The Worker.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

WHAT ABOUT JEROME?

An Analysis of the Character and Career A Document of Russian of This "Reformer".

measures against those who demand it

change, all of which, again, shows tha

he is a good, well-balanced, discrimi

native, conservative official who stands

as a bulwark against destructive ten

dencies.

This is the type acceptable to capi

talism. A political grafter is of less use because he commands little or no

popular confidence. The Jerome type

is the more useful. It is a taking bait

Jerome has been District Attorney almost four years. Neither during

that, nor at any time, has be oftered a word which would signly his sy-pathy with the burning, world-wi

movement for industrial freedom. He

does not understand it. Any one who has discussed the subject with him

knows that his string of resonan

phrases reyeal his hopeless state of

economic issues is concerned. He is fond of implying the gentility of his birth and the gentlemanly atmosphere

in which he has been reared. Evident-

ly there are few gentlemen and he is

a peer among the few. This state of mind is significant in view of his won-

derful activity in sending petty crimi-

nals to prison—the poor, friendless un-influential petty larceny men, along

with a few grafters of some minor de-

gree of influence. The arch criminals

of society, however, have been safe.

Let us see how he has made good. We all remember how Jerome in his boasted "whirlwind" campaign of 1901

thundered against William C. Whit-ney. He denounced Whitney as the

most corrupt man in the United States. It is a question whether Whitney was the most corrupt. There is no ques-

tion that he was one of the most cor

rupt. He debauched legislatures and other public bodies and officials. He

bribed and he stole public franchise

and millions of dollars and when he

died it was amid a shower of eulogies Croker ran Tammany Hail and Whit

ney ran Croker, Just as Thomas F. Ryan (who was Whitney's understudy and is his successor) runs Murphy of Tammany Hall to-day and is the real

boss of the city. Ryan will die in a holy atmosphere also; only the other

day it was decreed from Rome tha

he should be buried in a cathedra

mere fraction of the fifty million

that he has amassed within twenty

The Third Avenue Case.

Why did Jerome denounce Whitney

Ryan and Platt? They had held a

secret meeting to conspire to bring about his defeat. And why? The sequel showed. One W. N. Amory, former secretary of the Third Avenue

Railroad Company, had been pernici-ously active in unearthing an alleged

gigantic robbery of the Metropolitan

Street Railway system to the extent of between thirty and forty millions of

controlled this system. Amory charged

that by duplication of construction accounts and in other ways, an immens

sum had been stolen. These were specific charges, Ample proofs taken from the sworn reports of the com-

pany were onered.

Whitney and Ryan were apprehensive as to what Jerome would do if he were elected. They knew of Amory's work and that Amory was waiting for a chance to send them to

ing some of Amory's charges in one of the newspapers, called Amory a black-

mailer. Amory at once sued for crimi

nal libel and eagerly seized the chance

the assertion was made by James W

Osborne, representing Amory, that \$30,000.000 at least had been stolen

Suddenly (no one apart from the im-mediate parties to the transaction knows why) the whole affair was

hushed. Amory presented his charges to Jerome, who made a great show of examining the company's books. Did

he do anything more? The records do

not show it. The entire criminal ma

down and lay supine under the power

of Whitney and Ryan. Jerome had been brave in talk against Whitney; when he had the opportunity to strike

at this arch-punderer and his confed-erates, he slunk under cover and then to show how active his office was, he gave out, from time to time, a cate-gorical list of offenders that he had at this arch-plunderer and his confed

prosecuted successfully. No one can deny that Jerome displayed most com-

deny that Jerum the shaped most com-mendable zeal in rushing petty crimi-nals to indictment, trial and prison, mostly poor devils, victims of heredity and circumstances, with now and then a bigger criminal, such as Al, Adams,

the policy man, or Rothschild, th

embezzling banker, or Matthews, the

his stern performance of duty, espe-cially the incarceration of Al. Adams. It may be remarked that Adams' con-viction was initially due not to Je-

Nothing But Words.

To revert to the Whitney-Ryan epi

sode: Jerome has never explained why he refused to investigate Amory's charges and prosecute. Folk of Mis-souri, as Circuit Attorney of St. Louis,

(Continued on page 4.)

Goddard and his Anti-Policy

and specific evidence was

Whitney, Ryan and others

years in the ordained regulation wa

of present society.

pany were offered.

courts.

ne has made good, we are told,

They are gentlemen.

Jerome aspires to be Governor of tem and will proceed with summary Kew York State. He is even sug-gested occasionally as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Ostensi-bly he prefers holding his present po-sition because he regards himself as peculiarly suitable to it and because he says it is his duty to carry out the work which he has so auspiciously be-gun. In reality, he rejected the plan ninate him for Mayor for the reaconsiders the mayoralty a political graveyard. No Mayor, he calculates, rises higher. Jerome has ambitions. These are

intensely personal. There is no altruin Jerome's composition. In his mental way he has a certain sense of duty to the community, but his con of it is swayed and blinded by class feeling and carefully attuned to expediency. As a man he is person ally engaging, if we overlook his pre-tensions to superior virtue and his in-veterate habit of lauding Jerome in and out of season. This is one of his chronic failings—perhaps not a failing so much as a deliberate policy carried forward with the assurance that if a man proclaims himself of a lofty standard long and consistently enough, the world at large amy come to accept him at his own estimation. His self-laudation, however, has a

His self-laudation, however, has a distinctly opposite effect than that of provoking amusement at his shallow concetts or contempt for his pretensions. A respectable figurehead, surrounded by the glamor of incorruptibility, is convenient to lull the masses into electing one who inherently repressits no danger to the system. Jerome sents no danger to the system. Jerome fills the measure admirably. No mat-ter what he says against corruption in the heat of campaigns he does nothing to cause dismay among the influential and powerful. Electioneering devices are one thing: positive action another. Moreover, Jerome's idea of attacking corruption is simply to talk, forever talk, with an occasional procedure against some petty grafter—a policy man, a labor leader or a police cap-tain. The great intertwined system of financial, industrial and political coruption Jerome does not even threaten The pulssant grafters, the pirates who law, show no fear that he will strike at them. He has been tried and has been found a conservative official.

"Honest" but "Safe".

Therefore when Jerome indulges in platitude of declamations and lavishly covers himself with implied praises a large part of the press and the self appointed leaders of public opinion chorus reverently. The vested inter-ests are thoroughly satisfied with an official whose personal honesty is both a defence and a security for their acts. "If honest Jerome does not find that we have violated the law," say they in effect, "what grounds have you for saying that we are criminals?" Honest Jerome is their shield. And so the band of legalized highway gentlemen, wrapped in the garb of respe-ability, hasten to lend the weight their names to Jerome's testimonials. not that he is venal, for no one can accuse Jerome of ever having received a corrupt dollar, but that he is complacent. The word goes forth that here is an honest man, with a stern, impartial, inflexible sense of public duty. He has been tried and has made good. And back comes the word from must not only be re-elected but must receive the gratitude of the people by having further honors thrust upon 18mm. Verily, brothers, is honesty so scarce that the allegation of it must

it not that Jerome typifies class of candidates who are persist-ently presented for suffrages as the saviors of society, the recounting of what he has or has not done, what he is or is not, would not be worth the effort. Overestimated, his worth and services exaggerated out of all propor-tion, he is having his little turn and will slide on to oblivion long before the aspirations of the proletariat against which he is so prejudiced and to which he is so rancorously opa labor for antiquarians. But he is a type of a breed peculiarly ob-structive to real progress. He em-bodies the teachings of the exploiters of mankind that the populace should exalt a public official who is person-ally honest and should expect nothing more as the measure of their represen

A Useful Reputation.

