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The Worker.

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VOL. XV.—NO. 23. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1905. CITY EDITION. PRICE 2 CENTS.

WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK, LOOK FOR THE ARM AND TORCH!

In Spite of Political Tricks and Legal Jugglery, the Socialist Emblem Will Be in the Third Column of the Ballot—Comrades and Sympathizers Roused to Greater Activity by Attack on Party Name—How the Case Now Stands.

The assault made by the Democratic politicians and others on our party name in the state of New York has had the immediate effect of rousing the Socialist Party members and sympathizers to increased activity. Local New York has taken up the fight in a manner that ensures good results, and from now till Election Day everybody will be busy.

Last Saturday evening a general party meeting was held in the Labor Lyceum. The spirit prevailing is shown by the fact that when a call for funds to defend the party name was made, the comrades present responded with a cash collection of \$101.54, besides \$112.50 pledged for payment within a few days. Much more than this will be needed, partly to meet legal expenses, but especially to provide for bringing the facts before the public. The emergency is a serious one, and neither money nor workers should be lacking. It will be necessary to print and distribute hundreds of thousands of leaflets between now and Election Day, in every portion of the state where we have a ticket in the field.

How the Case Stands.

We reported last week that the Court of Appeals, the court of last resort, had, at the suit of a representative of the Democratic party, denied us the name "Socialist Democratic," which we had held for five successive years. This is the culmination of a litigation over the name of the Socialist Democratic Party which was carried through all the courts of the state. The original decision, in favor of the Socialist Democratic Party, was rendered by the Secretary of State, and was affirmed by Supreme Court Justice Howard at special term, and subsequently by the unanimous order of the Appellate Division in the Third Department. The reversal by the Court of Appeals is also unanimous. In all the litigation the Democratic party was represented by Ex-Senator David B. Hill and his law partner, Mr. Stevens, the Socialist Democratic side was represented by Morris Hillquit.

The decision was received on Oct. 4, and no time was lost by the party officials in complying with the directions of the Court of Appeals. The State Committee, the City Executive Committee, and County Committee were hurriedly summoned at the headquarters of the party on the same evening. Resolutions were adopted by each of the committees successively, changing the name of the party to "Socialist Party," and supplemental certificates of nomination under the new party name were at once prepared and filed with the Board of Elections on Thursday, Oct. 5.

Deleontes Take a Hand.

Daniel DeLeon, the champion dissident and confederator of the labor movement in America, could not let the same opportunity slip to aid and abet Messrs. Hill and Belmont in their attempt to sidetrack the Socialist vote. The so-called Socialist Labor Party led a protest against our purpose under the name "Socialist Party." We say "the so-called Socialist Labor Party" because, in fact, it is not a Socialist party (so far as its leaders and directors are concerned), but a DeLeonite party; because it is not truly a labor party, since its efforts are constantly directed, not so much to fighting capitalism as to attacking and halting the Socialist Party and the labor unions; and it is not even a party in the strictest sense of the word, since the workingmen have not so far dissociated their conduct that last year, while its vote was everywhere largely increased, the S. L. P. vote fell so low in New York that it lost its official standing and has to nominate by petition if at all.

Call for Defense Fund.

To meet the emergency created by the attack upon our party name in New York, the local organization has addressed to comrades and friends of the party the following appeal, which should meet with a hearty and instant response:

"To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Party:

"You undoubtedly are aware of the fact that the Court of Appeals has deprived us of the right to our party name 'Socialist Democratic Party,' and that the various Executive Committees of the party in joint session have unanimously adopted the name 'Socialist Party' as our new name.

"Our great movement has made wonderful progress in recent years, thanks chiefly to the energy and devotion with which you, the rank and file of the Socialist Army, have labored for its success. The 9,536 votes cast for our party in the municipal election of 1903 grew to 16,956 in that of 1904, and in the national election of 1904 that total vote was increased to 24,512. In the present municipal campaign all indications pointed out that the 1904 vote would have been doubled. Our party already commanded the respect of the capitalist politicians and had inspired them with fear. To thwart the growth of the Socialist sentiment and to confuse the Socialist voters, the capitalist politicians in conjunction with the defunct Socialist Labor Party, by various machinations and trickeries, have succeeded at this late day of the cam-

paign to compel us to change our party name. We have adopted the name 'Socialist Party' and now the moribund Socialist Labor Party is trying to do the work which the capitalist politicians could not do and prevent us from using this name, which is the national name of our party.

"Comrade, while this is only a municipal campaign, you must not lose sight of the fact that it is one of the most important fights we have to contest. The so-called Citizens' Union, composed of reformers and labor grafters, has been shattered to pieces and disappears from the arena of our political life. In its place springs up the so-called Municipal Ownership League, subsidized by that notorious seeker, W. H. Hearst. The same labor fakirs who lost their hopes of political graft by the disappearance of the Citizens' Union are found now on the payroll of the Municipal Ownership League shouting for W. H. Hearst and municipal ownership, so as to turn aside the rising tide of socialism and divert it into channels where its force will be spent and its purpose foiled. This municipal battle is of vast importance because, if it paves the way for greater things next election, this fight concerns you all and you have no right to shirk its responsibilities.

"The sudden change of our party name means for us a gigantic work and an enormous expenditure of money. All this cannot be done without your assistance, both financially and morally. To carry on the legal fight funds are needed, and it is in the hope of securing your immediate assistance that this appeal is addressed to you. We have no millionaires to supply our campaign funds. We want none. The safeguard of our party's integrity is the fact that it is financially independent of all capitalist influence. If you will respond promptly and heartily according to your means, we shall be able to overcome all difficulties and make such a campaign of Socialist education as this city never saw before.

"There are only a few days left before the close of the present municipal campaign and you have therefore only a few days to help in this momentous campaign. Roll up your sleeves and get to work. We must have not only new literature heralding to the working class of this great city our new name, but a reserve fund to overcome and meet any contingency which the trickery of an unscrupulous enemy may force upon us. Let us get prepared for all emergencies. The last moment may demand an expenditure of money and energy now not deemed necessary.

"To conduct this battle the Socialist Party must have sinews of war. We must be able not only to carry on our legal fight, but also to send our literature and speakers into every part of the city, and no corner must be left untouched by the printed or spoken word. Money is needed now and needed badly to pay for the new literature and the expenses of the legal fight. Comrades, you have done wonderful work in the past, and you must not grow weary in well-doing. Our past success must only inspire us to yet greater sacrifices and greater efforts in the future. Now is the time to act! Every man to his post! Forward, march! On to victory!

"All contributions should be sent to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City, who will acknowledge them in our party press."

In addition to the sum of \$101.54 collected at the general party meeting on Oct. 7, the following comrades pledged the amounts mentioned opposite their names: Morris Hillquit, \$25; U. Solomon, \$10; Mendelson, \$1; B. H. Brunberg, \$10; Berthold Korn, \$5; H. Pass, \$5; B. Freedman, \$5; A. B. Scheer, \$1; D. Biverson, \$5; A. Penny, \$1.50; I. Newman, \$1; J. Helkowitz, \$1; W. J. Ghent, \$5; A. Abramson, \$1; J. J. Corje, \$1; Thomas Potter, \$2; Tim Murphy, \$1; R. Cantor, \$3; J. Ferguson, \$5; James F. Bell, \$2; Thiden Semper, \$2; Gustavus Myra, \$5; per week: Rosa Brady, \$5; M. Jones, \$2; R. Liebes, \$1; Arthur Kahn, \$3; Carl Lowenthal, \$5; per week to the end of the campaign: Robert Lang, \$5; per week to the end of the campaign: Isaac Seckin, \$2; F. Knorr, \$2; per week to the end of the campaign: Simon Lipschitz, \$1; per week to the end of the campaign: Jenny Himowitz, \$3; Lena Rabinowitz, \$3; Pauline Neuman, \$1; William Neumer, 25c; per week: J. Halpern, \$3; Louis Schwartz, \$1; per week: Ray Volkmar, \$5; per week: William Meyer, \$1; Fred Stunc, 25c; per week; total, \$112.50.

REGISTER AND ENROLL

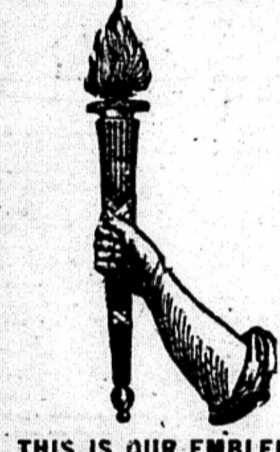
No one can vote in New York unless he has registered. Last year's registration does not enable you to vote this fall; you must register each year. Only two days remain for registration—Saturday and Monday, Oct. 14 and 15. Do not neglect it.

Registrars are requested, when they register, also to enroll with a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch. Put yourself on record.

If the Socialist Party, with a membership of 25,000, could get a vote of 400,000, what could it not do with a membership of 100,000? Are you helping to bring that 100,000—Toledo Socialist.

SECOND ANNUAL SOCIAL OF THE Socialist Party, Branch Jamaica

TO TAKE PLACE ON
Sunday, October 15
AT MORNINGSIDE PARK
HOFFMAN BOULEVARD, JAMAICA, N.Y.
Prize Bowling and Dancing
Enclosed Dancing Pavilion.
TICKET 15 CENTS



THIS IS OUR EMBLEM.

BROOKLYN NOTES.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 7, Local Kings County held a special meeting in reference to the changing of the party name. Organizer Fred Schaefer gave the history of the case from the beginning to end and read the resolutions adopted by the State Committee. It was then resolved to endorse the action of the State Committee. The Organizer also reported that he had 100,000 circulars printed for distribution, and it was resolved to endorse his action and commend him on his activity in the matter.

A lecture will be delivered at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, on Sunday, Oct. 15, at 3 p. m. The speaker will be John Collins, and the lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Socialists of the 10th A. D. and the Young People's Socialist Club. All are earnestly invited to attend. Party members should bring their friends and acquaintances and ensure the success of the meeting.

Comrades and sympathizers in Brooklyn are reminded that it takes money to run a campaign and that our party's campaign fund in that borough is not so large this year as it should be. Money is needed at once, especially on account of the extra work imposed by the change of name. Make remittances to Fred Schaefer, Organizer, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 W. 10th street.

The South Brooklyn Division of the Socialist Party will give a masquerade and entertainment on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31. The committee in charge will endeavor to make this a novelty in the way of entertainments, with short sketches, musical numbers, moving pictures, and other features between dances. Prospect Hall, which has been engaged for this affair, is one of the largest halls in Brooklyn, handsomely decorated, has a fine stage, and large galleries for those who do not dance. Other societies in Brooklyn are requested to arrange any ball or other affair for Jan. 31.

SOCIALIST MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

- Open-air meetings have been arranged by the Socialist Party to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.
- FRIDAY, OCT. 13.
- 7th A. D.—N. E. corner of Sixteenth St. and Eighth Ave. Warren Atkinson, J. G. Frost.
 - 8th A. D.—S. W. corner of Forsyth and Grand Sts. Chas. Franz, J. G. Dobeavage.
 - 13th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-fourth St. and Eighth Ave. Alex. Rosen, John Collins.
 - 14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth St. and Second Ave. Fred Paulitsch, Joe Washope.
 - 15th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Ave. Edw. F. Cassidy, L. D. Mayes.
 - 20th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy-second St. and First Ave. George Finger, Alb. Abrahams.
 - 25th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-second St. and Third Ave. J. T. B. Gearty, Courtney Lemmon.
 - 26th A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-sixth St. and First Ave. Jacob Fanken, Chas. Franz.
 - 29th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Ave. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams.
 - 30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-second St. and Avenue A. Sol. Fieldman.
 - 31st A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave. Mother Jones, John Collins.
 - 34th A. D.—(Bronx)—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Ave. I. Phillips, Dan A. White.
 - 36th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Rd. Thos. J. Lewis, L. D. Mayes.
- MONDAY, OCT. 16.
- 5th A. D.—N. E. corner of Horatio St. and Eighth Ave. J. A. De Bell, I. Phillips.
 - 6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Houston St. and Second Ave. John Collins, Mother Jones.
 - 9th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Ave. Algernon Lee, Joe Washope.
 - 13th A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-fifth St. and Eighth Ave. Sol. Fieldman.
 - 15th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-sixth St. and Eighth Ave. M. W. Wilkins.
 - 16th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fifth St. and Avenue D. Thomas J. Lewis, Warren Atkinson.
- TUESDAY, OCT. 17.
- 4th A. D.—N. E. corner of Jefferson St. and E. Broadway. Alb. Abrahams, Sam Edelstein.
 - 10th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifth St. and Second Ave. M. W. Wilkins.
 - 7th A. D.—N. W. corner of Nineteenth St. and Eighth Ave. Sol. Fieldman.
 - 11th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Ave. Warren Atkinson, Joe Washope.

GREAT MASS MEETING

OF THE
SOCIALIST PARTY
OF NEW YORK,
ON
SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 15, 8 P. M.
AT CARNEGIE HALL
57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE

To Ratify the Candidates and the Adoption of the
NEW PARTY NAME

SPEAKERS: Morris Hillquit; Morris Braun, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen; Algernon Lee, candidate for Mayor; Cortes W. Cavanaugh, candidate for Comptroller; Jos. Wanhope, Mother Jones.

