosses not to repeat this experiment upon us or upon any other state.

We will therefore retain the charter for to us by the National Secretary, and in the future as in the past we will do our best to advance the interests of the erican proletariat and of the Socialist

Comrades Berger, Hunger, Brock hausen, and Thompson voted in favor of this action in the S. E. B. and Com-

rades Seidel and Heath voted against it; all six approved the protest. William Mailly of the N. E. C., disapproving the National Secretary's ac has offered the following moti

and comment:
I more that the National Secretary be I move that, the National Secretary he instructed to notify the State Executive Committee of Wisconsin of the result of the referendum vote on Referendum A. 1995, and to request that the State Executive Committee apply for a charter to the Nafignal Committee, in accordance with the mid vote, at its earliest convenience, and

nefn upon said application. The Na-National Committee in regular orde nd the result of the notification and rep of the State Executive Committee of

motion because I believe the National Sec retary had, and has, no power to act upo his own initiative in an important matte of this kind, as his letter to the State Executive Board of Wisconsin under dat of Sept. 26, shows him to have done, and consider his action a decided departurhave made this motion before, only I was waiting for the National Secretary to ask hoping it would not be necessary for me to to so. I believe that the motion observe and gives ample opportunity for the Wis able then to act upon the application as it would upon the application received fraps other state organisation.

The National Secretary submits statement in reply, justifying his ac-tion in offering the charter at once on the ground that it hastened the settle ment of the question and was in accord with the purpose of the referen dum and disclaiming any desire creach upon the powers of the N. C. o rthe N. E. C.

THE MINNESOTA AFFAIR. Locals Moorehead and North Cam-ridge, Minn., and the Finnish Branch of Local Minneapolis send to the Na Secretary resolution ing Harriet Hanson as State Secretary mas Van Lear as State Organize and Thomas H. Lucas, Fred Miller and B. F. Morledge as the State Ex ecutive Committee, and protesting against the further recognition old State Committee, with J. as State Secretary and S. M. Holman as National Committeeman.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and anizers for the coming week are: orge E. Bidgelow: Oct. 3, 4, 5, Hills iale, Mich.; Oct. 6. Sturgia.

Geo. H. Goebel: Oct. 9, Rapid City, S. D.; Oct. 10, Hot Springs; Oct. 11, Rapid City; Oct. 12, Sturgis; Oct. 13, Bellefourche Oct. 14. Dendwood.

Guy L. Miller: Oct. 8, Wadsworth, O. Oct. 9, Coshocton; Oct. 10, Uhrichsville; Oct. 11. Alleghany, Md.: Oct. 12. Long oming: Oct. 13, Hagerstown; Oct. 14, Sharpeburg. John W. Slavton: Oct. 8 to 14 in Call-

Committee. M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 7 to 14 in Massach

John M. Work: Oct. 8, Toledo, O.; Oct. 9. Sandusky: Oct. 10. Manafeld: Oct. 11 Cuyaboga Falls; Oct. 12, Toronto; Oct. 13, 14. Zanesville.

Lecture and organizing fours now being arranged for George E. Bigelow of Chicago, thru the eastern portion of South Dakota; for J. L. Fitts of Atlanta, Ga., thru Kentuck; and Tennessee; for Teofilo Petriella of Cleveland, thru Ohio, Illinois, Indiana Michigan, and Missouri, speaking the Italian language, now in termann of Chicago, now in the termann of the terma the Italian language; for Ernest Un now in Florida West Virginia Maryland, Ohio, ada Indiana.

Massachusetts.

A Socialist raily will be held Schwaben Hall, corner Heath and Schiller streets, Ward 19, Boston, on Saturday, Oct. 7, 8 p. m. The speak ers will be Jas. F. Carey, candidate for Governor, Chas. Claus, Wm. Coyne n, J. Gallagher of Hyde Park, and others. Jacob Haertl will

Comrade Lawrence of Clinton spok on the Worcester Common last Sunday afternoon to four hundred listeners. The Jewish Socialists of Worcester have joined with the Workingmen's Circle to support a library and reading com at 83 Green street, which is ope every evening; everybody is weld National Organizer Wilkins is as

signed as follows: Lowell, Thursday, Oct. 5; Fitchburg, Oct. 6; Lawrence, Oct. 7; Leominster, Oct. 8; Worcester Oct. 9: Haverbill. Oct. 10: Harvard Oct. 11; Dedham, Oct. 12; East Bo ton, Oct. 18; Brockton, Oct. 14.

John Collins of Chicago has been of fered to the state of Massachusetts for dates from Oct. 20 to Nov. 8. rade Collins has made a reputation as an effective organizer. The Nationa Committee is co-operating with the State Campaign Committee to do good to roll up a good vote.

Comrade Miller's dates are being

taken rapidly. He is a strong outdoor

speaker.