There are precipitate degrees honesty, but these degrees are con-siderations with which the unthinking multitude must not concern itself. The dominant class which makes and interprets laws, privileges itself to do the construction for the multitude as to what constitutes honesty. The masses must be taught that it is criminal to steal a watch or a loaf of bread lished finance are an essential part of a well-regulated society. The public official who will not touch dishonest money in the calling of his office, is indisputably an honest man. He will assist in, or support, bonding the presindisputably an honest man. He will assist in, or support, bonding the present generation and posterity by grants of public franchises and other special privileges, but this, of course, is proof of his safety and sanity in conforming to the fixed laws of the social fabric which otherwise would go to pieces. He will not flich a dollar of the peo-ple's money, which proves his la-legrity, but he will valiantly uphold the present system of exploitation as the perfectly proper and ordained sys

TO A SOLDIER.

Socialist Propaganda.

What a Social Democratic Sailor Says to a Soldier of the Tsar Who Has Helped to Break. Workingmen's Strikes and "Maintain Order."

The following is a translation from 'Iskra" of a letter written by a Socialist sailor of Russia to a soldier who has served in the breaking-up of workingmen's strikes and meetings, and it may well be read by American

Soldier, listen: For four long years' you are torn away from your your heart, who have nursed and cared for you. For four long years ou are torn away from your village, from your native fields and meadow and wood and river. For four long years, solder, you are at the mercy, at the arbitrary will, of your commanders. For four long years you are confined to the Tsar's dirty and stifling barracks, where your every move is watched by your superiors. For four long years you are given over to slavery. For four long years, soldier, you are a slave, without liberty

If you do not turn exactly according to the regulations, you are merci-lessly punished. If in your leisure time you venture to take a walk without asking permission, what awaits ou? A broken nose and then, arrest, If, soldier, feeling lonesome for your kin, you dare to go to see them at your will, what awaits you, you defender of the country? Prison: If you fall to salute or if you salute not just ac-cording to the regulations, what awaits you? A broken jaw and then, arrest. If, faithful servant of the Tsar, provoked by the intolerable torments to which you are constantly subjected by your superiors, you once lose patience and by word or deed avenge yourself or resist abuse, what awaits you? The galley or the bullet. If retten food is given you and you refuse to eat it, what awaits you? Prison. If you refuse to go to the front to kill people, if it is abhorrent to you, if your conscience forbids you to kill, what awaits you? To be shot

will be your penalty.

Soldier, for four long years everything that is honest and human in you the end you are transformed into an obedient slave, an obedient brute, ready at any time, at the command of a cruel officer to shoot even your own

mother who nursed and reared you. Soldier, look at yourself for once. Are you a human being? Consider what the Tsar's service makes of you. When you departed for the service, soldier, you left an old mother, a hut that you called home, a horse, a gar den, a bit of ground, perhaps a bride. When you came back from the Tsar's service-but will you get come back It is more likely that you will lose your life in some land unknown to you, some country you do not care for. as hundreds of thousands of your com rades have perished in far-off Man-churia; or you may perish in the mines of cold Siberia; or you may die in one of the Tsar's lazarettes. But if you will you find things at home as you left them?

No, soldier. That old mother of yours will grow yet older from grief for you; her chest will grow more holthe wrinkles in her face prison.

Jerome, however, turned out to be a perfectly conservative official. Vreeland, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, upon reading some of Amory's charges in one of the control serted, soldier. The walls are say straw that covered it and howls that the empty room; the rain drips in, per haps on your old mother's body. You horse has been sold at auction for the unpaid rent. Your little garden and piece of farm land are overgrown with weeds. There is nobody to care for them. Your bride, even, has been taken away by some village capitalis doodsucker or some griping landlord He has money; he can do what he will your Tear and his officers, and at their first command like a ferocious beast you attack the defenseless workingmen and peasants, who are as poo and unfortunate as yourself, when when they demand for themselves and ous officials should no longer feed or their blood and yours; when they pro tures like yourself, Jews and Armen-ians; when they, your brothers, the workingmen and peasants, demand everywhere the abolition of rents and taxes, demand that the Tsar and the other official thieves be done away with, that all men be equal, that there be no more war.

But you, soldier, like a wild beast those unarmed men, wishing only hap piness for you and for all the po distinction of sex or age; you strike down women and old men and chil-dren and all. You do this because all that was human in you has been beaten out of you in the service, be-cause you have been brutalized, be-

subject is obliged to serve in the army from the age of twenty-one to that of twenty-

cause the priests and the officers have pounded it into your head that you ought to kill people at command, in the name of the silly outh you have given

Soldier, think! Think how many you have already killed of the poor and unfortunate, how many you have made wretched, how many widow

you. Soldier, come with me to any Rus sian city. Here at the outskirts of the city stands a wretched hovel. Let us go in. Do not fear. Enter. You will see your own work. Look, soldier, here is the family of a workingman whom you recently killed. Do you see this woman, famished and worn out by grief and inhuman toll? She is not dressed in silk as your masters' wive are. She is dressed in rags. This is the wife of that workingman you shot. On her lips you do not see the selfcontented smile you can see on the faces of your masters' wives. In the features of this workingman's wife you see the imprint of sorrow and of endless want. Her lips are closely She has suffered much. You see that And here, soldier, look! See these up kempt, lean, half-naked, sickly little ones. These are the children of the honest workingman you shot. Look! They are frightened. They huddle closer to their mother. On your uniform they see their father's blood. Look! The very baby points at you with his tiny finger and his bloodless lips whisper something. Do you hear? Listen, soldier, listen what the little me says.

Do you hear, soldier? He lisps "Murderer, murderer! Why did you kill my father? He was no enemy of yours. He wished well to you and all the poor. Why did you take awar our only support? We are dying of hunger, we have not eaten for many days. Murderer, murderer! Why did

you kill our father? Why?"
What is the matter with you, sol dier? Can you not listen to the just and true words of the little one? You do not wish to hear. But the little one is right. You are a murderer.

You wish to run away, soldier to run away from the truth the little one has spoken. In vain, soldier, do you run All over Russia no matter where you go, you will hear that cry: "Mu derer, murderer." Everywhere you will see this sight.

Halt soldier! Do not run away! There is yet time for you to explate the crimes you have committed, Listen closely.

When you are again sent to kill de fenseless workingmen and pensants, when your officers order you to shoot them down-shoot those officers and go over to the workingmen and say to them: "I am with you, comrades. I am for you, for freedom, for brothers hood, for equality and truth." And strike, together with them strike down the enemies of liberty, the commanders, the governors, the dukes. Strike down the Tsar. Strike down the para-sites, the hangmen, the infamous

stranglers. And you will then see how thankful the workingmen will be to you. You will see with what sincere joy they will put their calloused hands in yours. Their wives and children will gather joyfully around you and thank you as brother of the great family of work-

ngmen, as a liberator.
Listen, soldier: I am speaking ron as a friend. I pity you. Only by them. Otherwise, nowhere will you find rest. Everywhere, in the city, in age everywhere you will be pursued by the cry of that little one: "Mur-derer, murderer!"

Soldier, cry out with the people Down with the Tsar! Down with the dukes, the masters, the capital-

Long live the Social Democratic Party! Hurrah for free Russia! Hur-rah for the republic! Hursah for the Hurrah for free Russia! Hurtolling masses! Hurrah for Socialism

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are invorable to So-calism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our praciples, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above on financed from above. That is why it keeps to the right path-necrause it depends on its organized rank and file for guidance and for support. YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU your DUTY to join, to do your little inding.

If you can contribute more, of course here is always use for it, but it is not relared. You will be expected, if you join, attend the monthly or fortnightly meeting of your lecal or branch and to give mue of your leisure to the work of the tryy-for the greater portion of the work done by volunteers.

rty-for the greater portion of the work done by volunteers. Kre you a real WORKING Socialist or ly one who is willing to TALK Socialism of vote for it when it isn't too much unble? If you're the real thing, Jon the rtyor information as to the time and spines

if in New York County, address Greanin Kings County, address Organizer, Schaefer, 83 Stockton street, Brookn; If elsewhere in the state of New York,

DON'T DELAY, FIND OUT WHERE

OPEN-MINDED IMPARTIALITY

What is called an "open mind" often so open that it admits anyth and retains nothing, like a tub want a bottom.—Brisbane Worker.