Workingmen! Turn Out and Make This an Impressive Demonstration for the New Name of Your Party.

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 13.

13th and 14th A. D.—Bedford Ave. and North Seventh St. J. C. Lipes.

15th A. D.—Broadway and Leonard St. W. W. Passage, F. L. Lachemacher.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

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

7th A. D., Branch 1—Thirty-ninth St. and Fort Hamilton Ave. Alex. Trope, Ed. Dawson.

7th A. D., Branch 2—Fifty-third St. and Third Ave. Geo. M. Marr, Wm. Mackenzie.

10th A. D.—Washington and Johnson Sts. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, J. C. Lipes.

15th A. D.—Seventh Ave. and Thirtieth St. C. W. Cavanaugh, Mark Peiser.

15th A. D.—Young Men's Aid Society Hall, 148 McKibbin St. John C. Chase, C. L. Furman, and others.

10th A. D.—Lafayette Ave. and Broadway. Mark Peiser, J. H. Ward.

20th A. D.—Hancock St. and Central Ave. W. W. Passage, J. C. Lipes.

21st A. D.—Branch 1—Atlantic and Pennsylvania Aves. J. A. Well, Wm. Koening.

21st A. D., Branch 2—Watkins St. and Pitkin Aves. Algernon Lee, B. Wolff.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.

17th A. D.—Halsey St. and Bedford Ave. F. L. Lachemacher, William Koening, C. W. Cavanaugh.

6th A. D.—Broadway and Eilersy St. George L. Glefer, Mark Peiser.

12th A. D.—Sixth Ave. and Tenth St. H. A. Crygier, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

13th and 14th A. D.—Nassau Av. and Monitor St. B. Wolff, J. C. Lipes.

15th A. D.—Broadway and Manhattan Av. Jos. A. Well, J. H. Ward.

10th A. D.—Hoyt and Third Sts. Geo. M. Marr and Wm. Mackenzie.

8th A. D.—Hoyt and Warren Sts. A. Trope and W. W. Passage.

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21st A. D.—Watkins St. and Pitkin Ave. Mark Peiser, Geo. L. Glefer.

7th A. D.—Fifth Av. and Fifty-fourth St. Jos. A. Well, Alexander Trope.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

11th A. D.—St. Marks Sq. Flatbush and Sixth Ave. J. C. Lipes, J. H. Ward.

12th A. D.—Sixth and Prospect Aves. William Mackenzie, F. L. Lachemacher.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

15th A. D.—Montrose and Manhattan Aves. J. A. Well, H. A. Crygier.

8th A. D.—Butler and Bond Sts. J. H. Ward, Alexander Trope.

3d A. D.—Congress and Hicks Sts. Geo. L. Glefer, Geo. M. Marr.

13th and 14th A. D.—Graham and Metropolitan Aves. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, F. L. Lachemacher.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

18th A. D.—B. 2-55 Reeves Pl., Redmen's Hall. L. B. Boudin, F. L. Lachemacher, W. W. Passage.

13th and 14th A. D.—Manhattan and Norman Aves. J. C. Lipes, Mark Peiser.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

9th A. D.—Hamilton Av. and Henry St. Geo. L. Glefer, William Mackenzie.

8th A. D.—Smith and Douglas Sts. Mark Peiser, J. T. Hill.

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FUND FOR A SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

Formal announcement is made of the bequest of an endowment fund for the establishment of a School of Socialism in this country. The bequest was made by the late Mrs. E. D. Rand of Burlington, Ia., who died in Florence, Italy, last July. The principal of the fund amounts to about \$200,000 and the income of that sum will be devoted to the purposes of the proposed school for the term of about twenty-five years.

The trustees of the fund are Mrs. George D. Herron, Mrs. Rand's daughter, and Morris Hillquit.

The announcement just issued states:

"The primary design of the school is to provide for an intellectual center for the Socialist movement in the United States. It is hoped to provide thorough instruction to men who shall be teachers and workers in the Socialist and labor movement, in giving them not only a knowledge of the economics and philosophy of the movement, but a general and full-rounded culture as well. It is expected that a building will be secured in which there will be libraries for special research and the publication of specially valuable and prepared papers, reading and meeting rooms, as well as systematic lecture courses on Socialism, popular sciences and the relation of the different arts and literatures to social development. It is expected that the school will en-

list the co-operation of some of the best men in and out of the Socialist movement, and bring to America from time to time some of the most eminent leaders and teachers in the Socialist movement in Europe. It is also planned that the school may be a center of information concerning international Socialism and sociological data to which teachers and writers of other than Socialist institutions may turn as well.

"The institution will be fully established by the fall of next year. Its headquarters and principal field of operation will be in the city of New York, but it is expected that with the aid of the country, branches of the school will gradually be formed in all such cities. The school will be intimately connected with and be an integral part of the Socialist movement in the United States."

The proposed school was a cherished idea of Mrs. Rand, who, several years ago, established the chair of Christian Sociology at Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., which was filled by George D. Herron until he was forced to resign because of his Socialistic teachings.

During the four years preceding her death, Mrs. Rand became closely associated with the most active workers in the national Socialist movement, and the necessity of a school to further Socialist education appealed to her strongly.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.

Boulevard and Academy St., Rockaway Beach. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

Fulton St., cor. of Herriman Av. Jamaica. Algernon Lee, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

HOFFMAN'S HALL, Cooper Av., Glendale. Burgher, Burke, Vanderporten, Lee.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

Vernon Ave. and Eighth St. L. I. City. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

Madison St. and Shell Rd., Winfield. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Snyder Ave. and Second St., Union Course. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Woodward Av. and Bleecker St., Wyckoff Heights. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22.

Upham's Hall, Worthington St., Winfield. L. I. Chas. S. Vanderporten and a Bohemian speaker.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

Third Ave. and Thirtieth St., College Point. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

Rettinger's Hall, Broadway, Astoria, L. I. City. Algernon Lee, Chas. S. Vanderporten, and William Burke.

LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Contributions for the Socialist Party campaign of Local New York (Manhattan and the Bronx) should be sent to U. Solomon, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street, New York. All receipts will be acknowledged in The Worker. The following contributions have been received since last report:

John Geller, List No. 87, \$1; Dr. William Kaufman, List No. 101, \$3; Charles Turk, collected by M. Boetjes, List No. 151, \$5.85; M. Typerman, List No. 248, \$2; Harry R. Jacobson, List No. 281, \$5; A. Hehl, List No. 403, \$2; F. Rapp, List No. 527, \$5; W. Mayes, List No. 597, \$1; Gustave Leist, List No. 608, \$4.25; Rudolph Lochelt, List No. 484, \$4; Rudolph Tiedt, List No. 447, \$98.18; Louis Gerdtshausen, List No. 465, \$1.85; J. Lents, List No. 612, \$4; John H. Lents, List No. 503, \$1; Chas. Steffman, List No. 591, \$3.78; N. N., List No. 695, \$5; Mathilda Sinal, List No. 681, \$5; Fred Stunc, List No. 671, \$1; P. H.

—Do not address business communications to the Editors. Address such letters "The Worker, 184 William street, New York."

"The Worker, like every well regulated paper, declines to use copy written with pencil. If you hope to have your manuscript considered use a pen or a typewriter."

IMPOTENCE OF CONSERVATIVE UNIONISM ON POLITICAL FIELD.

The following is the emphatic declaration of James P. Hooley, chairman of the legislative committee of the New York State Workingmen's Federation, as made in his report to the last convention of that body at Newark:

"My several years' experience at the political, as your legislative agent, has led me to this conclusion on me:

"THE STATE WORKINGMEN'S FEDERATION IS ABSOLUTELY DEPRIVED OF INFLUENCE WITH THE LEGISLATORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK!

"As a petitioner for legislation, it is listened to without attention and no heed whatever given to its requests. It is said that 'open confusion is good for the soul', and if that be true, Mr. Hooley ought to feel better, now that he has given this statement to the public.

"That the labor unions, as such, notwithstanding their number two or three millions of organized workers and have the right to speak for eight or ten millions more who would be organized if they could—that these unions which thus represent, directly or indirectly, the actual majority of the voters of the United States have been and are virtually without influence in the making and administering of the laws that the working people have to live by—that they have been and are on the political field, a laughing-stock and a byword with capitalist bosses and their boodle politicians—this everybody knows except the rank and file of the working class who bow down to the 'ability' of leaders and defer to the 'influence' of so-called great men.

"The workingmen's organizations ask the city councils or the state legislatures or the national Congress to pass some laws on behalf of the working people—not to guarantee all that the working people have a right to demand, but to concede some small fraction of the rights that are now denied to the workers. Nine times out of ten (as Mr. Hooley tells us in the case of the legislature at Albany) the aldermen and legislators and congressmen grant the requests with contempt. Nine times out of ten the bills petitioned for are not introduced, or are smoothed in committee, or are killed on the floor.

"And in the few cases where labor laws are enacted—such pitifully small concessions to the needs and the rights of the working class—in these few cases, they are not enforced and, if any attempt is made to enforce them, nine times out of ten, the courts declare them unconstitutional or so construe them as to make them useless to the workers. The mayors and governors and presidents and the judges, from police magistrates up to justices of the United States Supreme Court, like the aldermen and legislators and congressmen, treat the labor organizations with a spite of their great numbers and with the most insulting contempt.

"Labor gets nothing, or next to nothing, on the political field—albeit its real strength is greatest at the ballot-box, because of its numbers—while the few parasitic landlords and employers are always given a respectful hearing and granted all sorts of favors in city hall and state and national capitol and courthouse.

"Why is this so?

"Further on in his address Mr.

Hooley has told us the reason, tho he has himself been unable (or unwilling) to learn its lesson. He says:

"You come together in this convention annually and endorse or propose a host of legislative demands, to which no thought is given by you in their preparation. More than half of the time of the convention is given up to wire-pulling for candidates, and accomplishing the election of a list of officers. All kinds of petty partisan political scheming is behind the scenes, spent in forcing or opposing this or that resolution. It is the knowledge of many that numerous delegates have in the past attended these meetings more as tools of the political parties which employ their popular services than as representatives of the labor unions that unwittingly select them to come here. The labor bills to be introduced in the legislature emanate from such an insincere atmosphere."

An insincere atmosphere at the delegate conventions of the labor unions! And why? Because those who choose the delegates are ignorant or apathetic. Because they do not realize what a great movement they are in. Because they do not use their own brains, but let "leaders" do their thinking for them. Because they lend their sanction to petty scheming in their organizations and then, on Election Day—when each of them has as much power as any millionaire—give their votes to parties financed and officered and controlled by the class that is opposed to all labor laws.

Mr. Hooley has pointed out the sad fact. He has come very near to pointing out its cause. He has failed to point out its cure.

Yet the mere statement of the evils ought to suggest the remedy.

If the organizations of the working class are despised to-day by the capitalists and their politicians, IT IS JUST BECAUSE THE WORKINGMEN HAVE NOT YET LEARNED TO RESPECT THEMSELVES AND RELY ON THEIR OWN POWER. So long as you do not respect yourself, you may be sure that no one else will respect you. So long as you are willing to put your neck under the yoke, you may be sure that others will be ready to yoke and drive you.

The working class, in its conservative organizations—the working class that produces all wealth, that keeps the world alive—the working class, without whose labor the capitalists and their hangers-on could not live, for a week—the working class that has every reason to hold up its head proudly and demand its rights and use its power, because it is the only useful class—this working class, in its conservative organizations, instead of demanding rights, begs for favors.

All beggars are despised. So long as the working class, which has a right to the full value of its product, continues to beg capitalist politicians to give it one per cent more of the product that is now legally stolen from it—so long as the workers fall themselves to beg the capitalist agent they vote for will laugh at them and send out policemen and soldiers to club or shoot them if they get unruly.

When the workingmen of America learn the lesson of self-respect and self-reliance, when they quit begging and begin acting for themselves, then their capitalist masters will soon quit sneering at them and will be eager to grant them concessions.

be there when Mahomet is forgotten. Five years from now we will have thousands of men in our ranks who will confess that they voted for Hearst and municipal ownership in the city of New York in the mayoralty campaign of 1905. We have nothing to fear from Hearst, understanding both his economic import and his utter inability to change the current of things of this capitalistic world.

The tide so-called Socialism and no political Messiah, no "peerless leader" can either turn it back or divert it. Their efforts and the results have been watched and noted over a long period of years. The honesty or dishonesty of the "leader" makes little difference. Thousands of our comrades received their start towards Socialism thru the Heary George movement of years ago; thousands more thru the Populist movement, and the efforts of William Jennings Bryan. Hearst has already contributed a quota and will send still more in the same direction thru his personal entrance into the political arena. The evolution of discontent is over towards intelligence—towards the Socialist movement, which is the final rallying point for economic heresy and definite discontent. Hearst's "followers" belong to us ultimately; we are certain of their direction and approach and can bide our time until they come into camp. Not as "followers" but as thinking men whose discontent has become intelligent thru disappointing experience.

Hearst is but an incident, though not an insignificant or unexpected one on the road towards Socialism. Whatever his intention may be, his activity can have only one result. It will prepare thousands to see the entire truth that capitalism must perish before relief for the working class is possible, and with this certain knowledge the Socialist can watch his efforts with interest, and prepare to take advantage of the final inevitable outcome.