James F. Carey's meetings have al been successful. The meeting at Fancuil Hall looked like old times the seats all filled and many standing The collection was \$57.45. The meeting at Gloucester, Sept. 29, was a good one. The meeting at Malden on last Sunday was the largest that has greeted Comrade Carey in that city, the hall being crowded and the audience spirited and sympathetic. Comrade Carey is making the best of the op-portunity to encourage organization, as well as enunciating the principles of

Carey's dates for the coming w Carey's dates for the coming week are: Sunday, 3 p. m., Elberie Hall, Union Square, Somerville; in the evening at Socialist Hall in Quincy; Monday, Oct. 9, Hyde Park; Tuesday, Lynn; Wednesday, Brockton; Thursday, Randolph and South Braintree Friday, at East Weymouth; Saturday

possibly at Charlestown.

Patrick Mahoney, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will start his tour at Adams, Oct. 10; Pittsfield, Oct. 11; Chicopee, Oct. 12; Springfield, Oct. 13; Holyoke, Oct. 14; Gilbertville, Oct. 7; Dalton, Oct. 18. He then comes to the eastern part of the state and is assigned for every night except for

The Brockton comrades are planning a great demonstration for the Satur-day night before election, Nov. 4. Wentworth, Carey, and Mahoney will speak.

How Jersey

The Socialists of Hoboken held their city convention in Clinton Hall on Sept. 26, Robert M. Lackey presiding, with Charles Riehn as secretary. A full city ticket was put in the field as follows. For Mayor, Chas Kiehn; for Collector of Revenue Brosset Photos.

reaffirmed. It declares the purpose of the party to work by all available means for Socialism in its fullest sense immediate relief which could be and, if the Socialist ticket is elected, will put into effect in the city eve while state and national governments remain in capitalist hands; among them are the acquisition and operation by the city of what are comm "public utilities"_afrost railways lighting plants, etc.; the establish of municipal institutions to supply fuel, milk, and ice at cost, the precontrol of these things by private capitalists, with exorbitant charges and bad service, being often a danger to the health and lives of the working people and their children; the abolition of the contract system on public work and the establishment of eight hours as the maximum workday; ample school accommodations for all the chilincluding provision of food and clothing when necessary, and enforce nent of laws against child labor.

arranged by the Essex Campaign Com-

Thursday, Oct. 5 .- Post Office. Geo. A. Headley. Bloomfield. Geo. A. Klepe.

Priday, Oct. 6.—Orange. Jas. M. Reilly. Saturday, Oct. 7.—Hamburg and Ferry. V. B. Killingbeck. Spruce and Barclay, E. T. Neben. Prince and Court. S. Eistein.

Springfield and South Tenth, Geo. A. Kiepe, Monday, Oct. 9.—Relmont and Court. W. P. Killingbeck. Warren and Hudson. Jss. M. Rellly. Tuesday, Oct. 10. - Washington and Mar-

et. E. T. Neben. Thursday, Oct. 12 .- Post Office. Mother Ricomfield. Robert Webster.

E. T. Neben will speak at Columbia Hall, Forest and Jefferson streets, Orange Valley, on Monday, Oct. 16, 8

p. m. sharp, and again on Monday, Oct. 21, at the same place. Walter Thomas Mills will speak at the Y. M. C. A. hall on Main street in Orange on Friday evening, Oct. 20. Admission, ten cents: reserved seats

Pennsylvania PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Socialists will hold open-air meetings as follows next week:

Sunday, Oct. 8 .- North Plaza, City Hall. V. H. Keevan, Jos. Cohen. Tuesday, Oct. 10.-Twenty-eighth Vharton. D. Starkman, Sam Clark. Sixty-third and Woodland. W. H. Hay-

ian. M. Fox, S. Schwartz.
Twenty-third and Columbia. D. Starknan, Harry Parker. Girard and Warnock, Ph. Hen

Wednesday, Oct. 11 .- Third and Chris-

am Clark. Thursday, Oct. 12-Germantown and Chelten. P. Hemmeter, Harry Parker. Friday, Oct. 13.—Second and New. H. eltelman, S. Schwarts. Front and Dauphin. Ph. Hemmeter, W.

Keevan. Kensington and Clearfield. D. Starkman Saturday, Oct. 14.—Lehigh and Kensing-

on. Geo. Cohen, John H. Fagan. Gezmantown and Lehigh. Sam Sadier. John Whitehead, S. Libros. Germantown and Bristol. D. Starkman

Forty-escond and Lancaster. W. Conner oon, D. K. Young.

On Monday, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m., Guy E. Miller of Colorado, one of the first striking miners to be deported from the Telluride district during the reign of terror inaugurated by Governor Peabody, will speak at the Labor Ly ceum. Sixth and Brown streets. mission will be free. This will be the Campaign Committee and the com rades will see that the hall is packed Comrade Miller is one of our speakers, and it rests with the rades that he shall have a good audi-

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The schedule of street meetings until

Wednesday, Oct. 4 .- Thirty-fourth and outler Sts., Pittsburg. Holmes and Wright. McKee St. and Island Ave., McKees tocks. Kennedy and Schwartz.