SPLENDID SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN CARNEGIE HALL.

Great Auditorium Rings With Applause as Speakers | ladies and gentlemen, they are back | citizen of New York over twenty-one, at last found a martyr to make its race Talk Straight Socialist Principles.

Ratification Meeting of Local New York a Rousing Success from Beginning to End — Comrades Cheer Announcement that the Name "Socialist Party" Will Henceforth Go with the Arm and Torch - Hillquit Analyzes a Queer Old-Party Campaign and Lee Contrasts Socialist Principles with Municipal Ownership Pretenses.

It was an enthusiastic crowd that filled the great hall of Carnegie Lyceum last Sunday evening for the ratification meeting of the Socialist Party of New York. The hall was well filled before the hour set for opening the meeting, and when the party's candidates—Algernon Lee for Mayor, Cortes W. Cavamaugh for Comptroller, and Morris Braun for President of the Record of Alderna, and which the party is placed as a supervised to the charge. W. Cavanaugh for Comptroller, and Morris Braun for The Board of Aldermen—came upon the platform, the place rang with cheers. National Organizer Myron W. Wilkins was introduced by State Secre-

John C. Chase as the chairman of the evening and he filled the place Morris Hillquit was the first speaker. He devoted the first part of his address to a report on the political tricks and legal quilblies which have forced the party in this state to abandon its old name of "Social Demo-cratic" and assume that of "Socialist", and when he said that we made the change without reluctance the audience heartily confirmed his statement. He then proceeded to an analysis of the extraordinary campaign which the old parties and their various dissentient factions are carrying on this year, his

wit and logic compelling alternate laughter and applause.

It was not only by clapping their hands that the audience manifested their enthusiasm, but in a more practical way as well. When, after Hill-quit's address, the chairman explained the need of funds for the campaign, especially in view of the change of name, which must be widely adver-

When our candidate for Mayor was introduced, it was several minutes before he could begin to speak, the cheers for International Socialism and the Socialist Party breaking out again and again. His speech consisted chiefly in a summary statement of the foundation principles of Socialism, upon which our party bases all its actions, after which he devoted some time to comment upon the futility and the insincerity of the municipal ownersmip movement which is being exploited in New York this fall as it was in Chicago last spring.

Mother Jours brought the meeting to an enthusiastic close in a speech another John broletarian spirit, in which she laid to the workers' own apathy and service spirit the blame for the helpless children, slaving in mine nd mill and store because their fathers continue to vote for a system that puts capitalist profit above work rs' lives, and for the women of the work-ing class, who have to bear the double yoke of being wage-workers and the wives and mothers of wage-workers, and poured out bitter scorn on ngmen who consent to live in poverty and let their families grow up in ignoring men and want, while idlers squander the wealth that they have produced.

All in all, the meeting was a signal demonstration of the growth-of revolutionary feeling in New York City and an earnest of yet better work for

York without Ben Hanford as one of the speakers is an unusual thing. cause he was busy carrying the mess age of Socialism to the workingmen of other cities, but this time it is for a felt his irrepressible interest in the when the chairman read the following letter, dictated by him:
"To the Chairman of the Socialist

Ratification Meeting, Carnegle Hall, Dear Comrade:-Recovering from

Socialists of New York City.

Hillquit's Speech at Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:-A few months ago we held our conven tion and nominated candidates for offices to be filled at the ensuing election in this city under the name "Social Democratic Party". To-day we pre sent to you and ask you to support and vote for the "Socialist Party", This sudden change of name in the midst of a political campaign requires

About five years ago the scattered

lements of the Socialist movement of

this country gathered at the city of

Indianapolis, organized a national political party under the name of Social Democratic Party and nominated can-didates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States was weak in numbers and resources and the capitalist politicians whose only measures of strength are num-bers and money, and who have no conception of the all conquering power of principles and conviction, of the world moving force of enthusiasm and devotion; these capitalist politicians atparty. "It is a mushroom growth like the many born in political campaig to." soled themselves, "and it will die right after the campaign." But the Social Democratic Party stubbornly refused to die. It continued to exist after the campaign of 1900; i spread to all states and territories o the country; it acquired new members and adherents every day; it developed a powerful organization and press and gained in influence among the nasses of the workingmen. In 1900 the party polled a little less than 100. 000 votes in the country. "This is a crank vote," the wise statesmen of later the number of cranks more than loubled. In 1902 the party received doubled. In 1802 the party received a million votes in the country. "This is due to the Sentiment created by the coal miners' strike," explained the imperturbable politicians. But the next year saw an other material increase in the Socialist vote, and on the eve of the last presi-dential elections it became apparent to all who would see that the Socialis movement in this country was about to take another of its gigantic strides. As a matter of fact the vote of our party that year exceeded 400,000. In our own state of New York our movement progressed with similar rapidity. From the 13,000 votes which we received in the state in 1900 w rose to over 25,000 in 1902, and ove 33.000 in 1903. From that year on ou party practically held the balance of political power in this state.

Why Hill Objected.

Why Hill Objected.

The old party politicians new suddenly awoke to a realization of the importance of our party and the menace it implied to them, and the Democratic party with that astute and unscrupulous politician, David B. Hill, at its head, declared war on us. They, who had passively stood by and watched our growth for four years and had seen us on the official ballot under the name Social Democratic Party during four successive elections, now filed objections to our party name on the

getic determination of all "good citi zens" to combine in an effort to down the pernicious and corrupt rule of Tammany, And they all came to-

the cause henceforth than we have had in the past, A great Socialist meeting in New | the effects of a recent operation, I am

be with you to-night. But I am with you in spirit, comrades, and with al my heart I join with you in the cry Long live the Socialist Party, the only party of the working class! Onwar in the battle, comrades, undisturbed by hostile court decisions, undisturbed by bogus issues of ambitious politi cians."

The response was one which showed the place Ben has in the hearts of the

ground that it tended to mislead the Democratic voters.

Now it so happened that the ques-tion had at that time practically beer adjudicated by the courts of our state

In 1896, when Bryan was first nom nated on his famous free silver plat form, you will remember that a num ber of "respectable" Democrats with drew their support from him and nominated a rival ticket of their own.
These "gold" Democrats assumed the
name "National Democratic Party". The regular Democratic party objected to that name on the ground that might mislead its voters, but the courts overruled their objection and held that "National Democratic" and "Democratic" were two distinct name and were not likely to confuse the voters. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Now it is writ ten on the statute books of our state that the Court of Appeals is the de pository of all wisdom, that it is in fallible, like the pope of Rome, and that, like the sovereign, it simply cap not do any wrong. The decisions of the Court of Appeals are the undisputed laws of our state.

Thus we had the strongest procedent in our favor, and when the objections of the Democratic party came up we argued: If it is lawful for one party to use the name "National Demo-cratic", it is just as lawful for another party to use the name "Social Demo-cratic". The Secretary of State, the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division bowed their heads and said: unanimously decided in our favor. But when the case was taken to the Cour of Appeals and the arguments for the Democratic party were made by Mr. David B. Hill in person the situation was now changed. The Court of Ap-peals said in substance: "The lower courts are bound to respect us and ou opinions, but we are not bound to re spect ourselves and our own opinion We may proceed to dispose of the cas best, unhampered by any precedents." It was a very ill matche game. We had all the arguments laws, precedents and equities for us, our opponents, the Democrats, had the judges, and, strange, to say, they won:

The Court of Appeals in a ver lengthy and learned opinion, held tha while the cases of the National Demo cratic party and the Social Democratic Party were the same, they were still not the same, and while we may have the right to use our name, we were nevertheless wrong in doing so, and the court thereupon reached the unani mous conclusion: "What's the use you go and get another name any

Judicial Humor. Altogether it is a mistake to suppos

that our courts do not possess a sense of humor; they have decreed that a party like our boss ridden Tammany, whose entire existence centers in the one all powerful autocratic saloon-keeper Murphy, shall have the monopoly of the word "democratic", while the party of determined imperialism shall have the monopoly of the word "republican". Burn your dictionaries,

Well, then, we turn without regrets

from the names "Democratic" and "Republican", sullied and stained by the old party politicians and we cheerfully assume the name which for de cades has stood for the highest and neblest aspirations of mankind—SO-CIALIST.