As Socialists we are by no means unconcerned over the appearance of Hearst in the political field, having long ago discounted him and his like in advance. That he may prevent any large addition to our vote, or even attract some of the votes that would otherwise have been cast for the Socialist ticket, is a situation that causes us no alarm whatever. The mountain will come to Mahomet—Mahomet need not come to the mountain. The mountain can bide its time. It will

REFORM AND REVOLUTION. The reformer sees in the reforms he advocates nothing else; the Socialist sees in the reforms he advocates steps, logical and necessary steps, to the revolution. And that revolution is the destruction of man's dominion over man; the end of private ownership and control of socially necessary things, and the substitution thereof of social ownership. The revolution means the liberation of the social and individual life, and the triumph of the fraternity spirit; the dethronement of the brute and the enthronement of the good and all of humanity.—John

HEARST, A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

After considerable delay and much preliminary fencing, the great and only Hearst has reluctantly, as he says, accepted the nomination for Mayor of the city. His letter of acceptance says little or nothing of municipal ownership, but recounts in detail the various abuses, extortions, bribery, corruption, and general capital robbery that has for years festered under the city government, and leaves the impression that his election will render it impossible henceforth. It is the old plan for "good reformers," upon which so many reformers have harped for years, and nothing more.

There is not much possibility of his election under present circumstances, which is one sense perhaps to be regretted. If Hearst could get the opportunity to demonstrate his impotence, the experiment would certainly be worth trying for the lesson to be drawn from it. And as it is altogether likely that New York will have to undergo such an experience in the future, it might as well be tried now.

People are slow to learn the futility of attempting to deal with effects while leaving causes untouched, and it seems that only repeated failure can teach them. The dream of the possibility of honest government under a system which puts a premium on fraud and dishonesty, can only be dispelled by a series of rude awakenings.

As Socialists we are by no means unconcerned over the appearance of Hearst in the political field, having long ago discounted him and his like in advance. That he may prevent any large addition to our vote, or even attract some of the votes that would otherwise have been cast for the Socialist ticket, is a situation that causes us no alarm whatever. The mountain will come to Mahomet—Mahomet need not come to the mountain. The mountain can bide its time. It will

UNIVERSAL PROSTITUTION. The capitalist creates a demand for prostitution and supplies it. It is impossible for prostitution to be absent from a community in which everything is the object of purchase and sale; where politicians, lawyers, judges, clergymen, and literary men are compelled to sell their talents for a living, whether those talents are devoted to the service of a good cause or a bad one, and where women in many cases have only the alternative of selling their bodies on the street to satisfy human lust, or selling their bodies in the factory to satisfy the no less rabid lust for profits.—Sydney

THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALISM BRIEFLY STATED.

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

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

Socialists leave it to the mushroom reform parties to use the quack's method. We prefer the slower but surer way. We do not offer to deal out doses of petty reform for each of the symptoms of disorder in the body-politic—luxury and pauperism, strikes and lockouts, evictions, unemployment, political corruption, ignorance, disease, vice and crime. We know that these evils are only symptoms, only results. We seek to make clear the cause that produces them, so that a real cure can be effected. Many people are impatient with the slowness of our method. It is slow because it is thorough. Sooner or later, if these people are sincerely desirous of better conditions, they admit that thoroughness is necessary, that Socialists are right in going straight to the root of things.

The purpose of this article is to set forth briefly the principles of Socialism, the reason for our party's existence.

The Root of the Whole Trouble.

On every side we hear complaints. Everybody is discontented. All feel that, no matter what the laws and constitutions say, real liberty and harmony are lacking. All sorts of schemes are devised in the hope of reforming things a little, but none of the schemes work. To this mass of vague discontent the Socialist says:

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

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

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

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

But in order to carry on any industry to-day, in order to produce food or clothing or fuel or houses or any of the other things by which we live, something besides bare human labor is necessary. No matter how well a man knows his trade, tho he has knowledge in his head and skill in his fingers and strength in his muscles, tho he is able and willing to do useful work—individually he is helpless. In the present stage of civilization a man with only his bare hands cannot earn his living by his own labor. He needs something else to enable him to use his labor-power.

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

How Our Methods of Production Have Changed.

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

But those days of small production are gone. So-called "labor-saving" machinery has driven hand-industry to the wall. The great steel mill, with its giant machinery, has displaced the cross-roads smithy. The great textile factory, with its hundreds of looms driven by one enormous engine, has rendered the hand-loom and the independent weaver as extinct as the dodo. All trades, all industries, all the conditions of society, have been revolutionized by machinery.

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

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

The individual workman could be independent in the old days just because the means of production were so simple that he could use them alone and because they were so cheap that he could own them alone.

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

Social Production and Private Ownership.

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

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

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

The private ownership of the means of production in these days of great machinery and social labor means that the workers must be wage-workers; it divides society into two classes—the class that owns without working and the class that works without owning; it makes the workers dependent on the owners for a chance to work, and so enables the owners to exploit the workers.

"Free Contract" Between Workmen and Employer.

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

The workingmen must work, or starve. They cannot wait. The capitalists can wait, because they have a reserve, the stored-up

product of other men's past labor, to live on, even tho the factory should stand idle a while.

No the workingmen must go to the capitalists and ask for permission to work, and be thankful if they get it.

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

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

Workers' Competition and Masters' Combination.

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

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

But while competition continues among the workingmen, competition among capitalists grows ever less and less.

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

So the middle class grows smaller and weaker.

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

The working class grows larger and poorer and more dependent.

Class divisions grow ever clearer and class antagonisms ever keener.

We Socialists do not, as is often foolishly said, "draw class lines" and "create class antagonism". Capitalism itself divides the classes. The interests of the classes are radically opposed; it is the immediate interest of the workers to increase their wages, their share of their own product; it is the capitalists' interest to increase their share of that product, their profits; those two interests cannot both be satisfied. Victory for one means defeat for the other. Socialists do not create this division of society into classes. We could not if we would, and would not if we could. We see that class division and class conflict actually exist, and we frankly recognize the fact and proclaim its lesson.

The Lesson That Socialists Proclaim.

This is the lesson:

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAS THIS MADNESS?

When people starve in England coroners' juries decide that they died from "natural causes". When, unable to wrest subsistence out of adverse social conditions, they are driven to suicide, our "coroner's quest law" declares that they were mad. As convenient evasions of ugly truth, these verdicts are very soothing to British gentility, but sometimes they are worse than mere lies; there are some circumstances where they become base and impudent slander.

A case in point is that of the Bradford hawker, Joseph Wade, who, having voluntarily shuffled off this mortal coil, was pronounced insane on the evidence of the following letter:

Gentlemen:—I wish to state the reasons for this ending my life by means of a dose of laudanum. I am in my 87y-88th year, and have lived in Bradford off-and-on since 1888. I had my arm amputated at the Bradford Infirmary in March, 1871, since which time I have had a hard struggle to earn my living.

I have been separated from my wife (by mutual consent) since November, 1896, and in 1900 I had a severe attack of influenza, which left me a physical wreck, having become very deaf and otherwise in a very unfit condition to earn my living, being very depressed at times till life has positively become a burden to me.

So, not seeing any prospects of improvement, either in health or circumstances, I decided some time since to die, and did it all, rather than burden the public with my maintenance, and have years of trouble and pain.

I wish to express my gratitude to all who have shown kindness to me. There are some who might have made things a little easier for me, but have held aloof, because, I suppose, I could not agree with their theological views. I believe in doing unto others that which I should wish to be done to me, and so I will leave them to be judged by their own conscience.

I desire to be buried without any religious ceremony, as I am an atheist, and conclude with respects to all.

JOSEPH WADE.

The jury considered the letter was evidence of temporary insanity, and returned a verdict accordingly."

I wonder how many of them were capable of so calmly philosophical a view of the face of the earth to-day.

The one half without the other is sadly incomplete.

"Men and Class," by W. J. Ghent, is a good book for the Socialist to read and then to lend to all his friends. Price, 25 cents; paper, 35 cents. Socialist Literature Co., 124 William Street, New York.

HOW TO ABOLISH GRAFT.

The "Wall Street Journal" has this to say on the subject of abolishing graft:

"Of course the only sure way of abolishing 'graft' other than the mere multiplication and sale of public offices is for a state or city to own and operate everything within their limits that would otherwise need a franchise. The price would be a heavy one for taxpayers and for those who use the utilities thus provided, but we question whether it would not be low enough to pay for the extinction of legislative 'graft'. That is the one argument for public ownership and seemed to us to have real weight. But are we always to have crooks in power?"

Of course, it is only one form of graft—the illegal form of political graft—that the "Wall Street Journal" thinks of abolishing. It does not recognize that the Wall Street broker or speculator, the landlord, the corporation stockholder, the capitalist of any sort—a man who gets a living without working, by owning what other people have to use in order to work and live—as much a grafter as the boodle alderman or the stealer of franchises.

Yet so it is. And anyone who will think of it and will apply that simple test: "Does this man, by his own labor, produce an equivalent of what, by legal or illegal methods, he gets out of society?"—anyone who will apply that test will recognize that the most "eminently respectable" of our citizens—the most "solid" business men, are just as truly grafters as the corrupt politicians and those who corrupt them.

The "Wall Street Journal" has got hold of only one half of the true remedy for graft. Public ownership is one half, but the other half is working-class politics—control of city, state, and nation by the only class that is not tainted with graft: the class that earns its living (plus that of the rest of the world) by its productive labor. The only class that really has a right on the face of the earth to-day.

The one half without the other is sadly incomplete.

SPORT AND LIFE.

Commenting on the commercialization of sport the "Daily Telegraph" writes itself with the virtue of snow-white purity, and with no uncertain tones denounces the system it fosters in the economic life of a people being permitted to penetrate into the domain of the sport-life of that people. It very truthfully says, "When once the canker of commercialism invades any manly sport, that sport is doomed to rot." A stronger indictment of commercialism could not be preferred by the most uncompromising Socialist from Marx downwards, being an unqualified admission that the commercialism it nurses so tenderly and protects so vigorously every six days out of seven is too corrupt to be applied to any manly activities, and if applied to them, must doom such manly activities to rotteness and final extinction. That which applies to sport in this connection may also be applied to every other phase of life—economic, industrial, political, social, and domestic. And in all of these phases of human life the "canker of commercialism" invades, in fact, it completely envelops life itself and no phase is freed from it. It traffics in the material needs of the people, thereby producing physical hunger, mental deficiencies, and race degeneracy. Profound recognition all life, it tramples beyond recognition all virtue, all honesty, all truth, all justice; for profit it will permit prostitution, exploitation, pillaging and wholesale mauling; human life is so much worthless dross when measured with Profit—the God of commercialism. "The canker of commercialism" fully expresses it. Commercialism cor-

HOW TO WIN YOUR STRIKES.

"What would the Socialists do if placed in power?" Do you remember Sam Gompers declaring that tho the Socialists have three million votes in Germany, they have done nothing for the working class? Well, here is a little item for you to read, Mr. Trade Union Man. There is a strike of the electricians at present raging in Berlin, and as usual it is being bitterly fought by both sides, the capitalists being especially venomous. Out of about a hundred aldermen in the city fifteen are Socialists, there being a property qualification that debars most working men from voting for the city council. What would these fifteen do if they had power? Which side would they take? Here is the answer. The fifteen real representatives of the workingmen have made a motion in the council to appropriate 500,000 marks (\$125,000) to the use of the strikers. Fifteen of course cannot carry this against eighty-

THE TRUTH ABOUT ALMSHOUSES.

"I'll teach you, Foma. I'll instruct you in the real, genuine science and philosophy,—and if you understand it, you will live without making any mistakes."

Foma watched the wrinkles twitching about on the old man's brow, and they seemed to him to resemble the lines of Sisyvianic pain.

"First of all, Foma, inasmuch as you are living on this earth, you are bound to reflect upon everything which goes on around you. Why? In order that you yourself may not suffer from your lack of common sense, and that you may not injure other people by your stupidity. Now, every mortal affair has two faces, Foma. One, which is visible to everyone—that's the false one, and the other concealed, which is the real one. You must understand how to discover this last in order to comprehend the true meaning of an affair. Here, for example, are the night lodgings, the workhouses, almshouses, and all the other institutions of that sort. Consider—what are they for?"

"What is there to consider?" said Foma wearily. "Everyone knows what they are for,—for the poor, the helpless."

"Oh, my boy! Sometimes everyone knows that such and such a man is a rascal and a swindler, and nevertheless they all call him Ivan or Piotr, and address him as 'my dear Ivan,' as though he were an honest man."

"What are you driving at?"

"It all has a bearing on the matter. So here now, you say that these houses for beggars, for paupers, are, of course, in fulfillment of Christ's command. All right! But what is a beggar? A beggar is a man who is forced, by fate, to remind us of Christ; he is Christ's brother, he is the bell of the Lord, and rings in life for the purpose of awakening our conscience, or stirring up the satiety of man's flesh.... He stands under the window and sings: 'For Christ's sake!' and by that chant he reminds us of Christ, of His holy command to help our neighbor. But men have so ordered their lives that it is utterly impossible for them to act in accordance with Christ's teaching, and Jesus Christ has become entirely superfluous for us. Not once but, in all probability, a thousand times, we have given Him over to be crucified, but still we cannot banish Him from our lives. So long as His poor brethren sing His name in the streets, and remind us of Him.... And so now we have hit on the idea of shutting up the beggars in such special buildings, so that they may not roam about the streets and stir up our consciences."