Saturday, Oct. 7.—Washington and Arington Aves., Pittsburg (Hill Top). Adams and Schwartz. Fifth Ave. and Lock St., Tarentus

mes and Wright. Wednesday, Oct. 11.-Old City Hall, Market St., Pittsburg. Walter Thomas

Saturday, Oct. 14 Second and Plower Aves., Hazelwood. Adams and Schwartz. Federal and Montgomery, Allegheny.

Holmes and Wright.
Wednesday, Oct. 18.—Homewood and Celly Sts., Pittsburg. Holmes and Wright. Preble and Hanover, Allegheny, Stocktale and Schwartz.

Saturday, Oct. 21.—Frankstown and

Sroad, Pittsburg. Holmes and Wright. Grant and Stanton, Milivale. Kennedy Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Sixth and Main

Sts., Braddock. Holmes and Wright.

Beaver and Washington, Allegheny. Stockdale and Schwarts. Saturday, Oct. 28 .- Fourth and Jeffers arnegie. Adams and Schwarts.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.—McKee St. and sland Ave., McKees Rocks. Kennedy and Tweifth and Carson, S. S., Pittsburg

Duquesne. Holmes and Wright.

folmes and Wright. Saturday, Nov. 4.—Eleventh and Liberty Sts., l'ittsburg. Holmes and Wright. Court House Steps. Schwartz and Court Adams.

Wisconsin.

The fight for and against the Social Democratic Election Inspectors and Clerks is on in extrest. The Milwau-kee City Council at its last meeting refused to appoint our inspectors. The Social Democrats will now call a spe-Social Democrats will now call a spe-cial meeting of the Council to place the Aldermen on record. The matter will then be carried into the courts. The law is so plainly in our favor, that there is little chance even for a capital-

ist judge to decide against us. ist judge to decide against us.

The anti-Socialists in the Milwaukee
City Council, who wanted to expei Aiderman Heath (S. D.) for alleging that
some of them owed their seas to the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railto request that the State Executive full city ticket was put in the field as follows. For Mayor, Chas. Kiehn; for Collector of Revenue, Ernest Fischer; outer, if the said State Executive Comediance with the cure, if the said State Executive Comediance with the cure, if the said State Executive Companies oner, full term, One consulting counsel found that this would be illegal. So they have contented themselves with introducing in the Council some amusingly force and the content of the social Democratic Party of platform adopted two years ago was the Common Council of Aug. 21, 1995,

is smirched with a contemptible effu-sion of one Heath," and since the ouncil "would not lend itself so well the Socialistic idea of rushing inte print for the plaudits of their ilk, print for the plaudits of their ilk,"
therefore it is to be resolved, with a
great deal more abuse in the same
strain, to strike Alderman Heath's
charges from the records of the Council, a stamp being procured for that
purpose, and a "simirched" alderman
offering to do the work himself. The
Social Democrats succeeded in laying
the resolutions over till a subsequent
meeting, when they will doubtless be
carried. But the stamp will not so
easily cover the bad record of the antieasily cover the bad record of the antiocialist Aldermen.

The reports from the Socialist pres cave no doubt that there is a concert ed movement all over the country against freedom of speech and open-air speaking. This is probably the result of the recent convention of polic Milwaukee. A street speaker (not a party member) was arrested and sen-tenced to the house of correction. But a Social Democratic Alderman appearng on the scene, the affair suddenly ook another turn, and the speaker wa quickly freed with assurances that So-cial Democrats would not be molested on their street speaking. The moral is plain, comrades. If you want to keep your street speakers, you must elect ocialist Aldermen.

Comrade Barkowski spoke in Polish at Kosciusko Park, Milwaukee, last Sunday afternoon. Five dollars worth of Polish Socialist literature was sold, The most encouraging feature of the neeting was the fact that many en stood listening for hours to th speaker. Since these are the who are commanded by the Polish priests to go thru their husbands pockets and abstract Socialist literaure, their attention is a splendid sign movement among the Milwau cee Poles.

A stranger attending the meetings of the Milwankee Common Council must be struck by two things. First, that when a Social Democrat speaks. all the Aldermen listen, some of then rising from their seats and going for ward in the sisles to hear more dis tinctly. Second, that while it is impossible to decide from the Aldermen's peeeches who are Republicans an who Democrats, it is very easy to de-cide who are Socialists and who anti-Socialists. The line-up has come in the Milwankee Council at least.