Those of you who are avowed Socialists and those of you who are close to our movement, know how wide and grand and hopeful the movement which goes by that name; thru what persecutions and oppressions the name has been maintained all over the civilized world; what deeds of heroism have been and are being accomplished and what sacrifices have been and are being made in that sacred name. It is the one name worth battling for,

the name to be proud of. Our party all over the country is known as the Socialist Party. We have been prevented from using it in this state heretofore owing to certain now disappeared, and it is not in tone of mourning but in a tone of cheer and triumph that we declare: The Social Democratic Party of this state has passed into history-long live the SOCIALIST PARTY!

A Singular Campaign.

It is a most singular campaign in which the Socialist Party of this city was born; a picture of chaos and confusion and a burlesque, which demon-strate the practical bankruptcy of our old political parties and the utter helpness of so-called citizens' reform for the last few weeks been a veritable kaleldoscope of startling changes.

The campaign opened with an ener

gether, the forces of fusion in our city;

the Republican party with its ready machine: the Citizen's Union, headed

by R. Fulton Cutting, the amateur re-

former in evening dress; the score of German-American and Americo-Ger-

man Reform Unions, and the newly

baked Municipal Ownership League They were all there and they were al most a political party, except for an issue and for candidates. Whenever in years past the reform movem had succeeded in banding its candidates in office in this city, it always has been on revelations of particularly odious and corrupt practises brought to light by legislative inquiry. The legislative inquiries have, therefore become a favorite method of Republi can campaigning in this city, and this year the program was followed by the institution of the gas and insurance inquisitions. Unfortunately, however, the men charged with the task were somewhat overzealous and brought to light more information than the public cas reasonably entitled to: they showed that the powerful gas and insurance companies were reeking with corruption; that both old parties alike were fleecing the people. The Republican Senator Depew, "our own Chauncey", was found on the pay rolls of the insurance company just as well as the Democratic ex-Senator Hill; both parties were shown to have solicited the money of policyholders for campaign contributions with the difference that one got it and the other did not, and in this case it happened that the one who did get it was the Republican and not the Democratic party. The legislative inquiries, therefore, furnished our inquiries, therefore, furnished our friends, the reformers, a very poor and doubtful issue indeed, and another isthe "reformers" believed to have found in the cry for municipal ownership appeal to the large labor vote of the city and might be as successful in New York as it had recently been in

"Barkis Was Willin""

At the same time another issue boomed up on the political horizon of our much tried city; the candidacy of the Hon. William T. Jerome. In th early days of the campaign Mr. Jerome had adopted the classical pletform; "Barkis is willin'," endorsed his own nomination and issued the generous statement that he permitted all political parties to do likewise.

On these issues our good reformers vere somewhat divided. Th Union favored fusion plus municipa ownership and Jerome: the Municipal Ownership League was for fusion plus municipal ownership and minus Jerome; the Republicans were for fusion minus municipal ownership and minus Jerome, and the German-American unions were for fusion with or without municipal ownership and with or ed to combine these incongruous ele ments the result was a terrific explo sion which shattered poor fusion into fragments; the Republican party withdrew, and it was rumored in well informed circles that its withdrawai was a friendly accommodation to Tam-many; the Citizen's Union withdrew into its original nothingness, it the Hon. R. Fulton Cutting in a contemplation of the vanity of all citileagues were again relegated to the archives for future political uses, and the Municipal Ownership League had nothing to withdraw from. It was a most painful situation for

all parties concerned. The Republican organization remained a party search of a candidate. Mr. Jerome mained a candidate in search of a party, and municipal ownership

But after many storms and tribulations the political atmosphere was cleared. The Republican party, after offering the nomination to any male

for the mayoralty. Mr. Jerome re-indorsed himself as an Independent; and Municipal Ownership found its champion in-William R. Hearst.

Tammany's Platform.

Tammany in the meanwhile did not worry about candidates and issues. Its honored and inspiring platform, expressed in the words of Richard Croker, "working for my own pockets all the time", furnished all the issues its braves eared to consider

Such then is the ticket placed before the workingmen of our city in this campaign.

need not occupy ourselves much with the Democratic and Republican parties. They have been before us in years past, and we know them well. Good old Tammany has at least one merit—it is not hypocritical. We all know it stands for organized graft and corruption, and the Tammany chiefs do not seriously deny it; the Republications of the contraction of the contractio can party of our city is this year but a side show of the Democratic party.

But we must pay more attention to the so-called Municipal Ownership League on account of the novelty of the movement and its special appeal to the working class. We Socialists are not given to violent language, and we will, therefore, put it mildly and say that of all the political frauds and humbugs that ever afflicted an American community the municipal ownership movement, under the leadership of William R. Hearst, is the worst yet

A Blessing or a Curse.

To begin with, municipal ownership in itself is not always an unalloyed blessing; under certain circumstances it may turn out to be a curse. Tar ownership and operation of our street cars, ferries, gas and electric plants, etc.. by a municipality controlled by capitalist interests might benefit the capitalist class by reducing the rate of taxes, but it will not benefit the working masses either as producers or as consumers, and the ownership and operation of the so-called municipal mon opolies by a city dominated by a cor-rupt political ring will only serve to increase the opportunities for corrup-

litical machine on the population.

The municipal ownership which the Socialist Party advocates and has been consistently advocating from its very inception, is the ownership and opera-tion of the municipal in stries by a city administration composed of or largely influenced by the working class and pledged to apply the profits from such industries to the reduction of working hours and the improvement of the condition of the thousands of workingmen employed in such indus-tries, to the improvement of the service and to the reduction of the cost of such industries to the people.

With the Socialist Party the demand for municipal ownership is but one of the many similar planks which together form one consistent platform: the municipal ownership of municipal monopolies, the national ownership of national monopolies, the public ownership of all private monopolies, and of all other industries as well; the abolition of all forms of exploitation of man by man; the abolition of the system of wage slavery which is at the bottom of all social evils of our times. And when the Socialist Party enters on a municipal campaign it nominates can-didates who are pledged to all of its demands, who come from the working class; are actuated by the interests of the working class and who, when elected, will have the desire, ability and power to administer the affairs of the city, including the municipal in-dustries, for the benefit of the working

The Only Real Test.

not be judged by its platform or pledges; platforms are easily written, and pledges are cheap. The test in all cases is, what interests and infuences are behind the party or move-ment, and what is their history and origin? Let us apply this test to our pre-

Municipal Ownership Movement". By whom was the movement called to life? Not by the workingmen of the city, but (with a very few exceptions) by a group of disappointed office seek-ers and discarded politicians headed by Mr. Hearst and aided by his papers. And who is William R. Hearst, the self-appointed champlon of the "com-mon people", and what are his motives in this campaign? Mr. Hearst, who is now so loud in his denunciation of both political parties of the capitalist class, admits in his letter of acceptance class, admits in his letter of acceptance that he was ready to support the publican party, this implactation for of labor, if it had nominates a candidate to his liking. Mr. Hearst was perfectly willing last fall to accept the presidential nomination from the "corrupt" Democratic party, and he did not hesitate to bribe delégation after delegation for that purpose; he thankfully accepted from Tammany Hall a nomination for Congress and carried on a veritable campaign of enlightenment-with fire crackers and sky rockets which, by the way, killed and maimed some enlightened citizens. Mr. Hearst became an independent reformer only after he had been turned down by unregenerated Tammany, And if the self-same corrupt and illsavoring Tammany had offered him

Mr. Hearst is in the present campaign in order to repair his battered political fortunes. A strong vote cast for him by the good citizens of New for him by the good citizens of New York will make him a very desirable commodity on the political market. He will sell it for the highest price, and he will not be particular whether the

the mayoralty of our city this year, where would the Municipal Ownership

League be?