"That's cle-aver!" whispered Foma in amazement, starting with all his eyes at his godfather.

"Aha!" exclaimed Mayaklin, and his little eyes glittered with triumph.

"How was it that my father did not guess the truth?" asked Foma uneasily.

"Wait! Listen a little longer; it gets worse further on. So we have hit on the idea of shutting them up in divers houses, and in order that they may not cost money to maintain them, there we have set them to work, the aged and the crippled.... And now it is unnecessary to bestow alms, and by removing the various sorts of refuse from our streets, we no longer behold their cruel anguish and poverty, and therefore we are able to think that all the people on earth are well fed, shod, clothed.... So that's what those various houses are for,—they are for concealing the truth, for banishing Christ from our lives!"—Maxim Gorki, in "Foma Godoyev."

CLEAR THE WAY.

Men of thought! be up and stirring, night and day;
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain—clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them, as ye may!
There's a fight about to steam,
There's a warpath about to glow,
There's a fever about to blow,
There's a midnight blackness changing into gray;
Men of thought and men of action, Clear the way!
Once the welcome light has broken, who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day?
What the evil that shall perish in its ray?
And the dwelling, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper—aid it, type—
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken into play;
Men of thought and men of action, Clear the way!
Let a cloud's about to vanish from the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble into clay,
Let the right's about to conquer; clear the way!
With the Right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the giant Wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us for their prey.
Men of thought and men of action, clear the way!
—Charles Mackay.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

As the capitalist class live out of the product of the working class, the interest of the working class is diametrically opposed to the interest of the capitalist class. The capitalist class, owning as they do, most of the land and the tools of production—employ the working class, buy their labor power, and return to them in the form of wages, only part of the wealth they have produced. The rest of the wealth produced by the working class the capitalist class keep; it constitutes their profit—i. e., rent, interest, and dividends.

Thus the working class produce their own wages as well as the profits of the capitalist class. In other words, the working class work a part only of each day to produce their wages, and the rest of the day to produce surplus (profits) for the owning capitalist class.

The interest of the capitalist class is to get all the surplus (profits) possible out of the labor of the working class. The interest of the working class is to get the full product of their labor.

Hence there is a struggle between these two classes. This struggle is called the "class struggle." It is a struggle between the owning capitalist class—which must continue to exploit the working class in order to live—and the non-owning working class, who in order to live must work for the owners of the land and the tools of production. To win economic freedom the non-owning working class must force this struggle into the political field and use their political power (the ballot) to abolish capitalist class ownership, and thus revolutionize in the interest of the working class the entire structure of industrial society.—Manifesto of the Australian Socialist League.

A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH.

Health Commissioner Darlington of New York City has made his report for the first half of 1905. It supplies matter for thought. Here is an extract from the summary given out to the press: "Nearly 60,000 specimens of milk have been examined. And more than 10,000 quarts of adulterated milk destroyed, a large increase over any previous year. In the first six months of 1905 53,667 milk inspections were made, which is about 24,000 more than ever before in the same period. Nearly \$10,000 in fines has been collected for the violation of Section 53 of the Sanitary Code, which relates to the adulteration of milk. This amount represents four times more in fines than was ever before collected. "Special attention has been paid to the sources of the milk supply, and inspections have been made at all the large dairies which transport milk. The creameries situated along these roads have been thoroughly examined, and owners and operators have been informed of the changes required by this department to permit the sale of their milk in the city of New York. "More than 4,000,000 pounds of fruit, 7,500,000 pounds of food, and 1,000,000 pounds of meat and fish have been condemned and destroyed, 8,000,000 pounds more than was ever before condemned in the same period. "Doubtless the idea to be conveyed is that this report reflects great glory upon the authorities for their unusual activity in punishing the crime of adulterating the people's food. So far as Dr. Darlington personally is concerned, we are well to give him full credit for his zeal. He is probably doing the best he can under a capitalist administration. But there is another side to be considered. "The important thing that this portion of Commissioner Darlington's report shows is the frightful growth of the evil that his department is trying to combat. Adulteration and sophistication of foods and drinks and medicines, the substitution of cheap and worthless materials for more expensive and useful ones, and the adulteration of meat and butter and milk and other foods that are actually unfit for use, so as to conceal the fact that they are spoiled and to palm them off upon defenseless purchasers, forced by their poverty to look for the cheapest goods in the market—these things, along with the "flerry" building and the manufacture of shoddy clothing, are undoubtedly on the increase. "About a year ago we had a great sensation over the adulteration of whiskey and other alcoholic drinks, the use of wood alcohol and other poisons to cheapen the product at the expense of the drinkers' stomachs. Again we had an exposure of substitution in the home and in the workshop, and the members of that class are, at least a large proportion of them, doomed from the cradle to ill health. Second, it gives the opportunity and establishes the incentive among the manufacturers and merchants who control the people's supply of food and of medicines to adulterate and falsify their goods and make a bigger profit at the expense of the working people's health. "Profit is at the root of the whole trouble. For the workmen and their wives and children it is a question of life or death, nothing less. And profit—the capitalist's profit, is at the root—the landlady's profit, the employer's profit, the merchant's profit, the profit of the non-producing owner in some form or other. "Profit is graft. Profit is something for nothing. Profit is income without production. "And Socialism proposes to put an end to profit. "Socialism proposes that no one shall have an income unless he does some useful work. "Do away with profit, and we will have no more miserable tenements, breeding-places of disease. "Do away with profit, and we will have no more overwork. "Do away with profit, and we will have no more child labor. "Do away with profit, and we will have no more chance nor motive for adulteration, for the poisoning of the people's foods and medicines. "Do away with the parasitic, non-producing capitalists' profit, and we will have no more need for public officers to prosecute the miserably who to-day enrich themselves out of the need and sickness and death of useful workers. "That is Socialism's answer to this life-and-death question. "DON'T BLAME THE WRONG MAN. "When you are on strike and the police break up your meetings and club you for trying to ask other men not to take your jobs, don't blame the police. They are simply obeying orders. Who gave them their orders? The Mayor. Shall you blame the Mayor, then? No, be likewise obeying orders. Who gave him his orders? The capitalists. And who authorized him to take orders from the capitalists? You did, if you voted a capitalist ticket, if you voted for the candidates of any party that is pledged to maintain the "sacred rights" of capitalist profit-making property. If you voted for Socialism, you may blame the capitalists and your unthinking fellow workmen who enticed you. But if you voted the Republican or the Democratic ticket, you cannot logically blame anyone but yourself when you get the club and the boss gets the profits. "WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. "Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common are dependent shall be owned and controlled by the people in common. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men. It is this that you believe in, you must either cast your vote for the Socialist Party or consciously vote your own enslavement. "The blue label of the C. M. I. U. on a cigar box means that the cigars are not to be sold for less than a certain price.

WHAT SOCIALISTS IN OFFICE CAN DO.

In no state in this country has the Socialist Party secured a stronger footing than in Wisconsin. We have members of the city governments in Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Racine, and other cities, and also five representatives in the Legislature. We are in the minority yet in the state and in each of the cities named, but the following report from Wisconsin will show what Socialist representatives, dependent on the working class alone, can do, even before a large enough proportion of the working class has awakened to give them a majority. "The Social Democratic Mayor of Manitowoc, Wis., Henry Stolze, has proven to be a stubborn obstacle in the way of capitalistic schemes in that city. The people want a municipal electric lighting plant. Comrade Stolze has the support of only one Socialist Alderman, and besides was elected by a largely "sympathetic" and not strictly Socialist vote, which makes his fight very difficult. The Council is trying to defeat the municipal lighting plant. Comrade Stolze is pushing the matter so faithfully that the capitalist henchmen have become desperate. He was recently assaulted and anonymous letters have been sent to him threatening his life. Also of which makes the Socialists more friends and finally makes more Socialists. "All Republicans and Democrats look alike to the Socialists in Milwaukee. A week or so ago both groups were united in a most brotherly way trying to find some pretext to expel from the Council Frederick Heath, editor of the "Social Democratic Herald" and Alderman from the Tenth Ward. The cause of the alarm in the capitalist camp was a statement made by Heath that the actions of certain Aldermen indicated that they must be under the influence of the railway corporations. Needless to say, the attempt to expel Comrade Heath failed, resulting only in increasing the popular confidence in the Socialist Aldermen. "Now comes the report of the grand jury bringing indictment on twenty true counts against Cornelius Corcoran for illegal selling of merchandise to the city. The Social Democrats at

THE CORPORATION LAWYER, A CAPITALIST PRODUCT.

In the last few years there has been developed in this country a class of lawyers whose efforts have largely been devoted to keeping corporations and captains of industry within the letter of the statute book, while enabling them to break the spirit with impunity. The "corporation lawyer" is a product of the last generation, and he is a product that the generation cannot view with unqualified pride. In former times, as we have more than once pointed out, when the captains of industry of those days wanted to do something, they sent for their lawyer and say to him: "We desire to do so and so. Is it legal?" Of late years the process has been somewhat different. The lawyer has usually been sent for at a much later stage in the proceedings and he has been informed: "We have done so and so. Make it legal." Nowadays in the legal profession the largest emoluments come to those whose duties have largely been concentrated upon corporation law and who can only be called jurists by courtesy. "It is a great pity. The profession of the law should be a noble one, as it affects every man. Like the profession of medicine, the fee should be not the secondary incentive to work; the great incentive should be the work itself. Can anyone honestly say that such is the case to-day?—Wall Street Journal. "The foregoing extract from a leading business men's paper well describes a fact, an undeniable fact, a fact that is typical of our existing social system. But that is as far as it goes. "We quite agree with our Wall Street contemporary that "it is a great pity." But that does not help the case. It is idle to bewail the corruption of the bar, and almost as idle to denounce it. We are going to do about it. And in order to answer that we must first ask: What is the reason for this state of affairs? "The "Wall Street Journal" can answer neither of these questions. Of course not; no one can answer them, so long as he holds to the idea that capitalism itself is right. If you stand for capitalism, you must stand for its resultant evils, of which the corruption of the bar is one; you can explain these evil results only by understanding the true nature of capitalism; you will be able to do away with them only when you are ready to overthrow

\$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS. Socialism Explained in Plain Language, by A. A. Lewis. 10 Cents. The Clerical Capitalist, by Rev. Father McGroarty. 10 Cents. Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists, by H. Claydon Wilshire. 2 Cents. Labor Politics and Socialist Politics, by Algernon Lee. 2 Cents. The Proletariat, by Karl Kautsky. 5 Cents. The Object of the Labor Movement, by Johann Jacoby. 5 Cents. The Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx and Fredk Engels. 10 Cents. Socialism from Utopia to Science, by F. Engels. 10 Cents. A Paradise Explained, by George Eastman. 10 Cents. Herron: From Revolution to Revolution. 5 Cents. The Capitalist Class, by Karl Kautsky. 5 Cents. Now and Then, a Socialist Play by Fredk Kraft. 10 Cents. The Adventures of John McCue, Socialist. 10 Cents. The Religion of Capital, by Paul Lafargue. 10 Cents. Social Effect of Machinery, by Frank W. Cotton. 10 Cents. Where We Stand, by John Spargo. 5 Cents. On receipt of ONLY 60 CENTS above 10 books will be mailed postpaid.

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JACK LONDON'S WAR OF THE CLASSES. A series of correlated essays, direct and trenchant in style, fresh and vigorous in thought, and exceedingly entertaining in manner. Mr. London has imagination and insight, and his book is interesting because it sets one's own imagination to working. It will incite anyone who reads it to study the subject and thus learn more about the greatest problem that this country has to face. Paper bound, 25 cents; postage extra 5 cents; cloth-bound, \$1.50. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

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"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE). A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science, Literature and Socialism. In Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Annum \$1.00 6 Months 50c Single Copies 10c Sample Copies Free! ZUKUNFT, 26 Canal St., New York.

THE CONSERVATOR, PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. EDITED BY HORACE TRAUBEL. EUGENE Y. DEBS: "The Conservator," edited by Horace Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, refreshing and inspiring. It is the only magazine we have anywhere that finds its way.

THE TREND OF THE TIMES. Mark Hanna predicted that the next great issue this country will have to meet will be Socialism. H. Rider Haggard, the English novelist, during his recent visit in this country was specially impressed with the growing tendency towards matters Socialistic. That is what he thought to be the leading trend on thought lines in America. The fact is, a man who wishes to be classed as a thinker has to recognize that the economic mud-dle now perplexing the nation must be dealt with fairly, and Socialism alone proposes to do this.

THE CHRIST WHO WAS CRUCIFIED. We have focused our gaze upon the historic personality of Christ, and see not the indwelling intrinsic Christ who is God with and in Himself.—From "Christ of Caesar." I met him to-day in the cold and sleet. The Christ who was crucified. No print of nails on his ill-bred feet, No spear wound in his side. No cross of thorns on his grimy brow. He walked among his fellow-men, He who was crucified.