According to the comparative table of state organizations in the national "Official Bulletin" for August, Iowa ompares favorably with other states seventh in-number of new member admitted, sixth in number of member reported in good standing, fifth in number of dues-stamps disposed of, and ninth in number of locals reporting. The report cards for Augus eight new members added to the rol and a total of 675 members. Of this number, however, a large portion is reported in bad standing, and an effort ould be made to see the delinquents urge them to square up, or failing in this, strike them from the rolls, provided they are three or more month

Two locals were organized during
Two locals were organized during
August—Creston and Cedar Falis; and far, during September, the locals of Madrid, Maquoketa, and Alta have ganized and affiliated with the state and national movement. D. Burgess of Washington will lecture in the southern part of the state during the month of October. Geo. R. Kirkpat-rick's time has been further extended. and it almost seems as the his work might be continued indefinitely. Nincomrades in Story County have con tributed five dollars each for the pur e of baving Comrade Kirkpatrick that county for seventeen days is November, and many other countle offer excellent advantages for a simi orer excellent advantages for a simi-lar campaign during the winter mouths. Locals and comrades inter-ested in obtaining first-class speakers for such work should start out with a subscription list, advise the State retary of the amount subscribed, and he will then communicate with all other Socialists in that county urging them to do likewise. By providing en-tertainment and allowing the speakers the collection and the profit from the sale of literature, the financial guar antee need not exceed \$1.50 or \$2 day, provided arrangements are for from two weeks to a month in a ounty. The comrades in Story Coun in Iowa during the winter months will of Ananglal hangest to the cause and will pave the way for even great er efforts during the political campaign

of next year. No time should be lost in making the start. The subscription papers should be started out forthwith, so as to per mit the State Secretary to estimate the number of speakers required and to secure the best talent obtainable. By in keeping speakers continually state, the state organization is enabled to open up new territory, and many new towns and cities have albeen visited this summ ready been visited this summer and fall. All who approve of the plan should lend their active assistance and communicate with State Secretary J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Thirteenth street, Des Moines.

Here and There A convention will be held at Greens-boro, N. C., Oct. 11, to organize the Socialist Party in that state. Anyone interested should communicate with R. J. Morton, 210 Davie street, in that

city. Clinton Simonton, as State Organ iser, is touring the state of Arkansas M. W. Wilkins spoke in Littleton N. H., on Sept. 28, with 125 persons in attendance. "His remarks were con vincing and were favorably co ern part of Grafton County are re-quested to communicate with H. W. Spokesfield, secretary of Local Littleon, so as to co-operate in the work,

New York State.

Local New Rochelle nominated the following ticket at its city convention:
For Mayor, Thomas Magnice; Comptroller, H. W. Wessling; City Treasurer, John Boyle; Recorder of Taxes,
A. E. Dixon; Police Justice, O. B. Roberts, Assessors, Albrecht Thier-felder, Max Warm, Frank McGuire-Leat Saturilay evening Olinton H. Pierce of Albany made a stirring ap-peal for Sociality in front of the City Hall. Two aubscriptions for The Worker and twenty-five combination

packages of leaflets were sold. On Thursday evening, Oct. 5, the distributon of picnic prises, which on account of the inclement weather on Labor Day, was postponed, will take place in Building Trades Hall on Main street.

Clinton H. Pierce had a very suc cessful meeting in Middletown or Sept. 27. Seven new members were taken in as a result of the meeting The following night he spoke in Port Jervis to a good sized audience. After the Port Jervis date he was sent to Binghamton and Elmira to hold a set ies of meetings for the purpose of se curing better organization at these two

Mother Jones has recovered from recent illness and is now able to speak again. She will fill but two dates the state outside of New York Cl and these will be Buffalo, Nov. 4 and Rochester, Sunday, Nov. 5. All other locals that have asked for her must accept some other speaker. It is with regret that this announcement is made but it cannot be helped. Other speak-ers are engaged and dates will be assigned locals. The speaker available for the west

ern end of the state will be J. Brower, late candidate of the Socialis Party of Illinois for Lieutenant-Gove por. He will start out for the State Committee Oct. 15. All locals desiring dates must apply at once or dates as they are assigned by the State Secretary,
M. W. Wilkins will begin agitation

ork in the eastern end of the state

Oct. 5 for two weeks. Arrrangements have been made for a series of meetings in the southwest-ern part of New York and over the border in Pennsylvania for E. Squires of Jamestown. He will routed as follows: Oct. 16, Salams ca; Oct. 17, Bradford, Pa.; Oct. 18 Olean; Oct. 19, Wellsville; Oct. 20 Hornellsville; Oct. 21, Elmira; Oct. 22 Sayre. After filling these dates he will given to the Pennsylvania State tee for a week or more...