(Continued on page 4)

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its dhird general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its voic:



FOR MAYOR: ALGERNON LEE FOR COMPTROLLER: C. W. CAYANAUGH. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN MORRIS BRAUN. OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1901, for Mayor 0,834

WAR, PEACE, AND REVOLUTION

A very remarkable movement is go ing on in Europe, affecting the attitude of the Socialist parties of the various countries, and possibly presaging a revolutionary crisis in a much less distant future than we have generally

The Worker has already given its renders some account of the strong antimilitarist position taken up by the French Socialists during the past sum mer, in view especially of the coloniz ing and financiering schemes which so nearly precipitated war between Ger many and France over the Morocco guestion. While the majority of our urades in Europe, or even in France, did not support Hervé in his extremdeclaration that under no circum stances, not even to resist invasion should Socialists take up arms unde a bourgeois government, that the re se to any declaration of way ought to be the desertion of the soldiers and armed insurrection in all the Industrial centers, yet the whole party in France is agreed that very strong es would be justified, if neces pary, to restrain the government fro going to war, inasmuch as the burder of war falls on the working people while the capitalists make profit out of it and use it to rivet their yok firmly upon the masses. How fa this has gone, we may judge from Paris dispatch of a few days ago, say ing that some twenty prominent So cialists, including a number of Deputies, are to be prosecuted for taking part in a propaganda of speeches and literature appealing to the soldiers not to allow the government to plunge the country into war, to show the rulers that they have brains as well as bayo-

We have noted also the part which the Socialists of Sweden and Norway played in preventing war between those two countries by threatening general strike if the governments appealed towarms to settle their differ

The firm stand which the Russian Socialists took against war, from the very beginning of the trouble with Japan, and the wonderful propagands international peace as well as po litical illustry which they have carried on, in spite of the most horrible ners as, are well known to our readers. In all the Russian news, the mos striking and perhaps the most encour nging has been that of the repeated tinles in the army and the navy. inles that were frankly revolutionary, not merely prompted by discon with rations or resentment at th ce of officers. It is an open that the Russian government's n for keeping Linevitch's army of 00 men in the Far East, now that

that it does not dare to bring the

nes a dispatch from Rom telling of the great series of antimili tarist demonstrations being made by the Italian Socialists, which have so frightened the professional war-mak ers and profit-takers in power that the government is using force to suppress such meetings. At Turin, at Milan and at Rome itself, within the las fortnight, blood has been shed in the attempt of the authorities to stife the protest of the workers against militar ism; and yet the demonstrations go on

Meanwhile, the congress of the Ger man Social Democrats in Jena has adopted, by an overwhelming major ity, a resolution, moved by August Behel, which virtually serves notice or the capitalists and their political repre sentatives that any attempt on their part to further restrict the suffrage will be met by a general strike-it be ing freely admitted that, under the cir cumstances there existing a genera strike might easily grow into an insurrection. In supporting his motion Rebot declared that in such an even the German army-recruited on th system of universal military service between certain ages-could be de pended upon not to obey a command to fire on strikers; the reserve, at least, and to a somewhat less degree the active troops, being permented with Socialist thought and working-class feel-

The New York "Evening Post" o Thursday of last week gave three full columns to letters from its London and Paris correspondents upon this whole subject. The latter, after discussing the active antimilitarism of the French Socialists from Hervé on the left to Jaurès on the right, expresses the opinion that "Socialism has had more than a passing fling in France, and it will be difficult for any government of the republic to get on without it." The London correspondent thinks the challenge delivered at Jena "premature". but admits that it is not an empty threat. No more, he says, will the German workingmen "he led uncomplainingly to the tune of the 'Wacht am Rhein' against bristling trenches and serried cannon. They may suffe severe reverses in the near future, but it seems probable that in one way or another their power is bound to grow." He is of the opinion that European statesmen will think twice before precipitating international war. And be

"The great governments are strongly armed, but they are not sure of their own following. At the present mo-ment the imperial German power is clearly the most aggressive and appar peace. But face to face with it inside the internal ring of German politics stands truculent Social Democracy. I doubt if either will be strong enough to destroy the other, because each a defensive position is impregnab The workingmen cannot successfully march against the rifles and gues. Or the other hand, where would the Emperor be after any unfortunate foreign enterprise; could be depend on his Landwehr and Landsturm; would be successfully invade a foreign country with his ports blockaded and brea-riots behind him? Similarly, over th border the workingmen of France, led by the Socialists, have already eir mark on foreign policy. indoubtedly their leader Jaurès and his following in the Chamber which his anti-German policy, and thus help ed to make peace possible."

We live in interesting times, and there is no sign that they will grow dull, yet a while. That popular oppo sition to international war should threaten-or shall we not rathe seems paradoxical. But paradoxe are often true. When militarism is the bulwark of "order", it is clear that "Vive la paix" may sincerely mean

PROSPERITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The real nature of capitalist pro perity was never better exemplified than in the press disputches of the last few days from Great Britain, which show that country to be enjoying an suprecedented boom in trade, while a the same time the unemployed problem is increasing and driving thousands to starvation and despair. The "Herald" of last Sunday prints the two disputches describing this state of af fairs, side by side, one under the title, British Trade in Great Revival. All Branches of Business Improving and Outlook for Winter Better Than in Years", the other headed, "Women March to Plead with King. Wives of the Unemployed Propose to go in Pro cession to Buckingham Palace to Lay their Sufferings Before Edward VII"

Iron and steel, books and shoes for niture, pottery, textiles, foodstoffs and hardware industries are flourishing and as the despatch says, "in all quarters business is improving, auguring a more prosperous winter than has been known for years". As an extract from the other side of the picture we quote the following: "Thousands of women from Poplar, Bow, Bromley, Wes Ham Milwill and Bermondsey have declared their intention of forming part of the army of misery that will march to the palace thre the etreets of the West End".

How can these things be, if, as is in sisted, the prosperity of the capitalists is the prosperity of all the people There is and can be only one ans There are two nation, in Great the war has been closed, is the fact Britain; two hostile peoples. The pros-

perity of one is founded on the misery of the other; two hostile classes both struggling for the peasession of the means of life, and both standing in distinct antagenism one towards the

The development of the machinery of production continually intensifies this struggle. Every year that passes sees continual improvement in labor-saving devices, so that a less number of workers are required, and the reserve army of industry, the unemployed, constantly increases. The capacity of the British worker to produce outrus the capacity of the market for absorb ing his product, with the result that capitalism, the prosperous, is unable to feed its slaves in the midst of their slavery.

There is but one remedy for this state of affairs and only one. And t cannot be applied by women petitioning a king, but by men demanding thru their ballots a change in the methods of production and distribution, a change from the private to the ollective ownership of the means of

The same tendencies exist in ever? country in the world where the mahinery of production has developed as t has in Great Britain. It exists here lso, where the capitalists are enjoying prosperity, while hundreds of thousands of workers face starvation thru lack of employment. Our time is coming also when the unemployed problem with us will utterly eclipse that at present existing in Great Britain. Our rent capitalists and financiers see it thead, and now and then sound a note of warning, the they have to pretend, as the British capitalists are pretending, that their prosperity is the prosperity of the entire nation.

When that time comes we will have ur choice between Socialism and starvation. If we desire to remain on earth the capitalist system must pass away, and as the desire to live is the strongest impulse in human nature, the ultimate result is a foregone conclu-

Ivins has bired an automobile. Wonler if it's like him in being of the sort that only make a bluff at running?

A "good man" on the ticket of a bad party does no good and much harm. He is as useful to the party as a mask is to a burgiar, and in just the same way, and he has no more power to prevent the rascalities his party stands for than the mask has to prevent the burglar from plying his trade.

Albert B Boardman former law partner of Mr. Ivins, and a lifelong Republican, comes out openly in support of McClellan. The difference between Boardman and Odell is that Boardman does it openly. .