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REASONS FOR BEING A SOCIALIST.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the earth belongs to all, and therefore should be held and used for the benefit of all. Private monopoly of the common wealth which the earth contains, is robbery of the many for the very doubtful advantage of the few.

I am a Socialist because I believe that nothing should be sold for less than its cost in reasonable labor, and that nothing should be sold for more. To give less than anything costs in healthful labor is to rob the producer; to require more is to rob the consumer. No man has any right to grow rich at the expense of any other man.

I am a Socialist because I believe that he who owns tools of labor owns labor; and therefore all the people must own all the tools of labor in order that all the people may be free. In industry democracy and liberty are one and inseparable; there cannot be industrial government by the one or by the few if there is to be freedom for all, but here also there must be government of the people by the people unless government for the people is to perish from the earth.

I am a Socialist because I believe that an orderly system of industry, owned by all and administered for the welfare of all, is better than the anarchy of unorganized individual effort dominated by the favorites of fortune, the shrewd, or the unscrupulous in the interests of individual wealth and power, or than industry organized and controlled by the few, whether for their own selfish gratifications, or as a means of autocratic paternal patronage.

The "Daily Leader" of Marion, Ind., gives nearly a page in its issue of Oct. 3 to a statement by John W. Kelley, Socialist candidate for Mayor, on the issue of the campaign. He begins by saying that the one issue, in this and in all campaigns, so long as capitalism continues, is: "Shall we have: 1. A Co-operative Commonwealth, a nation of sovereign equals, each one of whom has equal material things that his needs require, each one of whom is co-operating with those about for the elevation of all, each one of whom must find in his environment those influences which will lift him higher, or 2. An industrial plutocracy, a nation comprising a few individuals who are fabulously rich, and the remainder industrial and political serfs, fighting with each other for the right of access to the means of life, as did the prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta, trampling each other down, deeper and deeper, and perishing at last of hunger and cold, while surrounded by warehouses filled to overflowing with the product of their labor? Shall we have co-operation, equality of opportunity, and natural advancement of capitalism, monopoly of opportunity, and national decline? Socialism or social destruction is the question at issue in this campaign."

I am a Socialist because I believe that industry, organized and unorganized, the aim of which is private profit, must inevitably result in the adulteration of foods and goods, in continual contentions with labor, and in the corruption of government. There must needs be profit in all of these so long as private enterprise is allowed to control the necessities of life, and men, as individuals or as corporations, compete with each other for such remunerative traffic. Common ownership will make it to the common interest to have all products pure and honest, to provide comfortable conditions for all manner of labor, and to safeguard the integrity of government which is chiefly imperilled now by the existence of powerful aggregations of private capital seeking illegitimate returns through corrupt legislation or else by lax administration of the laws.

I am a Socialist because I believe that the inevitable alternative is public or private monopoly, and I prefer the people's trust to a trust owned and controlled by any one or any few of the people. It is no longer a question of public ownership versus free competition, but rather of public ownership versus a money oligarchy, the unalterable, the hereditary grip of

THE MAN FIRST.

By Rev. J. Dyke.

In early days—and the system is not dead even at this day, the limited—rule of industry was that of slavery. Wars were carried on in antiquity to make a conquered people captive, to reduce them to slavery. If the conquered numbered too many men for the assurance of safety to the victors, they were killed and the women and children saved alive for sale. These became slaves. The young boys were trained to become the soldiers. This is still a method in vogue under the rule of the Turk. Young boys of Christian parentage are removed from their parents and trained to become soldiers of the Sultan. As early as the Greek philosopher Plato this rule was followed.

THE PAPER WORLD.

By Peter E. Burrows.

To take a familiar illustration of the entire socialness of structure which has already been established even in our present otherwise unso-called life: It is instructive to think for a little time over our paper relations with one another.

On the streets, in the ashes, flying thru the air, upon the walls, stored in our boxes, carried in our hats, stuffed into our pockets, spread out in the cars before our faces, in every corner of this million-corned city, there it is—everywhere paper, paper, paper; and people busily turning it over, or selling it, or buying it, or throwing it away, or binding it up, or signing it, or burning it secretly or hiding it away; swearing, laughing, singing, crying, dying, over bits of paper. Thus are we all living out our lives in the new paper world.

And what is this new paper world but the leaves, the blossoms, and sometimes the fruit of that great, new and truest of all worlds, the certified life of man in society—henceforth the natural and eternal life of man.

We are not holding conferences with men's faces much of the time. The paper world has become at once conductor and non-conductor between man and man. But whether it is used to bless or to curse, to repel to imprison, to inflame to soothe, to liberate, the use of it is the measure of our well achieved artificial life. It may not be able to hold the liberties of a nation guaranteed on its age-browned surface. It may be a miserable substitute in America to have a paper constitution offered us for liberty. But it is the vinculum of the artificial life and affords us a visible sign of the completeness and necessity of society.

PRACTICAL AND IMPRACTICAL.

Socialism is practical—capitalism is impractical. The supporters of capitalism maintain unsanitary, unsightly hovels for the poor, and refuse to repair or inaugurate sanitary measures, until some pestilence or epidemic compels them to act to save their own lives. The supporters of Socialism would raze to the ground the vermin-infested, disease-breeding tenements, and replace them with sanitary dwellings, equipped with bathrooms and other modern conveniences, but this is too practical for the capitalist anarchists to comprehend. It offers a new life to the poor, and would instill an independent spirit into those who have always been docile victims, and that is one reason why the votaries of capitalism oppose Socialism.—W. W. Baker.

THOSE UNPatriotic SOCIALISTS.

While the Austrian and Hungarian "statesmen and patriots are quarreling over the question, whether commands in the Hungarian army shall be given in the Hungarian or the German language, and other matters of equal import, and are threatening to come to blows over it, the wicked Socialists of both countries are most unpatriotically making an agitation for universal suffrage and advising their fellow workmen not to serve in the army, at least so long as they are excluded from the polls.

WHY NOT?

Lumber Ward Lem—'I ain't seen Wally Willie around lately.' Severn Leary Saunders—"No, he's disguised himself as a college professor an' livin' as one of 'em. He's got to write a magazine article on 'dear lives an' habits.'"—Puck.

THE PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT.

The printers are fighting for an eight-hour day. If they win—as we hope and believe they will—it will mean so many more men employed and so much less competition for jobs; it will mean a net gain for the working class, not of this grade alone, but of all in your power that only your union effort, entitled to the use of the union label, get a chance to do any printing jobs you are interested in.

A SONG OF SLAVES. O, slave of the Needle and Thread! O, slave of the Sewing Machine! Your crust of bread ye earn with dread. Lest hunger lurk between. O, slave of the Factory and Loom! O, slave of the Mill and the Mine! Ye weave your doom, ye dig your tomb, For toll signs is thine. O, slave of the Spade and the Hoe! O, slave of the Harrow and Plough! The seed ye sow, the grain ye grow, Another reaps that thou. O, slave of the steam-breathing Steed! O, slave of the Tender and Train! The demons speed ye needs must feed, The hungry ye remain.

Comrades, patronize those who offer you the goods you need.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, BY THE Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John.

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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1904.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party of the United States of America has the honor to announce that the results of the general election of 1906 are as follows: President, 1,000,000; Vice-President, 800,000; U. S. Senators, 1,000,000; U. S. Representatives, 1,000,000.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. For Mayor, 1,000,000. For Mayor, 1,000,000. For Mayor, 1,000,000.

The immediate of Mayor Dunne's "immediate municipal ownership" policy has long since faded away in the muck of Democratic politics.

Murphy's collar repudiated by McClellan, runs the headline in an evening paper the day after Little Mac's nomination.

A New York daily last week, reporting the progress of the Hearst boom, said that Hearst's committee of five "is now getting in touch with every political party or group, whether it be Socialist, Labor, Populist, Temperance, or Silver Democrat."

The Worker is owned by a co-operative publishing association, all of whose members are also members of the Socialist Party.

The Worker is one of some forty or fifty weekly papers in the United States devoted to the task of explaining the principles of Socialism and assisting in the education and organization of the working class for political action.

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pose of publishing The Worker and the "Volkszeitung" in the party's interest.

As a matter of fact, the disposition of profits from the business is not a very live issue. An article on the profits to be derived from publishing a Socialist paper would be as short as that famous chapter on snakes in Ireland—"There are none." It is an unfortunate fact that nearly if not quite all the Socialist papers in the United States have a balance on the wrong side of the ledger every year.

The subscription price has to be put very low in order to bring the paper within the reach of the poorest working people. But little can be expected from advertising, for capitalists are not inclined to advertise much in Socialist papers—and in many cases a Socialist paper could not consistently accept certain advertisements, even as a plain business proposition.

Yet we have succeeded thus far, always with a deficit, but always finding earnest Socialists willing to help in covering the deficit. And as Socialism gradually gains ground, the struggle to maintain our press becomes somewhat easier.

A little over a year ago The Worker adopted the plan of keeping its readers informed of its financial condition by publishing a circulation statement each week and a business report quarterly, and this will be continued. We wish our readers to know just the condition the paper is in, and we are confident that those of them who are seriously interested in Socialism will realize their own responsibility and do what they can to aid, not only in maintaining its existence, but in extending its field of usefulness and eventually making possible some much desired improvements in the paper itself.

If it is worth while to publish a paper for the purpose of teaching Socialism, it is surely worth every effort to increase its circulation, to make it reach many people instead of a few. This is what we depend upon the rank and file of our comrades and sympathizers, upon the friendly readers of The Worker, to do.

When The Worker attains a steady circulation of 25,000 a week—it now has only about 17,000—it will be self-supporting. As soon as that mark is reached it is our purpose to undertake improvements, mechanical and editorial, which only lack of money prevents now.

We wish to reduce the page-size and have eight pages instead of four, thus giving more matter and a more convenient form. We wish to introduce the use of cartoons—a very useful feature if well done. We wish also to improve the editorial character of the paper, taking up various subjects of timely interest and thoroughly investigating them and bringing out the facts in an effective manner.

After "EXPOSURE," WHAT? Reputations blasted, great names irretrievably wrecked, powerful financial and industrial magnates, whose "business integrity" and "commercial probity" had been hitherto unquestioned, are now discovered to be no better than common thieves.

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few weeks or less perhaps, the curtain will be rung down and the farce will be over.

The actors may come before the curtain perhaps, and promise to do better, before being dismised. Promises are easily made, but there is no intention of keeping them, and if there was it would make no difference.

Morgan, McCall, Perkins, Cramwell, Dewey, and the entire caste, will again resume their vocation. The office boy will give his note of hand for millions, the "yellow dog fund" and the "non-ledger assets" and all the other stage properties will still be utilized in the future, perhaps under other names, but for similar purposes.

The policyholder has seen the show, and may go home and nurse his wrath, and may go home and nurse his wrath, and may go home and nurse his wrath.

What he has been looking at is merely modern capitalist finance in its most developed form. Nothing more or less. It is only those who still hold the economic superstition of "honesty" in business who are shocked by the exhibition.

One brief passage in his address is of especial interest to us Marxists, because it supports us at what many of the Darwinians have considered the most vulnerable point in our conception of the evolution of social systems.

The dominant modern school of historians insist much on the unity of history. We Marxists likewise hold to that doctrine, but "with a difference." The difference is in our insistence at the same time upon the idea that revolution has a normal and important place in the process of social evolution—an idea essential to Marx's theory, but quite unacceptable to the academic authorities in this field of study.

While capitalism exists men of the Morgan and McCall type have no reason to fear any adverse result to themselves from what the public may think of their characters. They have power, and power covers more sins than charity.

They have power, and power covers more sins than charity. And they will have power while the system of robbery which we call capitalism endures.

The man whom the magazine writers have been "exposing" for the last two years, and who has been charged with almost every crime in the commercial calendar, from dynamiting a competitor's refinery to corrupting a legislature, the man who is to be marked in "red letters" by Lawson as the chiefest of all criminals, could yet find in his home town hundreds of lesser "prominents" not only to exculpate him of evil doing, but to hail him as the best and greatest man in the world.

Where is the power to-day to call such a man to account? It is nonexistent, even if his so-called "crimes" were proved up to the hilt. There are no "consequences" in this world for its powerful thieves, its Rockefeller, Morgans and McCalls, while those who desire to punish them, themselves cling to and support the system by which these great offenders became powerful.

Slav can public opinion, itself the slobber and sycophant creature of capitalism, dare to hope that any redress is possible from them, because it pretends to regard their reputations as blasted.

Under such circumstances they are the fittest to survive and they will and should survive. Exposure matters nothing to them, so long as the challenge is not directed at the entire system of capitalism. On the contrary, when concluded, it is but the signal to go ahead again. One of our comic journals recognizes this fact under the disguise of a joke which represents "one great financier" as asking the other, "Do you—er—ahem—think it safe to conduct the finances of the company in this way?" To which the other replies, "Why not? Haven't you just been exposed?"

All that can be achieved by "publicity" has been achieved. Nothing has been changed or will be changed by such a method. Publicity is merely the searchlight thrown on the pirate ship of capitalism. It cannot destroy it without the canon of Socialism, and while its victims have not sufficient brains or perception to see the only available weapon, the Captain Kidds and Buccaneers Morgan may sweep the commercial seas in safety and comfort, while it accounts for many of the phenomena of human history, it utterly fails to account for many others or for the fact of social evolution as a whole.