Local Ithaca is making preparation for an active fall camp dates have been-nominated for the city and county tickets, and it looks as if they would receive a much heav ler vote than last year. Three thou sand copies of the municipal platform will be distributed before election Two regular meetings are being every week, besides several extra mass meetings. An effort will be made during the coming month to increas the number of subscribers to Th Worker in this vieigity, Organizer Kennedy writes: "We appreciate the general excellence of the paper and feel that a special effort should be nade to build up a subscription list 25:000. You can count on us to de all that we can in that direction." The attention of the Jewish con

ades of the state, and especially thos residing in the upper section of the state. Is called to the movement just hunched for the purpose of organizing and educating the Jewish popula tion in Socialism, thereby bringing them into the movement and making them a working force in the emancipa tion of labor. In every city are numer ous bodies of Jewish workmen who can be reached only by those under standing their language and customs this need this organization has been formed. The comrades of the Buffalo Jewish Branch of the S. D. P. feeling the need of such as organization, issued a call to the com rades of Syracuse and Rochester to meet in convention and discuss the ment. The call met with a rendy re ponse. Accordingly delegates elected and the convention he Syracuse on Labor Day. In this con vention were represented the Buffalo Jewish S. D. P. Branch, Buffalo Worken's Circle, Buffalo Rochester Jewish Bund, Rochester La dies' Working Circle, and Men's Working Circle, and Syracuse Jewish Bund and Workinen's Circle: These delegates organized a permanen agitation and organization move ent whose purposes are to keep per manent organizers in the seld, sen speakers on the road, distribute litera ture and do all possible work to organ ize the Jewish workers into branch must be brought into line; here is tremendous field and few workers. In many cities where there exist larg Jewish populations there is not eve the beginning of an organized effort Those desiring further information will receive the same by writing to Max Kaufman, 90 Kelly street

New York City.

The next meeting of the First Agits tion District Committee will be held Friday, Oct. 6, at 237 E. Broadway last meetings Arbeiter Ring. Branch 8, sent a delegate. Pinsk Branch Arbeiter Ring donated \$3 for the campaign and will donate \$6 more, Arbeiter Ring, Branch 93, donated \$3 and promised more. The 16th A. D. reported very successful open-air meetings. Elected a committee of three to visit the trade unions and appeal for funds for the campaign

The ratification of the 14th A. D. will be held on Thursday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m. sharp in the large Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks Place (Eighth street). The speakers will be Algernon Lee candidate for Mayor; Mother Jones Edward Meyer, candidate for Assem-bly. As there are many Gérman peo-ple residing in this district, M. Oppenheimer will explain the principles of the S. D. P. in the German language. The admission will be free and every sympathizer residing in the 14th A. D should make if a point to attend this meeting and bring as many friends as The comrades of the 20th A. D. are

endeavoring, in the face of a good many obstacles, to build up an effec many obstacles, to build up an effec-tive organization. The district is one of the largest in the city south of the Harlem, including virtually all the area between Lexington and Eighth avenues from Fifty-third to Ninetysixth streets. It is populated largely by the wealthy ,the workers and petty traders being massed only around its edges. It is thus anything but an ideal ground for Socialist propagands. A ground for Socialist propagation.
branch was organized, however, last
April, and it has enrolled sixteen members. Efforts will new be made to
reach every Socialist and sympathizer district, and to stre hen the organization. Beginning Friday, Oct. 18, a series of social talks will be held on the second and fourth Pridays of each month at the residence of J. H. Karp, 76 E. Ninety-third street. A brief and informal presentation of some phase of Socialism will be given and questions and discussion will be invited. Comrade Ghent will open the series. Everybody—Socialist and non Worker in the 29th A. D. are urg ed to communicate at once with th

secretary of the organization, Miss B Freedman, 70 E. Eighty-sixth street The ratification meeting of the Social Democrats will be held at Et sixth street and St. Ann's avenue, o Friday evening, Oct. 13, with Algernon Lee, Mother Jones, and John Spargo as speakers. Music will be provided by the Socialist Band.

At the last meeting of the Bronz Agitation Committee it was decided to buy 5,000 sets of the propaganda leaf-lets issued by the national office; also 5,000 German leaflets and some Italian, as well as 250 lithographs of ou nayoralty candidate and oks to replenish stock of literatu on hand. Comrade Kahule was electe Literature Agent in place of Comrade Rempher, resigned. Oct. 10 was se lected as the date of next genera meeting of all the Bronx branches. A committee was elected to arrange ratification meeting.

A special meeting of the General Committee of Local New York, to dis-cuss the party name and devise ways and means for raising funds neede to advertise the new name, will be held on Saturday, Oct. 7, at 8 p. m sharp, at the New York Labor Ly ceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Consider ng the important business to be trans acted at this meeting it is to be hoped that at this time every delegate will do his utmost to be at the meeting and be there promptly at 8 p. m.

BROOKLYN.

The comrades of the 21st A. D. are doing good hard work. While holding as many meetings as they can, they are not making those their main de endence. Every Sunday forenoon a ot of the comrades turn out for he to-house canvassing with leaflets and papers. These are not put in the let-ter-boxes, but the man of the house is interviewed personally, asked to rea and invited to the meet ings. This is slow work, but it is the sort that brings results.

Mother Jones will speak at Silve Hall, 315 Washington street, Sunday evening, Oct. 8.