If all the eminent citizens who are in like business with Armitage Mathews were to follow his example what a harvest of inheritance taxes and undertakers' fees there would be: However, even if harikari were to become popular among capitalists, that wouldn't stop enpitalism; so we don't recommend it.

Ivins said he wanted Jerome on the Republican ticket with him: but Odell said "No", and that settled it Hearst said he didn't want Flaherty on the Municipal Ownership ticket with him: but Coler said "Yes", and that settled it. Think it over.

Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, suggests that erhans only perhaps there may be grafters at the head of railway corporations as well as of insurance companies. Perish the thought! Wasn't Paul Morton a railway official? And business? Indeed, Kuapp's remark comes very near being seditions-for wasn't Morton also a cabinet officer? Surely Morton is an honorable man. So are they all, all honorable men".

At the closing session of the Amerian Bankers' Association convention in Washington, C. P. Allis, president of an Erie bank and officer of the Ma chinery Trust, advocated a system of insurance for national bank deposits This is laying it on too strong. Isn't there enough graft in the bankers' business aiready, without introducing any new complications? Incidentally, isn't this the same Allis who recently tried his luck in a Milwaukee gam bling hell, lost \$46,000, and then sued the proprietor of the place to get back his losings? When it comes to welching, bankers have got them all beat t death. "Of such is the kingdom of". high finance

Mr. Ford says the Municipal Owner ship ticket starts off with 100 000 P. publican votes. Is he proud of it?

We observe that it was only steerage passengers that were killed or injured n that Cunard steamship disaster. The cable passengers came thru it safe and sound. That is the rule with railway "accidents", too. The proportion of passengers killed or hurt in the palace cars is very small, those cars being ong and incombustible mabuilt of str terials, to safeguard the valuable lives they carry. It is only the employees and the passengers in the comare two morals to be drawn: "Be lonaire and you'll be wate", or: | papers

"Get Socialism, eliminate profit, and we will all be safe". Take your

A Chicago dispatch says that "th has been a marked improvem sweatshop conditions in the last year. the state inspectors baying been un precedently active. There was a mark ed growth in the Socialist vote in Illi nois last year. Let the good work go on. A sweeping Socialist victor, would "improve" sweatshops out of existence in short order.

A curious story comes from th

Northwest that well illustrates the contention of Socialists that goods are produced primarily for profit and only darily for use. A sewing machin agent visited an Indian tribal reserva tion and succeeded in selling the in habitants a Jeres number of machine on the instalment plan. When he returned next mouth to make collections he found that not a stitch of clothing had been sewn on them, but that the bucks were using them for a totally different purpose. To them the utility of the machines lay in discovering who could drive them at the highest speed, and the village seemingly took intens delight in the new pastime, matched being arranged between the different champions of the novel sport. The agent saw all this but made no attempt to suggest any other use for his commodities. But being a competent usiness man his fertile brain at one evolved mother scheme by which further sales might be effected, so the next time he visited the reservation he brought with him a load of cyclome ters, attached them to the machine and instructed his untutored customer. how to determine accurately the speed at which they could drive their new toys. He sold his entire stock and departed, carrying with him a big profit from the curious transaction, and the paper that relates the circumstance alludes to it as a praiseworthy example of practical business ability.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWEL

The Chicago "Socialist" speaks fur-ther on the subject of a national con-vention of the party in 1906 as fol-

lows:
The only valid objection to holding convention in 1906 is the question of exsense. While we fully recognize the wismeager resources to the propaganda work, we are of the opinion that the work that would be accomplished by a nationa convention would in the end result in the best of propagands, work,

The Wisconsin and Minnesota controver sies have fully demonstrated that our party machinery is far from being in a satisfactory working condition. Besides our internal national party affairs that need careful consideration no well inform-eil Socialist can help realizing that a tre-mendous mental upbeaval has taken place among millions of the wealth producers of untry as a result of recent exposures. ers and middle class by economic developthe hands of an ever decreasing num of powerful individual capitalists i ings and syndicates has enabled the throw millions of people out of their old ruts and into the sir, who as yet have no intelligent idea where they logically be long in this struggle.

The Hearsts, Lawsons et al. will move heaven and earth to persuade the American working people that their interests ar identical with the middle class which i fast being applibilated as an important ec-

A clear, ringing statement from a na-tional Socialist convention, setting forth is language that cannot be misunderstood. lasses of exploiters will go far to clea un the situation in the minds of the work ers. Especially will this be so if we have two years instead of a few months in which to get it hammered into the

The economic conditions are alre ownership and control of the essentials of life. The industrial revolution is ne

The revolution that remains to be accomnts-up from the collective standpoint is stead of from the individual standpoin To educate the workers slong this Has

our opinion, is the all important tan

THE SPELLBINDER KINDERGARTEN One clause in the instructions given follows: "If you haven't anything to say that will make votes, for heaven' sake avoid saying anything that will lose votes". Perhaps the utter intel-lectual emptiness of the old party spelibinder never received a more corplete confirmation than in the issuir injunction. It is a confe that many of these windbags have at ly nothing to say that is worth ug to, and that Tammany has placed on its pay roll people from whom they expect nothing but noise —tales told by idiots full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. In view of this privice it is enthus indies nat warning, "Don't talk merely say something". However, menta bankruptcy under present condition s no particular barrier against getting votes. If it were, the capitalist tem would have long ago perished. Tammany can feel itself fairly safe in relying on the monumental ignorance of the workingmen from whom I draws its political support, a featur that is perhaps more astounding still than lack of sense or argument on th part of its spellbinders. If it v mon horse sense on the part of work ingmen that really decided elections neither Tammany nor any other capitalist political organization would stand the ghost of a show,

- It is worth while to give Socialis

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

SOCIALIST PARTY is the name. And the emblem is the ARM AND

And the position is the third column Keep this in mind and you need no

The fear of Socialism is growing but it will peyer become strong enoug to prevent the capitalists from robbin

ear throwing away your vote.

Lawyer Hughes no doubt decline the nomination because he felt that his business just now was to expose thieves rather than to protect them. "To him that bath much shall b

given" may be good scripture, but it doesn't justify a workingman giving away his vote to the capitalist class Life insurance grafters in every

describe their plunder as profits. They are correct. Socialists have always seld that profits and robbery Have you read the appeal for funds in last week's issue? Every dollar is needed to carry on the fight against

capitalism, and every dollar will sed. Have you sent in yours? of If you want to make a mark in the world that means something, make it in the form of a cross in the third col-

umn of the ballot under the emble the Arm and Torch. "Our scoundrelly financiers", laments "Evening Post", "are breeding Socialists as in a forcing house". Why. certainly! Does the "Evening Post" imagine that such respectable gentle

men would for an instant countenance race suicide? Over in Germany the "political Sc claists", so abhorred by Sam Gompers, have discovered a new way of "dis-rupting the unions" by voting them money from the city funds to help out

If you really mean to throw vote away you can check it in the di-rection of either Hearst or "Little Mac" or the other fellow, it does not natter which.

As none of the bankers, capitalists financiers, and other grafters have expressed their intention of voting in the third column of the ballot under emblem of the Arm and Torch, it seems to be up to the workingmen to omission.

Perhaps the difficulty experienced by the Republicans in getting a candidat to accept their nomination was due to a general belief that there were already sufficient decoy ducks in the field to swindle the workers out of their votes.

Curiously enough, altho the McCurdy crowd assiduously practised "dividing up", they seemed to have no fear that the process would "destroy the fam-This sort of "Socialism" has no articular terrors for the exploiters ociety.