Sometimes we have gone farther and suggested that Darwinism may need revision as well as Marxism, that Darwin as well as Marx might counsel such revision could be now return to the field, that perhaps even in the field of biology there may be as much room for the idea of revolution as there admittedly is in that of social science for the idea of gradual transformation.

The discoveries and speculations of biologists in very recent years have justified us in this attitude. Darwinism is taking a big step in our direction, for it is rapidly ceasing to insist on that once essential denial of catastrophic or revolutionary change. It is therefore of peculiar interest to us to hear Charles Darwin's son, himself a thorough Darwinian but not a dogmatic one, taking so impressive occasion to express his "doubt whether biologists

while to prosecute—just as he has done in so many other cases of capitalist crime in the past.

DARWINISM AND MARXISM.

From more than one point of view the presidential address delivered at the recent meeting of the British Association by George Howard Darwin, the second son of the author of "The Origin of Species," has attracted much attention. The close parallelism between the various sciences which he insists upon—even to the point of carrying the theory of natural selection from biology into physics on the one hand, as well as into politics on the other—deserves hearty welcome in view of the extreme specializing tendency which has reigned in the scientific world for a number of years.

Certainly neither the conclusions nor the methods of one science can be carried over bodily into the realm of another, nor does Professor Darwin attempt anything of the sort; but there is room for large generalizations, for a correlation of the results which have been achieved in the several special sciences since the time of the elder Darwin, and the notable address in question indicates that such a larger synthesis is now being considered.

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have been correct in looking for continuous transformation of species," declaring his opinion that, "judging by analogy, we should rather expect to find slight continuous changes occurring during a long period of time, followed by a somewhat sudden transformation into a new species, or by rapid extinction," and giving this conception a general application in these words: "The fundamental idea in the theory of natural selection is the persistence of those types of life which are adapted to their surrounding conditions, and the elimination by extermination of ill-adapted types...."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhops.

The name is Socialist Party—the emblem, the Arm and Torch.

If you are a street speaker, do not forget to mention the above, and if you are a hearer do not fail to remember it.

Capitalist law may force us to change our party name, but it can make no alteration in our principles.

Workingmen cannot buy legislatures with their money, but they can capture them with their votes.

See that this issue of the paper is placed in the hands of every man you can reach during the next week. He will be certain to find something that will interest him.

There is hardly a line in the capitalist press these days that does not point to the fact that capitalism as a system is fast becoming morally and economically impossible.

"Socialist Party" instead of "Social Democratic" is now the name of the political organization of which this paper is a representative. Make a note of it.

It would seem that the anthracite mine owners have about concluded that they don't need a strike this coming winter as a pretext for raising the price of coal.

That peerless leader, William Randolph Hearst, is seemingly quite willing to stand for municipal ownership, and let some other fellow run it—and get licked.

Come to think of it, plain Socialist Party without any frills is about as good as the other name, and has the advantage of being less confusing also.

A prominent banker, addressing an audience last week, told them that Socialism was inevitable. He didn't put it in just those words, of course, but stated that the only way to stop Socialism was to make capitalists honest.

Never was there a better time than the present to push Socialist literature. The unspendable rottenness of the present system leaves every opponent of Socialism helpless in argument.

Workingmen who cannot discern the advantage of controlling the legislature, should carefully peruse the testimony of some of the life insurance grafters and get wise to its benefits.

The City Campaign Fund can put to good use all the money it receives for pushing the campaign. Whatever you can afford for the economic emancipation of yourself and your class should be forwarded as soon as possible.

It will be worth while waiting on earth until Socialism comes, if only to observe the general shelving of most of the things that pose as statesmen at present.

In the hands of those "complete anglers," the capitalist politicians, municipal ownership can be made to serve as excellent bait for suckers. If you intend biting, they will "throw the books into you" all right.

No one political party can represent all of the people, but either of the two old ones can come pretty near plundering all of them, if given the opportunity.

The preponderance of Japanese laborers in the Hawaiian Islands is becoming a threat to the capitalist sugar planters, who are planning to offset it by importing Russian peasants. What the capitalist agent doesn't know about the divide and conquer policy isn't worth mentioning.

Work on the "cleaning up of the Tenderloin district" has been temporarily suspended, owing to political and financial exigencies immediately preceding election. Tammany needs funds.

capitalists to "produce their books," no investigations, recriminations, long drawn out court proceedings or threats of jail sentences. They will simply be told that the law says that all the means of production in their possession is the collective property of the nation, and that will be quite sufficient.

THE BURGLAR.

By Octave Mirbeau.

I was sound asleep last night when some unusual noise woke me up. It was as if a chair was upset in the next room. The clock struck 4, and my cat began to mew pitifully.

I jumped out of bed and went into the next room. The light was turned on full, and to my surprise I saw before me a gentleman in evening dress, with an order on the latch of his coat, busily engaged in packing valuables into a large Gladstone bag.

The bag was not mine, but the valuables were. The I certainly did not know the gentleman, his face was somewhat familiar, and I felt sure that I must have seen him in one of my clubs, or possibly in a fashionable restaurant.

If I would say that I was not surprised to see a gentleman in evening dress whom I had not invited to my house at 4 in the morning I would exaggerate. But, the surprised, I had no feeling of terror or anger, as many others might have had under similar circumstances.

When I entered the gentleman looked up from his work, and said, with the most pleasant smile: "I hope you will pardon me, sir, that I have disturbed your sleep, but really it is quite unintentional. Your furniture is rather frail, and I hardly touched it with my jimmy when it fell apart with quite a little unnecessary noise."

I noticed now that the whole room was in disorder. The drawers of a cabinet had all been broken open, and a little Empire desk in which I kept my money and valuable papers had been broken entirely to pieces.

While I looked at all this my guest continued in his most affable manner: "Oh, this modern furniture! It is simply disgusting how poorly it is made. It seems as if it were suffering from the same neurasthenia which is the curse of humanity in the twentieth century."

"I do not know whom I have the honor to address," I stammered, fully conscious of my ridiculous appearance as the draught from the open door caught the talls of my night shirt.

"Perhaps my name might embarrass you at present. I did not expect to meet you here, and had hoped to preserve the strictest incognito, so if you do not mind—"

"As you please, sir! But it seems to me that some explanation—" "Oh, you are thinking of the disorderly appearance of the room and my presence here at this unusual hour."

"Yes, exactly—and I should be greatly obliged—" "Your curiosity is quite natural, and I do not think of keeping you in suspense, but if you intend to sit down for a quiet chat I might suggest that a dressing gown would not be out of place. Your lack of clothing makes me feel rather bad. It is quite chilly here, and you might easily catch cold."

"You are right. If you will excuse me for a moment—" "Why, most assuredly!" "It went back to my bedroom and put on a bathrobe, and when I returned I found my guest trying to remedy the disorder he had caused."

"I offered him a cigar, which he accepted with thanks, and we both sat down." "And now I am ready to listen," said.

"Well, I am a thief—an habitual thief—or, to call a spade a spade—a burglar, as you have probably already guessed."

"I thought so." "All right! As I say, I am a burglar. I have chosen this occupation, having come to the conclusion after careful thought that at the present time, and under present circumstance it is the most honorable and gentlemanly occupation. Stealing—I say—stealing as I would say law, medicine, painting, playwriting—was formerly looked upon with a certain contempt because those who made it their profession were mostly uneducated persons, and vagabonds. It is my air in life to make stealing a respectable profession. When we are perfectly honest every profession is stealing. I shall endeavor to be brief. I first engaged in commercial business, but the low tricks and the dishonesty I had to practise continually hurt my sensitive nature, which has always loved what is open and aboveboard. I gave up commerce and became a financier and promoter. It was simply disgusting to deal in stocks of fictitious value based on mines which did not exist; to endeavor to rob other people's pockets in life to make stealing a respectable profession. When we are perfectly honest every profession is stealing. I shall endeavor to be brief. I first engaged in commercial business, but the low tricks and the dishonesty I had to practise continually hurt my sensitive nature, which has always loved what is open and aboveboard. I gave up commerce and became a financier and promoter. It was simply disgusting to deal in stocks of fictitious value based on mines which did not exist; to endeavor to rob other people's pockets in life to make stealing a respectable profession. When we are perfectly honest every profession is stealing. I shall endeavor to be brief. I first engaged in commercial business, but the low tricks and the dishonesty I had to practise continually hurt my sensitive nature, which has always loved what is open and aboveboard. 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THRU YOU IS THE WAY TO THE LIFE.

By Horace Traubel.

Thru you is the way to the life. The way of love. The way of liberty. The way of service. The life of all as ex-

SOME GOOD ADVICE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Some weeks ago a young man who seemingly had ideas regarding the distribution of coal, and who had probably witnessed the periodical misery of great masses of the people due to the lack of fuel in winter...

However, so long as their belief is expressed in the President's omnipotence, only to the extent of voting for the party of which he is the figurehead, no inquiry into their sanity will ever be made.

A MAN YOU CAN'T TELL ANYTHING.

I can't tell a man who reckons you can't tell him anything about Socialism. Nor can you. He won't give you the chance.

ROCKEFELLER "GETS RELIGION."

There may be nothing particularly remarkable in the fact that John D. Rockefeller and his doings should occupy considerable space in the public press; as the largest owner of the United States he is certainly an object of public interest.

It is a matter not altogether clear. Almost every day for the last month the public has been regaled with short excerpts from the Rockefellerian sermons, none of which is in any respect different from the ordinary pulpit product, unless perhaps that it is usually accompanied with "tears" and "profound emotion," which is no doubt supposed to enhance the effect somewhat.

It may be that there are a considerable number of people with whom these professions will go far to cover a multitude of sins, but it is very doubtful if the church as a whole will be a gainer in the end from the published meditations of this unctuous St. John of modern finance.

POLITICIANS AND THEIR MASTERS.

"Are you going to betray the people after they put you into office?" "My dear sir," answered Senator Sorghum, "you misapprehend. The people did not put me into office. And shall I go back on the men who did it?"

How often have we heard the candidate declare that "a public office is a public trust," that the most heinous crime an officeholder can commit is the "betrayal" of those who placed him there—the people—the source from which it is pretended all power flows?

which is another name for the big business interests of the city. If these were not behind McClellan's candidacy his election would be utterly impossible. The "people" would never get a chance to place him in office with their votes.

PARTY NEWS.

National. National Secretary Barnes' financial report for September shows receipts of \$1,727.77 (of which \$1,027.50 was for dues), expenditures of \$1,751.34, and a balance of \$21.98, as against \$60.50 at the beginning of the month.

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The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPF, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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Organized 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York, N. Y.

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ANOTHER GAIN IN BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Our British comrades have made another gain in a municipal election. The Social Democratic Federation ran John Tamlyn for the Board of Guardians in Plymouth and elected him by a majority of 203 over his Liberal opponent.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

LABOR SECRETARIAT—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701.

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

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CARPENTERS' CLUB (MUSICIANS).

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SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LABOR SECRETARIAT—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701. Office hours, week days, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Meetings every last Saturday of the month at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting at 8 p. m. Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. For correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

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UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION.

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Arbeiter-Kranke- und Sterbe-Kasse.

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THE GOD INDUSTRY.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more incongruous than an establishment for the manufacture of idols for the simple heathen in the metropolis of Christian America, separated by a stream only from Brooklyn, the city of churches, and in sight of its hundreds of spires raised in honor of the Christian God whose commandment, "Thou shalt not worship false gods," is part of the creed of all Christians.

LAWSON MADE ONE MISTAKE.

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson did a fine piece of work in beginning the attack that led to the exposure of the grafting and political corruption of the life insurance combine, but when he declared that the "system" was opposed to Roosevelt's re-election he was mistaken.

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THE FIRST SPEECH OF LORD BYRON.

Voice of the Great Poet Raised in Defense of the Proletariat.

This first speech of Byron in the House of Lords was delivered on Feb. 27, 1812, upon the second reading of the Franchise Bill...

THE EVOLUTION OF LEISURE FOR THE MANY.

A. M. Simons, in The Craftsman.

It is hard to realize how great a change, both in quantity and quality, has taken place in human evolution during the last century...

CLASS INTEREST AND MORAL IDEAS.

[The following is taken from an article by F. Warner Mills in the July "Arena."]

Trustees in favor of slavery, under the old pretense of propagating in that way the Christian religion; many of the poor slaves in America, wrote Habermas...

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

If you wish to make a real study of Socialism, so as to understand it for yourself and not merely take its conclusions at second hand...

SOCIALISM IS TO BE.

Socialism is the most positive, aggressive force in the world to-day. It is more; it is the next hope of mankind...

HAVE YOU PAID THE BOY?

You have paid the boy for the toll you bought; He has had the price of his weary days...

A SOUTHERN MILL GIRL.

I wish the day would run away; I wish 'twas night once more; My eyelids close but when I doze...

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party...

FEARS AND HOPES.

May not the struggle be naught availed; The labor and the wounds are vain; The enemy faints not, nor faltereth...

THE SHUNTER.

The engine-lars are splashed and start'd; They've killed a shunter in the yard; 'He never seen how he was struck...