A prize bowling and dance affair ha been arranged by the young People's Social Democratic Club for Sunday Oct. 8, at the Labor Lyceum, 949-953 Willoughby avenue. Music by Prof. Aug. Schneider. Bowling for cash and other valuable prizes for ladies gentlemen, to begin at 3 p. m. Danc ing at 4 p. m. Admission, ten cents.

The 16th and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D. will meet on Sunday, Oct. 8, 1898 Ful

ton street, 2:30 p. m.

RICHMOND. The meeting held by Local Richmond Boro at Kreischerville was a complete success. The announcement cards were not received in time to ad vertise the meeting, but the speaker E. T. Neben, succeeded in getting crowd and a promising branch ganized with a membership of twelve half of whom are young men. Another will be held at the same place on Oct. 14, 8 p. m.

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 low. The assembly distric

4th A. D .- N. E. corner of Jackson and Cherry Sts. J. C. Frost, Edw. F. Cassidy 7th A. D.-N. W. corner of Sixteenth St and Eighth Av. Fred, Paulitsch, John Col

8th A. D .- N. E. corner of Eldridge and Rivington Sts. Mother Jones, J. C. Chase 13th A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty first. and Eighth Av. Alfred W. Lawson Jos. Wanhope. 14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth St.

nd Second Av. Miss J. D. and Algernon

15th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. Sol. Fieldman. 26th A. D .- N. E. corner of Seventy ourth St. and First Av. Chas. Franz, Sam

28th A. D .- N. E. corner of Eighty-second St. and Third Av. Courtenay Lemon, Peter E. Burrowes. 30th A. D .- N. E. corner of Eighty-sixth

St. and Third Av. J. T. Britt Gearlety, Thomas J. Lewis. 22d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Warren tkinson, Dan A. White. SATURDAY, OCT. T.

A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirtleth S and Eighth Av. Dan A. White, Alb. Abra-

St. and Eighth Av. J. T. Britt Gearlety. Thomas J. Lewis.

2)th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty-seand St. and Second Av. J. C. Frost, Peter

St. and First Av. John Collins, L. D. and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Av

Edw. F. Cassidy, Courtenay Lemon. 28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-sec ond St. and Avenue A. Mother Jones, Geo Finger.
81st A. D.-N. W. corner of One Hundred nd Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Mis

J. D. and I. Phillips. sevage, Jacob Panken.

84th A. D. (Bronx)—N. E. corner of One undred and Forty-eighth St. and Willi 85th A. D.-N. & corner of One Hundre

and Seventy-seventh St. and Bathgate Avos. Wanhope. MONDAY, OCT. 9. 8th A. D .- N. E. corner of Jane St. an

Eighth Ave. L. D. Mayes, Jos. C. Fros. 8th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirtieth nd Eighth Ave. Thomas J. Lewis, Edw. r. Cassidy. 13th A. D.-N. E. corner of Furty-first St. and Tepth Ave. Dan A. White, I. Phil

St. and Tenth Ave. Jos. Wanhope, Alb. Abrahams.

16th A. D. -N. E. corner of Seventh St. and AvenueC. Sol Pieldman. 18th A. D.-R. W. corner of Sixteenth MORRIS-SHAW DRAMATIC SOCIETY

PRESENTS THE FOUR-ACT LABOR DRAMA:

AI BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, 949-953 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn

On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, at 8:15 P. M.

CHILDREN, 15 Cents,

- PHOTOGRAPHS -

and Thirty-second St. and Amsterdam Ave. J. T. Britt Geariety, John Collins. W. Liebknecht. F. Engels. Cherry Sts. Mother Jones, Jacob Panken. 6th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fourth St. and Second Ave. Thomas J. Lewis, John

20e. EACH.

7th A. D .- N. E. corner of Twentieth St. and Eighth Ave. A. W. Lawson, Dan 11th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-

eventh St. and Eighth Ave. J. C. Frost I. G. Dobsevage. 21st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred end Seventeenth St. and Eighth Ave. Chas.

St. and Avenue A. Mother Jones and Al-

gernon Lee.

23d A. D.-N. W. corner of One Hundred

TUESDAY, OCT. 10.

4th A. D .- N. E. corner of Jacks

TICKETS, 25 Cents.

Frang, L. D. Mayes.

24th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fifty-ninth St. and First Ave. William Karlin, Edw. F. Cassidy. 80th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-fifth

St. and Avenue A. Soi Fieldman. 21st A. D.—N. E. cerner of One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Fifth Ave. Warren Atkinson I Phillips. -S. W. corner of Robbins and Westchester Aves. J. T. Britt Gearlety,

Alb. Abrahams. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.