Recent reports of financial failures still seem to indicate that the way of the small business man towards So cialism lies thru the bankruptcy court Workingmen who intend voting for

Hearst are reminded that the Chicago stuffing out of Mayor Dunne's plan for

Speaking of the confiscation of prop erty, it may be remarked that Lawye Armitage Mathews, who looted the Weisel estate and committed suicide to avoid trial, wasn't a Socialist, but simply the secretary of the Republican County Committee of New York City,

The Western Union Telegraph Com pany claims to have lost \$215,000 there discontinuing race track and pool room reports over its wires. However, a Pool Room Trust has been formed on the outside, apparently, that will see to it that the "business" is recovered

Insurance agents of the New York Life are, circularizing business houses with a card on which is inscribed the legend: "Forget it". There will be no need to circularize the workings as they habitually lose their mem

The Pittsburg clerk employed by the Express Company who disay with \$100,000, handled over Adams Express peared with \$10 ion dollars anually for a salary \$55 per month. The capitalist idea wage slave who is cheap and hones seems rather difficult to find these

Another raise of ten cents a barre in the price of oil goes to show that John D. is living up to his own pre-cept of being like a sponge sacking up "blessings"—in the shape of increased

The report of the Child Labor Com mittee in Massachusetts says that the laws of the commonwealth on child labor are such that the citizens can justly be proud of but the same not be said of their enforcement. No doubt the exploiters of child labor who prevent their enforcement are proue of them also.

To preserve the morals and purity of young people the Massachusett Woman's Christian Temperance Unio s to inaugurate a campaign agains "openwork stockings". Many of the aforesaid young people who didn't know that these articles of appare were vicious will be indebted to the W. C. T. U. for the information.

There is nothing strange in the claim of President McCurdy of the Mutual Life that an insurance company is really a philanthropic institu-tion. Everybody knows that the capi-talist is a capitalist for the benefit of the working class.

As was expected, the indiction

weak and several of them have been thrown out of court. An indictment against a capitalist is never so healthy or rebust as an injunction against

Who says that some people are to stupid to learn? Here is poor Mr. Bryan, actually declaring that munici-pal ownership and operation of public utilities will grow in favor as the pe

A CLERICAL "FREE FORUM." Dr. Madison C. Peters, the clerica

gentleman who is running the so-called series of "People's Meetings" in the Harlem Opera House, can possibly talk more nonsense about life insur-ance graft than any other of bla brothren of the cloth in the city, and that is saying a great deal. From the account of last Sunday's meeting where this subject was discussed, it might be inferred, however, that ther fool in his make-up. "The people should give thanks that the McCurdy family is no larger," said the reverend humbug, and when the meeting was thrown open to the "people" he pro-ceeded at once to sit down on a young man who tried to connect the graft scandals with the concentration of secandals with the concentration of wealth, by announcing that that sub-ject was barred. Those of the "peo-ple" who drivelled about the "love of Jesus" keeping them honest, who "de plored" Depew's conduct and sugges ed the not very original pausees that none but "honest men should be piaced in office" were allowed to droot out their allotted speaking time withou interruption, the only sensible remark, made by the aforesaid young man, be ing barred. About the only education al features of such meetings are to b found apparently in the fact that ou preachers understand the harmlessues of pouring out their righteous indigna tion upon individuals, but are carefu to ward off any discussion that might tend to question the capitalist systemitself. The ox knoweth his owner an the ass his master's crib, and the pop ular preacher shows even more dis-cernment than those animals in recognizing the quarter from whence his brend is forthcoming

HE WEEPS NO MORE.

Some years ago the champion trus buster and calamity howler of the country was one Pettigrew, at that time a senator from South Dakota, His lamentations were of such an exceed ingly mournful nature that the papers which esponsed the interests of the great capitalists, habitually referred to them and all similar jeremiads as "Pettigrueling", a characteristic title expressive by its very sound of im-potent and contemptible whining. However, Pettigrew has now braced up and blossomed out as a trust organ izer himself, his latest exploit being the formation of a telephone trust in South Dakota with a million dollars capital. With him is associated on Andrew Lee, a former Populist gov ernor of the state, who at one time was "almost persuaded" to become a Socialist. The entire affair illustrates vividly how material interests dom nate alleged principles. However Pettigrew's trust is a rather unimport ant unit among its giant rivals, an we need only wait for its absorption by one of them, and the freezing out of Pettigrew will mean a revival of

THE TSAR'S "DEAR ARMY." Last year the press was literally

filled with accounts of the extreme dif ficulty with which the Russian gov ernment had to contend in forcing un willing thousands of soldiers to the seat of war in Manchuria. Riots murders and tumults marked every such attempt, Impressed soldiers mur dered their officers, peasants fough flercely against impressment, captured recruits mutilated themselves to es military duty, women and dren threw themselves in front of th departing trains, and everywhere the forced drafts were marked with scenes of the wildest disorder and most furious resistance. Now that peace has been declared, the Russian government fears to bring these men back and will keep three hundred thousand of them in the Far East, un-der the pretext that their presence is required to keep the Chine Even the prisoners captured by the Japanese will not be returned to Rus sia, but are to be redrafted to their original regiments and kept in Man-churia. These arrangements are the result of a well founded fear that the army on its return would be almost certain to join the revolutionary ele ments at home and complete the de struction of the Tear's governm regarded as especially dangerous, the having been "educated by the Jame war, which in some quarters has been looked on as a safeguard of des s now evidently becoming a danger ous game to play at. Military cor scription is a double-edged sword at best, and as the Tsar's government now sees, may be used to destroy the very tyranny that called it into eviet

RECIPROCITY IN CRIMINALS. A popular preacher last Sunday too for his text the inquiry: "How loss

can the United States stand one mill. It might be answered shortly that the United States will stand it Just as long as it stands capitalist class rule. And just so long as that exists will the capitalists of this coun try scour the world for cheap inbor. The reverend gentleman scemed much concerned over the quality of the emigrants, and asserted that the govern-ments of foreign countries were "flooding us with criminals", seemingly overlooking the obvious fact that we repay the obligation to Europe it the shape of captains of finance ar industry of the McCall, Perklas, Depew. Cromwell, and McCurdy types who visit Europe periodically with great regularity. The European criminal travels here in the steering and our saloon. In return for disreputabl criminals we send Europe respectable ones. So far as criminal immigration is concerned, the principle of reciprocity works out about even after all.

volution catching

By Peter E. Burrowes.

We Socialists continue to accept from the lips of our adversaries the old nickname of materialists, without stopping to consider whether it might not in the past have meant less and not in the past have meant less and may not in the future mean something else than the truths we stand for. I believe that our predecessors intended to accept it for no more than its anti-theological significance. A materialist, to them, meant one who confined his intefest and activities to the af imes denying, but generally non-committal as to another life.

Our property adversaries, on the other hand, pretending to be influenced mainly by considerations of the life nearthly, which they called spiritual, forced us into an opposition of disgust against their hypocrisy; and so they materialism. In the rashness of but tle the sinister sham faith of the snir itualists forced us into a defiant acceptance of a title which sent us over to the opposition, the whole opposi tion, and nothing but opposition to their falsehood; and so we allowed ourselves to be called materialists.

But in the meantime, without our having changed at all, so great change has taken place in the church that many of them endorse now that which alone was fundamental to our uaterialism then—namely, that the secular life is the great concern of all good men. Thus Ian MacClaren, an inclergyman (one of a great many), says:

There was a day when a preacher could There wis a day when a preacher could appeal to his hearer and awaken his heart to praise because God had saved HIM, while thousands had been left to perfait; but to-day the hearer would firmly suspend his praise for his own salvation till he knew what was going to become of other peeple. Dying peeple of, say, 1850, were solely concerned with the question of what would become of the present the salvation of what would become of the praise of the provider of the present of the provider. of what would become of themselves or the other side; dying men of to-day torget themselves in thinking what is to b themselves in thinking what is to become of their wives and children. Appeals to the individual to escape hell with its suf-ferings, to make sure of heaven for its joy, have very little effect. The tract which asks a by no means unimportant question, "Whether are you going?" is an annehronism. As the hypocrisy of churches in the

ast forced us into this polar opposition of so-called materialism, their change of base would give an odio dgnificance to the word materialism if we continued to bear it willingly in on position to all they have learned Great-mindedness is now, and

ways was: a revolt of the spiritual man against the dead weight of property materialism. To keep a man bound by a property chain is the ultimate of that materialism; to set him free, that he may bind himself by the sense of fellowship and mutual obliga tion, is the ultimate of the spiritual We hate that materialism which always lay behind the mask of the gods, and we hate it to-day whether it lies behind the altar the constitution or the flag.