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

If the Socialist Party, with a membership of 25,000, could get a vote of 400,000, what could it not do with a membership of 100,000?

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party...

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

By John C. Kennedy.

Socialism is a philosophy or theory of social evolution. It rests principally upon three important doctrines: First, the materialistic conception of history; second, the class struggle; and third, the tendency to modern industry towards organization and concentration.

In any given epoch of the social, political, and moral superstructure of a society is determined by its economic basis. Owing to constant inventions and improvements in the productive process the economic basis of society is continually changing.

By this interpretation of history we can intelligently explain the evolution of society thru the various stages of savagery, barbarism, and civilization. We can account for the successive appearance of slavery, the feudalism, and the wage system.

These, then, are the three fundamental doctrines of Socialism; the materialistic conception of history; the class struggle; and modern industrial concentration.

Next let us consider the class struggle. Its essence is this: Ever since the institution of private property there has been a property-holding class and a propertyless class.

But we know not only that there have been and continue to be class struggles. We know also which classes have been and which will be the victors in these struggles.

Today the class struggle is sharper and more clearly defined than ever before, and the participants are intelligent and awake to their material interests.

Down in the dark of the alleys, out in the light of the pines, sing me a song of the housewife, sing me a song of the miller...

Down in the mansions of Money, down in the homes of the West, Down where the houses are grandest, that's where it echoes the best.

Dance, dance, dance in the ballroom, where Beauty and Indolence glide; Tramp, tramp, tramp, ye producers, in cold and in hunger, outside.

Down in the dark of the alleys, out in the glare of the pines, This is the march of the Masters, this is the march of the Slaves.

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WHY WORKING GIRLS SHOULD JOIN TRADE UNIONS.

From an article by Gertrude Barnum on the Woman's Trade Union League.

If the girls do not keep up wages in all the trades they cannot be sure of living wages week after week.

How often you will hear the old, old story that the boss can't pay good wages—that he would have to "go out of business" if girls asked for decent wages.

There used to be a time when a day's work was eighteen hours, a time when wages were only paid once in three or six months.

Don't you see how much you owe the trade-union movement? Are you going to take everything and give nothing, or are you going to help us make things still better for those who come after us?

When you organize unions encourage every girl to take an active part. Put every girl in the union on some committee and hold her responsible for her share of work.

Every girl must be a leader, must learn how to run a meeting, to speak well on the floor, to put motions clearly and well.

Generally in organizations a few do all the work and the rest do nothing but criticize—and they think they could do much better than the "leaders".

Girls may be earning \$18 a week one year, and two or three years later the whole trade may go to pieces—like some parts of the needle trade, for instance.

But how is this great social change to be accomplished? Let us now turn to the doctrine of the class struggle.

But, if the workmen did skip themselves still more than they already do, and did manage thereby to save some money, their wages would be cut down just that much.

But, you say, while it is true that in order to save the thirty million dollars a week it would be of course necessary for the people to refrain from buying that much from the retail stores.

It will continue to govern wages as long as capitalism exists. Consequently, if the workmen were to save money on a large scale their wages would be cut down that much.

Then, there is another feature about this matter of saving. Saving, under the present system, is a good thing for an individual, provided other people do not save.

There are about thirty million persons in the United States who are engaged in gainful occupations. Suppose each one of those thirty million persons should begin to save a dollar a week.

It will not be necessary for him to save for old age. It will only be necessary for him to save enough for the immediate future.

Did you ever attend the closing of the session of a state legislature, gentle reader? Not well, you ought to. Then you will be in a position to compare a state legislature with conventions of wage-workers.

At this year's British Trade Union Congress 1,900,000 workers were represented. As at previous congresses Chamberlain's proposed tariff schedule was condemned.

BUY ONLY BLUE-LABEL CIGARETTES.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "BOYCOTT."

In his "Talks About Ireland", James Redpath describes his visit to Ireland in 1880. Mr. Redpath says that there was a fierce spirit brooding among Irishmen and that if some bloodless but pitiless policy was not advocated there would soon be killing of landlords and land agents all over the west of Ireland.

Well, now, let me talk very plainly about two tender topics. I honor every man who sheds his blood for his country or who is willing to do it. But there is no need of bloodshed. You can get all your rights without violence.

Call up the terrible power of social excommunication, if any man is evicted from his holding, let no one take it. If any man is mean enough to take it, don't shoot him, but treat him with scorn and silence. Let no man or woman talk to him or to his wife or children.

Boycott was isolated. He had to take care of his own cattle. His farm was of 400 acres. Boycott wrote to the "Times", and the English landlords organized a relief expedition: fifty men were hired and seven regiments of soldiers were sent to protect them. It cost the British government \$5,000 to get \$500 worth of potatoes.

The term "boycott" was invented three days afterward by Father John O'Malley, who used it in the Castletar "Telegraph". The young orators of the land league in Dublin took up the word and it became famous at once.

This was not, of course, the first case in history in which the method now known as the boycott—the most terrible and yet the least cruel of weapons—was used.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development has meant the expropriation of the laborer of the fruits of his own labor.

The expression "open shop" so frequently heard and so often seen in print in connection with labor matters, has an equitable and alluring sound.

But the union man in the "open shop" has another story to tell. He must be expert and circumspect to the utmost degree. Especially must he be careful not to dilute upon the benefits of unionism or to denounce any of the exasperating conditions to which he is subjected.

The union man, if employed at all, is simply tolerated. He is given to understand—must understand—that his position depends entirely upon his extreme ability and skill.

By "trusting" I mean that because of inefficiency or other defects the man without the union button will "stick to his job" and will bow to any kind of unfair—often outrageous—treatment.

The poorest voter on election day. The proletariat now is but my peer. The highest not more than I.

Today, alike are great and small. The nameless and the known; My palace is the people's hall.

While serves to-day upon the list. He who the crowd shall stand. Altho' the brown and wrinkled hat. The gloved and dainty hand!

While there is a grief to seek redress, Or balance to adjust. Where dwells our living manhood less Than Mammon's vilest dust.

While there is a right to need my vote, A wrong to sweep away. Up! closed knee and ragged coat! A man's a man to-day!

The recent twenty-four hours' general strike throughout Spain as a protest against the dearth of provisions, says, almost a total failure.

Four hundred agricultural laborers trapped to Seville in search of work. Being unsuccessful they raided the baker's shops but they were brutally dispersed by the police.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes the following declaration of the ideas of liberty and self-government, and the political movement standing for the program and principles by which the party is to be guided.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and independence to each man was one of the mainstays of the American Republic.

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FALLACY OF THE THRIFT THEORY.

No, saving would not make the people prosperous. Saving would bring on a disastrous panic.

Some people are sincerely of the opinion that the woeful condition of the people at the present time is due to improvidence. They think the masses of the people could save money if they would.

The masses of the people do not get money enough to provide a decent living by spending all of it.

But, if the workmen did skip themselves still more than they already do, and did manage thereby to save some money, their wages would be cut down just that much.

But, you say, while it is true that in order to save the thirty million dollars a week it would be of course necessary for the people to refrain from buying that much from the retail stores.

It will continue to govern wages as long as capitalism exists. Consequently, if the workmen were to save money on a large scale their wages would be cut down that much.

Then, there is another feature about this matter of saving. Saving, under the present system, is a good thing for an individual, provided other people do not save.

There are about thirty million persons in the United States who are engaged in gainful occupations. Suppose each one of those thirty million persons should begin to save a dollar a week.

It will not be necessary for him to save for old age. It will only be necessary for him to save enough for the immediate future.

Did you ever attend the closing of the session of a state legislature, gentle reader? Not well, you ought to. Then you will be in a position to compare a state legislature with conventions of wage-workers.

At this year's British Trade Union Congress 1,900,000 workers were represented. As at previous congresses Chamberlain's proposed tariff schedule was condemned.

BUY ONLY BLUE-LABEL CIGARETTES.

THE "OPEN SHOP" A MERE MOCKERY.

The expression "open shop" so frequently heard and so often seen in print in connection with labor matters, has an equitable and alluring sound.

But the union man in the "open shop" has another story to tell. He must be expert and circumspect to the utmost degree. Especially must he be careful not to dilute upon the benefits of unionism or to denounce any of the exasperating conditions to which he is subjected.

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SOCIALISM AND CO-OPERATION.

When we read of success of co-operation in Belgium we naturally ask: "Why, if such enterprises succeed there, do they fail in America?"

The answer is not far to seek. In the words of "Everybody's Magazine": "These organized workmen are Socialists, one and all."

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THE CRUSHING OUT OF THE JOY OF LIFE.

An early Victorian, or perhaps a pre-Victorian, sentimentalist, looking out of an upstairs window I believe at a street—perhaps Fleet street itself—full of people, is reported by an admiring friend to have wept as he saw the people.

BRITISH UNIONS STAND FOR PEACE.

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WORTH COMPARING.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Of Ang. Bebel, Kee Length. W. Liebknecht, Full Length. F. Engels, Bust. A. Bebel, Bust. W. Liebknecht, Bust. F. Lissauer, Bust. F. Lissauer, Bust. F. Lissauer, Bust.

"POVERTY"

Prices: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents. This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and London.

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 5.)

The Essex County Socialist Federation met at 145 Essex street, Salem, Sunday afternoon. The Treasurer reported all bills paid and a surplus on hand. Delegates from the several clubs reported as follows: The Women's Socialist Club at Lynn has become affiliated with the national organization on equal terms with the men's clubs. The Haverhill Socialists are holding at least one rally a week and have purchased 15,000 Socialist papers and leaflets for free distribution. They have found the placing of movable bill boards about the city and chalking the sidewalks are excellent methods of advertising rallies. Lawrence Socialists will hold three large rallies in the City Hall previous to election and will also hold open-air rallies; they have purchased 7,000 papers. Salem has purchased 3,000 papers and other printed matter. Saugus has purchased 1,000 and is contemplating the purchase of more. Delegates from Beverly and other places reported that they were doing considerable towards spreading the doctrines of the party and prospects were bright for an increased Socialist vote. It was voted to favor the formation of Socialist Women's Clubs wherever possible. The meeting went on record as opposed to affiliation with any non-Socialist organization, and against the holding of joint meetings with such organizations. The next meeting will be held at the same place, Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2 p. m.

Local Haverhill reports renewed interest and the comrades are working hard to show the voters that Socialism has no means dead in Haverhill. On Saturday, Sept. 30, Comrade Carey spoke to a large audience as ever assembled to hear a Socialist speaker; hundreds of copies of The Worker were distributed and the collection was good. Comrade Gallagher of Readville spoke on Oct. 7 to a large crowd, that showed the old-time spirit. On Saturday, Oct. 14, Mrs. Merrifield of Boston will speak. The Haverhill Socialists plan to get Guy E. Miller of Colorado, John Collins of Chicago, and M. W. Wilkins of California, all national organizers of the Socialist Party, and Patrick Mahoney, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, to speak for them in the near future.

The Women's Socialist Club of Lynn now has a membership of twenty-three. Its meetings are held every Friday evening at the new headquarters of the Lynn Socialist Club in the Keith Building, 54 Central avenue, a fine large hall. Socials and entertainments will be held this winter. Officers were elected at the last meeting as follows: President, Lizzie E. Gidney; Vice-President, George Parson; Secretary, Elsie F. Cummings, 10 Arlington street; Treasurer, Ellen F. Wetherell. The club has joined the party as a dues-paying club.

New Jersey Frederick Kraft's new play, "Shoot to Kill", is now in print and will be produced at Liberty Hall, the party's headquarters in West Hoboken, on Saturday, Nov. 4. Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, a great ratification meeting will be held at Kurz Coliseum, 457 Springfield avenue, Newark, where the Socialist Party candidate, Victor Parsonnet, and others will be ready to meet the old-party candidates in debate on the issues of the campaign. Should these candidates not appear Guy E. Miller, National Organizer, and Joe Washburn will address the meeting. Admission free. Ladies invited.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak in the New Auditorium, Orange, near Broad street, Newark, Saturday evening, Oct. 21, on The Labor Problem and the Political Issues. Tickets can be secured from L. Frey at headquarters, 239 Washington street, or M. M. Goebel, Secretary of Campaign Committee, 14 Bridge street, Newark.

The Thirteenth Ward Branch of Newark now has seventeen members. Discussion meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 38 Holland street. Business meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month. A ratification meeting will be held on Oct. 25.

The ratification meeting of the Socialist Party of Essex County held in Lyceum Hall on Oct. 3 was a great success. The hall was filled to overflowing and the speakers, E. C. Wind, E. J. Lewis, Victor Parsonnet, H. Carless, and W. B. Killingsbeck, met with enthusiastic applause. The reform pretenses of Mr. Colby, the Republican candidate, were thoroughly exposed and a challenge to debate the issues of the campaign with our candidate, Dr. Parsonnet, was issued to both the old party nominees.

Ohio. The Women's Social Democratic Society of Cleveland has donated \$75 to the local campaign fund.

Isaac Cowen, our candidate for Governor, is speaking to good audiences nearly every evening. George Brelief, James Oneal, Charles Oliver Jones, and Nina E. Wood are also on the road and Guy E. Miller of Colorado is making a few days. E. B. Lewis has been compelled by ill health to quit the work for a time.