6th A. D .- N. E. corner of Eldridge and Rivington Sts. Thomas J. Lewis, Jacob

Panken. 10th A. D .- N. E. corner of Fifth St. Second Ave. Miss J. D. and Dan A. White. 13th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-first St. and Righth Ave. A. W. Lawson, Jo

Grand Sts. Mother Jones, J. C. Chase. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty-eighth St. and Second Ave. J. C. Frest, Fred 224 A. D.-S. W. corner of Forty-fifth

12th A. D .- 8. W. corner of Jackson and

St. and Third Ave. Sol Fieldman. 24th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fifty-eighth St. and Third Ave. Peter E. Burrowes, Phillips. 25th A. D .- N. E. corner of Twenty

seventh St. and Broadway. L. D. Mayes, John Collins. 34th A. D. (Manhattan)-One Hundred and Twentyfith St., between Lexington and Third Aves. Alex. Rosen, J. T. B

Genriety. THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

3d A. D .- N. E. corner of Christopher and Bleecker Sts. Chas. Franz, J. T. B. Genriety. itta A. D .- N. E. corner of Twenty sixth

St. and Eighth Ave. Fred Paulitsch, Jos. 16th A. D .- N. E. corner of Third St. and Avenue C. Alex. Rosen, I. Phillips. 17th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-eighth

19th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-third and Amsterdam Ave. J. C. Frost, Warren 21st A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred and First St. and Amsterdam Ave. Edw

F. Cassidy, John Collins. Rist A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty afth St. and Lenex Ave. Dan White, William Karlin, 34th A. D. (Brenx)-S. E. corner of One

Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Willi Ave. Peter E. Burrowes, J. G. Dobsevage. PRIDAY, OCT. 12. 7th A. D.-N. E. corner of Sixteenth St nd Eighth Ave. Warren Atkinson, Jos. 8th A. D .-- S. W. corner of Forsyth and irand Sts Chas. Franz, J. G. Dobsevage. 13th A. D .- N. E. corner of Forty-fourth

St. and Eighth Ave. Alex. Rosen, John 14th A. D .- N. E. corner of Tenth St. and second Ave. Fred Paulitsch, Jos.

ope. 15th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Ave. Edw. F. Cassidy, L. D. Mares.

26th A. D.-S. W. corner of Seventy. second St. and First Ave. George Finger, Alb. Abrahams. 28th A. D.- S. E. corner of Eighty-

st, and First Ave. Miss J. D. and I. Phillips.

30th A. D.-S. W. corner of Eighty

seventh St. and First Ave. Courienay Lemon, J. T. B. Gearlety. 32d A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Ave. So'.

NATURDAY, OCT. 14.

9th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty-seventh St. and Eighth Avc. Miss J. D. and John C. Chase. 17th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth

St. and Eighth Ave. A. W. Lawson, Jos. 20th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-sec-ond St. and Third Avc. J. T. B. Genriety, Courtenay Lemon. 22d A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-sixth

St. and First Ave. Jacob Panken, Chas Frank.
23d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Ave J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams. 28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-sec

ond St. and Avenue A. Sol Fieldman.

and Twentyfifth St. and Seventh Ave Mother Jones, John Collins. 34th A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner of On-Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willia Ave. I. Phillips, Dan A. White. 35th A. D .- N. E. corner of One Hundred nd Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Rd. Thes

I. Lewis, L. D. Mayes. NOON MEETINGS.

Friday, Oct. 6.-Washington and West is. John Collins. In front of Brooklyn Navy Yard, Naud St. entrance. Mother Jones. '
Saturday, Oct. 7—South End Hanover Sa

Dan A. White.

N. E. Broome and Sheriff Sts. tilice's facory). Jos. Wanhope. Monday, Oct. R.-N. E. corner of West

and Albany Sts. Sel Fleidman, Tuesday, Oct. 10 .- 8. W. corner of Duan-West Broadway. J. T. Brit Bearlety. Wednesday, Oct. H.-N. E. corner o

Broad and Wall Sts. Mother Jones. N. E. corner of Broome and Sheriff Sts. L. C. Frost.

Bridge and Pearl Sts. J. C. Frost.
N. E. curner of Broome St. and Broad
way. Sol Fieldman.
Friday, Oct. 12 tay, Oct. 18.-Junction of Park Row

Dance Following Performance. Proceeds for the Benefit of the Social Democratic Party, Local Kings County,

Cabinet size, 414x614 Of Aug. Bebel Karl Marx.

A. Bebel. W. Liebknecht. Fd. Lassalle.

Three for boc. postpaid. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO

184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK 8. W. corner of Twelfth St. and Broad way. J. C. Frost. Saturday, Oct. 14.-S. W. corner of

Burling Slip and South St. John Collins, N. E. corner of Sheriff and Breene Sts. Dan. A. White. INDOOR MEETINGS.

Sunday, Oct. 8.-Hartem Socialist Club 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth 86 Algerbon Lee.
Tuesday, Oct. 10.—Ratification.

Thesday, Oct. 10.—Ratification meeting of the 12th A. D. in New Irving Hall, 219 Broome St. Joa. Wanhope and others.
Thursday, Oct. 42.—Ratification meeting of the 14th Proceedings.

of the 14th A. D. in Arlington Hall (large hall), 19-23 St. Mark's Pl. New York's Algernon Lee, Mother Jones, and others.
Friday, Oct. 18.—Ratification meeting of he Bronx Borough in Ebling's Casine, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth St. and St. Ann's Ave., Bronx. Mother Jones, John C. Chase, Algernon Lee.

Algerinon Lee.
Ratification meeting of the 16th A. D. 1a
Jetterson Hall, 93-92 Columbia Ave., New
York, Dan A. White, Thomas J. Lewis and others

W. Cavanaugh. Friday, Oct 20 - Pasternian the West Side Agitation Committee in erican Theatre Hall, Forty-second St. and Eighth Ave. Mother Jones, John

dother Jones, Algernon Lee, and others. Brooklyn.

MONDAY, OCT. 0. Savy Yard. Noon-day meeting. John Co. Chase.

. 12th A. D. Seventh Ave. and Fourteer St. H. A. Crygler, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. 13th and 14th A. D .- Manhattan and Noble Sts. Geo. M. Marr, Wm. Mackengia

TUESDAY, OCT. 10. 6th A. D .- De Kalb and Lewis Aven

1st. 2d, and 10th A. D.—Sand St. Gate. Navy Yard. Noon-day meeting. Algernon 9th A. D .- Van Brunt and Pioneer Sta Mark Pelser, Alex. Trope.

11th A. D.—St. Mark's Sq., Flatbesh and

it. J. T. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. 15th A. D. Montrose and Mani Aves, J. H. Ward, Wm. Mackengle. 20th A. D .- Palmetto and Central Aves

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, J. C. Chase, C. W. Cavanaugh, Mark Pelser.

16th A. D .- Lafayette Pl. and Broadway. , 21st A. D., Branch 1-Atlantic and Penns

Queens. These meetings are all called for 7.30

FRIDAY, OCT. 6. Borden Ave. and West St., Long Island

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

Richmond. SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

Kreischersville, Nielsen's Hall, E. T. SUNDAY, OCT. 15, 2:80 P. M

Correspondents should be brief. letter of 200 words is much more likely pe printed than one of 1200.

work of silent propagands by calling atten-

"STRIFE; or, MASTER AND MAN"

and others.

Sunday, Oct. 15.—Ratification meeting of Local New York in Carnegie Hall, Pifty seventh St. and Seventh Arc. M. W. Will kins, Jos. Wanhope, Morris Hillquit, Algebra non Les, Mother Jones, Morris Braun.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Ratification meeting of the 32d A. D. in Harlem Terrace, 210-212 E. One Hundred and Fourth St.

8th A. D.-Warren St. and Third Ave ieo, L. Glefer, J. T. Hill.

17th A. D.—Quincy St. and Summer Ave. Ed. Dawson, Alex. Trope.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, A. Trope. 15th A. D.-Keep and Grand Sts. J. 20 Ward, Geo. L. Glefer.
19th A. D.—Suydam St. and Myrtle Ave.

F. L. Lachemacher, J. C. Lipes. THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13. 13th and 14th A. D.—Bedford Ave. and forth Seventh St. J. C. Lipes. 15th A. D. Broadway and Leonard St.

7th A. D., Branch 1-Thirty-ninth St. and Fost Hamilton Ave. Alex. Trope. Ed-Dawson, 7th A. D., Branch 2-Fifty-third St. and

15th A. D .-- Young Men's Aid Society Hall, 143 Mt. Kibben St. John C. Chase, L. Furman, and others.

aylvania Aves. J. A. Well, Wm. Koenig.

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

Ratification meeting at Kruescher's Hall, Myetle Ave., corner Cypress Ave., Ever-

Vell. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. 8th A. D.—Smith and President Sts. Geo. Giefer, Alex. Trope.

W. W. Passage, F. L. Lachemacher,

kins Aves. Algernon Lee, B. Wolff.

City. Chas. 8. Vanderporten.

St. and Eighth Ave. Sol Fieldman.

F. L. Lachemacher, J. A. Well. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.

Sixth Aves. Algernon Lee, J. A. Well, 12th A. D.—Fifth Ave. and Fourteenth

3d A. D .- Degraw and Court Sts. J. A.

Third Ave. Geo. M. Marr, Wm. Mackenzio 10th A. D .- Washington and Johnson Sts. 12th A. D .- Seventh Ave and Thirteentl

Mark Pelser, J. H. Ward. 20th A. D.—Hancock and Central Aves. W. W. Passage, J. C. Lipes.

green. Abgernon Lee, Chas. S. Vander porters, John C. Chase, Wm. Burkle.

Tompkinsville, Arietta St. Edward

Ratification meeting at the German Cieb Rooms, Stapleton. Algernon Lee, Mother Jones, Jos. Wanbope.

1st, 2d, and 10th A. D.—Sand St. Gate, Navy Yard, Noon-day meeting. J. C.