Wisconsin. The Racine "Daily News" has opened a column one day each week for the discussion of Socialism, the matter to be supplied by the Social Democrats of that city. Racine is a typical American industrial city which, from all evidences, cannot stay out of the Social Democratic column very many years longer. The Social Democrats cast over seven consecutive days, electing four Aldermen and three city clerks. We are thus already the second party. The great Exposition Building in Milwaukee which could accommodate 10,000 people, and has heretofore been used by the Social Democrats for their winter carnivals, is burned, and the comrades are troubled to find halls large enough for their crowds this winter. The best that could be done was to engage two halls, as near together as possible. This has been done and a mammoth fair is to be held over seven consecutive days, Feb. 12 to 18, inclusive. Every element of strength of the working class—local labor unions, and all—is being concentrated upon the preparation for this event, and it is expected to be by far the greatest affair of its kind ever held in this city. The funds are to go to

the Milwaukee Socialist press and to next year's campaign, in which we hope to carry the city. The Debs meeting on Sept. 29 was a magnificent success. The Old City Hall was packed and the speaker received an enthusiastic greeting and close attention. Organizer Schmitz opened the meeting and Comrade Adams of Wilmerding presided. The audience gave tumultuous applause to many of Comrade Debs' utterances. From the podium he said that such as this: "I am proud to say that I am one of 8,000,000 Socialists, who will refuse to shoulder a musket at the behest of the capitalist. If this be treason let them make the most of it. War will be no more when Socialism conquers, but a happy world, working for the greatest development of the human race." The success of the meeting may be judged by the fact that the local cleared over \$150 on it and that \$25 worth of literature was sold. Let the Mills meeting at the same place on Oct. 11 be made equally good.

Montana. During September new locals were organized at Bazendale, Como, Kendall, Norris, and Whitehall. Ida Crouch-Hazlett is lecturing and organizing in Fergus County. She held four open-air meetings during the county fair at Lewistown, having an audience of from five to eight hundred each night, with good collections and large sale of literature. She will work in Helena and vicinity during the state fair. During the months of July and August Comrade Hazlett visited thirty-six places and made sixty-three speeches. J. H. Walsh will give illustrated lectures all thru October. Great success has been obtained in the campaign of visiting unorganized districts. From a large number of unorganized districts visited, letters are being received asking for more speakers and information as to when the next speaker will visit them.

New York State. Local Catskill has nominated a full ticket, as follows: For Assembly, Marshall C. Smith; School Commissioner, Geo. H. Warner; Coroner, Jacob R. Cole; Supervisor, Simon Hoek; Town Clerk, Douglas Dennison; Commissioner of Highways, Frank M. Barker; Collector, Joseph L. Thorne; Justice of the Peace, James H. Burhans; Overseer of the Poor, William A. Plank; Assessor, Bradford Wright. John C. Kennedy addressed the Labor Lyceum at Rochester last Sunday afternoon, his subject being The Mission of the Socialist Party. The meeting was held in the Common Council chamber of the city hall, where the Labor Lyceum will continue to meet until further notice.

The campaign in Rochester is now in full blast with meetings this week in the Seventeenth and Fourteenth Wards. Next Monday evening, Oct. 16, a meeting will be held at Kaufmann's Hall, 345 St. Paul street, corner of Platt street. Henderson and Suter will be the speakers, and perhaps some others. There will be a meeting in the Nineteenth Ward Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, and in the Twentieth Ward Thursday evening, Oct. 19. Local Tuckahoe nominated a town ticket for the first time on Friday evening, Oct. 7, in Readson's Hall. This local was organized after election last fall, and while it has not been very active yet it is safe to say that from now on it will render a good account of itself. The ticket in nomination is as follows: For Supervisor, Martin Graf; Town Clerk, G. M. Walker; Receiver of Taxes, Martin Ruffel; Commissioner of Highways, Patrick Callahan; Overseer of the Poor, James H. Doyle; Constables, Charles Lech, Charles Kersal, and George Savage. H. W. Wessling and J. Hagerty of Local New Rochelle were on hand to assist the Tuckahoe comrades in their first convention. J. H. Brower of Illinois will start on his two weeks' tour of the state at Buffalo, Oct. 18. He will in all probability stay several days in Rochester. Locals which are assigned dates must accept them as they are assigned as the time in which to make changes is limited.

John Collins will be sent out some time during Oct. 20 and 25. All locals desiring Comrade Collins must apply at once or accept the dates as given by the State Secretary. Clinton H. Pierce is now in the central part of the state holding meetings. During the present week he will be in Oneida and Lewis counties. Good reports are coming in from his meetings. E. J. Squires starts out in the southwestern end of the state Oct. 20 a week or ten days, after which he will be turned over to the Pennsylvania comrades for a series of meetings. M. W. Wilkins will be kept in New York for the greater part of the time that he is to be in the state. He will fill dates this week in New Rochelle, Yonkers and Port Chester.

Mother Jones will not make any dates in the state unless it be one in Buffalo and one in Rochester in the latter part of the campaign. Mother Jones seems to have had luck on her present visit to New York. The comrades will recall that she was sick for several days. She had just become able to resume speaking when she fell from a street car on her head and was rendered unconscious. She is now getting better and will soon be herself again. Many of the State Secretary's plans for agitation work have been temporarily interfered with by the extra work devolving upon his office by the change in the party name. Much work in relation to the change had to be done within a day or two and all other work had to wait. The comrades who have not been answered promptly and had their wants attended to will understand the reason why. A number of questions about how to file nomination certificates have been asked and the Secretary has been kept busy answering them. It is hoped that all the locals have understood the explanations which have been sent out in circular letter and that all local nominations have been filed, or that they will be, according to the instructions given.

The judicial nomination certificates filed with the Secretary of State have been accepted and the Secretary of State has ordered the nominations placed on the official ballot under the title of Socialist Party. As the time is limited in which to inform the voters of the state of the change in name it is absolutely necessary that

every comrade in the state get down to good hard work between now and Election Day. The state must be thoroughly covered with Socialist Party literature, at least wherever we have tickets in the field. This matter will be covered thoroughly in communications later, but every local must proceed to raise money, both for their own use and for the state agitation fund. Subscription lists will be mailed and every comrade must hustle with them. This is the time for quick action.

The National Secretary has issued the much quoted Rufus Weeks' address on the trend of events toward Socialism, with additional information appended, and it makes a good propaganda document. The pamphlet is four pages, six by nine inches in size. The State Secretary is prepared to furnish them to locals at the rate of \$1.25 per thousand. Send in your orders now. The vote for members of the State Committee closes Oct. 20 and all votes should be sent in on or before that date. M. W. Wilkins will speak in Yonkers on Friday evening, Oct. 13.

New York City. Comrade Hanford returned to the city last week. His health is much improved, but it will not be safe for him to do any party work whatever this fall. We get encouraging reports of Comrade O'Brien's condition, but it will probably be some months before he can again take his place in the ranks, where he has done more than one man's share for so many years.

The comrades of the 12th and 13th D. are all requested to attend the next meeting of their branch, to be held on Friday, Oct. 20, at 8 p. m., at Loersch's Hall, 962 Amsterdam avenue; also to bring with them at this meeting as many sympathizers and friends as will consent to serve as watchers at the polls on Election Day during the counting of the vote. It is necessary that arrangements be completed at this meeting for the manning of the polling places, so the members are urgently requested to be on hand at this time. We have nearly double the number of election precincts this year to cover—73, as against 45 last year. A special meeting of the Bronx Boro Agitation Committee was held on Oct. 4 principally for the ratification meeting to be held at Ebling's Casino on Friday, Oct. 13. Organizer Staring reported having secured Comrades Lee, Spargo, and Mother Jones as speakers. Music will be furnished by the Socialist Band. To advertise this meeting the committee decided to distribute 15,000 handbills, to put up 500 large posters, and to hire a wagon to carry a sign thru the streets for five evenings before the meeting. Bronx labor organizations will be invited to the meeting and notices will be sent to the newspapers. The Finance Committee reported having visited Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, Br. 6, and Carpenters' for the ratification meeting. They donated \$75 to the campaign fund and the latter \$25. A lively agitation is carried on thruout the district, the 34th having had its best meeting last Saturday. In view of the increased work of the committee a motion was passed to meet weekly instead of every second and fourth Wednesday as heretofore.

At the meeting of the First Agitation District on Oct. 6 M. Typpernans and H. Kronowitz were seated as delegates from the 18th A. D. in place of H. Keiner and H. Leibovitz. Comrade Rosenfeld was seated as delegate from the Workingmen's Educational Society. It was decided to leave the arrangements for the ratification meeting of the 12th and 13th in the hands of those districts. A committee was elected to ask Abe Cahon to write an appeal for the campaign. Comrade Slotkin was elected as Organizer of this agitation district until election at a salary of \$6 per week. All comrades desiring information regarding party work on the East Side and all who wish to speak on the East Side should apply to Comrade Slotkin in the clubrooms at 237 E. Broadway, from 4 to 12 p. m. Comrades Gillis, Babitz, Cohen, Krammer, and Solomon were elected as a committee to do all the executive work for the First Agitation District for the next meeting which will be held on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 237 E. Broadway.

At the meeting of the 28th A. D. on Oct. 5 one application for membership was received. Nathan Friedman was elected organizer. It was decided to meet every week until election as hitherto. Up to date the following have contributed to the district campaign fund: I. Mullenhausen, \$2; J. Weiss, \$1; J. Appel, \$1; A. Eckert, \$5; Wm. Ehret, \$1; J. Wilke, \$5; F. Marek, \$1; Wm. Reber, \$5. The Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club has arranged its third annual concert and ball to be held "Thanksgiving Day," Sunday, Nov. 30, at the Grand American Hall, 749 Second avenue. The arrangements committee is busy making the necessary preparations for this big affair. The first part of the program will include a number of well known New York vocal and instrumental soloists and the second part will be taken up by a one-act labor drama, to be announced later on. Several members of the Actors' National Protective Union will also be engaged, and the music will be furnished by ten men of the Carl Sahn Club. Tickets have been sent out to all progressive labor organizations in New York, and comrades who are members of any organization are requested to see that the tickets are properly circulated. The assistance of the organizations is needed in order to make this affair a rousing success. The price of tickets is 15 cents a person if bought in advance, and 25 cents at the door. A regular meeting of the General Committee will take place on Saturday, Oct. 14, at 8 p. m. sharp at W. E. A., 204 E. Eighty-sixth street. Important business will be transacted at this meeting and the delegates should be there in time. Comrades desiring to act on the various committees for the Carnegie Hall meeting are requested to forward their names and addresses to Organizer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. Comrades willing to do any committee work are expected to be at the meeting place not later than 7 p. m. The Organizer will mail committee cards to all those on committee work, which will enable them to gain admission thru the Fifty-seventh street entrance. Five thousand campaign lithographs with the name Socialist Party have been printed and will be ready for

sale by Friday, Oct. 13. The price of these lithographs remains the same as announced before, two cents per copy. These lithographs should be displayed everywhere, as they are one of the best means of advertising our change of name. One hundred thousand leaflets dealing with the change of name and explaining the trickery of the capitalist politicians were printed and can be had at the Organizer's office at any time between 8 and 9 p. m. These leaflets are for free distribution and the Executive Committee has decided to supply the various district organizations with whatever quantity they may need free of charge. Assembly districts are requested to get their supply without any delay, as it is of great importance that these leaflets should be widely circulated so as to counteract the schemes of the old-party politicians. The attention of the comrades is called to the fact that all seats at the Carnegie Hall are free, and that no seats can be reserved. There are no seats on the platform, the platform being reserved for the speakers and the managers only. New literature will be printed as soon as possible and all arrangements have been made to have within the next few days 500,000 to 1,000,000 pieces of literature. The comrades will bear in mind that the time is very limited for distributing all this literature, and it is therefore necessary to pay special attention to this kind of campaign work. Committees should at once be appointed for distribution of whatever literature the local may circulate. The 24th A. D. held a well attended meeting on Monday, Oct. 9. The weekly order of 25 copies of The Worker has been increased to 100. It was reported that Branch 4 of the Hungarian Socialist Club, which was organized under the auspices of the district, is progressing very well, having a membership of 19. It was decided to hold a German ratification meeting on Saturday, Oct. 14 and an English meeting on Monday, Oct. 23. Both meetings will be held at Apollo Hall, 975 First avenue. It is hoped that all members and sympathizers will be present at one or both of these meetings. A special meeting of the Bronx Boro Agitation Committee was held on Oct. 4 principally for the ratification meeting to be held at Ebling's Casino on Friday, Oct. 13. Organizer Staring reported having secured Comrades Lee, Spargo, and Mother Jones as speakers. Music will be furnished by the Socialist Band. To advertise this meeting the committee decided to distribute 15,000 handbills, to put up 500 large posters, and to hire a wagon to carry a sign thru the streets for five evenings before the meeting. Bronx labor organizations will be invited to the meeting and notices will be sent to the newspapers. The Finance Committee reported having visited Workingmen's Sick Benefit Society, Br. 6, and Carpenters' for the ratification meeting. They donated \$75 to the campaign fund and the latter \$25. A lively agitation is carried on thruout the district, the 34th having had its best meeting last Saturday. In view of the increased work of the committee a motion was passed to meet weekly instead of every second and fourth Wednesday as heretofore.

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