Our philosophy is a philosophy of essentials and social relations, while that of our opponents is one of prescription and obligation to objective property and to fixed laws made to mate think of society as the total of progressive life in its free fluent intercourse of persons, and of the personal life, we think, as the relation of each man to society in all its activities, not whole; whereas they think of men's relation to one another as a relation setween fixed points or pers ed. They sum up society by statistics of houses, lands, rents, etc.; we sum it up as to its essential comings and goings.

Yet they fastened upon us the name of materialists, and have long succeed ed, masquerading in favor of the soul, calling us the "hog philosophers". But then they owned all the teachers of the world whom now they own no

If we could stretch a great across the world's life upon which hu-man motions alone would be propected, the city without its houses, the home without its walls, making a great wordless shadow-picture, out of which everything had melted but humanhood what would you see? Multitudes of men running at the beek and of other men; falling down and trembling be-fore them; making fearful haste or reeplng towards them with white faced apprehension; anxiously study ing to know whether they may comto work or must go away; hiding from you behind rolls of paper and red tape madly pursuing or sending men with guns after others, waiting to pick up times smiling; sometimes rejoicing, but mostly shunning or fearing the preence of another. This you would se the shadow-picture of man's inhum ity to man in the friction of the

Now this is human life-not th stones in the walls, nor the total of the walls nor the streets over which how little of love! To think thus o life is the way of the Socialist-th spiritual man.

Of the tasks which may be imposed

upon you, how much more willingly you go to hew out the heart of a rock than to interview a fellow man. Al most any of us would rather work upon nature than call upon Mr. Smith & Co. in behalf of the union. The socini relations are so much barder than we can bear that some philosopher. ture. Vain thought! Nature is let behind. We only lay pipes to carry religite from her to the social relation Man lives upon man; and upon noth ing else for evermore can man live And the law of this living is the phil

Clean-politics is nothing more than

an agreement between the gamblers for the stakes they have taken from the workers, that they will respect the rules of the game. Are you satisfied Mr. Workingman, to furnish the stakes the "square sports" in the business the "square sports" in the business class play for? The Socialist Party is trying to get you to vote to abolish the gambling that makes you rob yourself. mife and children to furnish the stakes the capitalists play for.—Ed. Mapre, in

IS EXPANSION NECESSARY?

Old fallacies confessedly die hard, We have more than once had occasion

to criticize the notion we so often hear from persons calling themselves So-cialists that capitalist expansion, at the expense of races existing under furtherapic states the furtherapic with the furtherapic wither than the hindrance of the advent of Social Democracy. Yet this fallacy is again and again cropping up with those who have im perfectly assimilated the principles at the basis of modern scientific Socialism. There seems to be a fatalistic notion abroad among such to the effect that it is fueritable that the whole carth must be brought under the dominion of modern capitalism and its world market before Socialism can have a fair "look in." This is founded, of course, on a confusion between the (intensive) development of the capital-ist system and its (extensive) expan-That capitalism must neces sarily pass through all the forms of which it is intrinsically capable before it can be superseded by the local and international commonwealth of Social-ism may be true enough. But this does not mean that there is any intrinsie necessity for it to gain square yard of territory more than it aircady possesses. In fact, as we have more than once shown in the columns of "Justice," the only effect of expan-sion is to directly prolong the existence of the system. One points these things out to persons who seem to be in the bonds of the fallacy in question but while generally admitting the validity of the argument, they usually hark back upon the allegation that it has "got to come," that nothing can stop the expansion of capitalism, and that the sooner it comes the better. The process by which our friends in question arrive at the last conclusion is, of course, based on the theory, the fallacy of which they have admitted when brought to book with it. But their tendency to recur to it only shows them to be unconscious believers in a mysterious providence or fate which has arbitrarily decreed that all the world shall be turned into one vas factory and clearing house combine before Socialism shall be attained. London Justice.

"FOR'ARD."

It is stuffy in the steerage where the sec oud-classers sleep. For there's near a hundred for ard, and

they're stowed away like she they are travilers for the most part in straight 'n' honest path: But their linen's rather scanty, and t

isn't' any both--Stowed away like ewes and wethers that is shorn 'n' marked 'n' draft. But the shearers of the shearers niways

seem to travel aft: In the cushioned cabins, aft,

There is sheets 'n' best of tucker for the first salooners oft. Our beef is just like scrapin's from the inside of a hide.

And the spuds were pulled too early, for

they're mostly green inside; liut from somewhere back amidship there's a smell o' cookin' waft.

And I'd give my earthly gospects for real good tuck-out aft-llam an' eggs 'n' coffee, aft, Say, cold fowl for luncheon, aft,

Juley grills an' toust 'n' cutlets—tucker i lor frongsy aft. They feed our women sep'rate an' they make a blessed fuss.

Just as if they couldn't trust 'em fei eat slong with os! Just because our hands are horny an' on bearts are rough with graft* But the gentlemen and ladies always dis-

together, aft-With their ferns an' mirrors, aft, With their flowers an' napirins, aft-

"I'll assist you to an orange"—"Kindly pass the sugar," 'aft. want to breathe the mornin' breeze

blows against the boat. For there's a swellin' in my bearttightness in my thront— We are for and when there's trouble! We are for ard when there a graft!"

But the men who never battle always se With their dressin'-cases, aft. With their swell painman, aft-

ease an' comfort, aft. tut it's grand at sea this morning, an creation almost speaks Sailin' past the Ray of Islands with its

With the sunny home all round us an' white came on the time

the south a distant steamer, to the

west a coastin' conft if we were aft: Spite of op'ra glasses, aft;-

ature seems to draw us closer bring us

nearer fore 'n' oft. out the curse o' class distinctions from our shoulders shall be harled.

An' the influence of weman revolutioning

werld; starvin' clown;

An' the rich an' educated shall be educated down;

An' we all will meet amidships on this

stout old earthly craft.

An' there won't be any friction 'twist the classes fore 'n'-aft. We'll be brothers, fore-'n'-aft! Yes, an' sisters, fore-'n'-aft! the people work together, and there

alu't no fore 'n'-aft. -From "In the Days when the World as Wide, and other Verses," by Harry Lawson, the Australian poet.

*Note. This word is here used in its

BELMONT IS PECOVERING August Belmout is recovering, the

tell us, from an appendicitis operation. Greater New York may recover from the "municipal ownership" operation that Belmont has performed on it. if Socialist physicians are put to work.

TO PERPETUATE MEDISCRITY. The British Museum now has a

phonograph department in which will be stored the voice records of eminent persons. "Twould be interesting to be posterity for a short time, with an car at that phonograph, to discover how many persons considered "em'rent" by peration are as dend as dust to the next.-Brisbane Worker.

PARTY NEWS.

The National Pocretary, acting un ther the provisions of the constitution, Act. XI, has submitted for general vote the following proposed amend-ments to the party constitution, moved by Local Des Moines, In., and second-ed by a sufficient number of other local.

Shall Sec. 3, Art, Iv of the National Constitution be stricken out, and the fol-lowing inserted in lieu thereof:
 The National Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do

2. Shall the words, "of the Nations

ed by the National Committee, from the membership of the party", in Sec. 1, Art. VI of the National Constitution, be strick-en out, and the following added to said

to shall be elected by referendum vote.
The call for nominations shall be issued on
the 15th day of November in each year.
Each local shall be entitled to nominate ances and declinations, and forty-free for the referendum. The seven candidates re-ceiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar man-ner. Members of the Executive Commit-tes may be recalled by referendum vote in the manner provided for referendum in Art. Xb hersof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out im-mutisative.

2. Shall the first senience of Sec. 3, Art. VI of the National Constitution be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereot:

tary shall be elected by the National Com-mittre", in Sec. 1, and all of Sec. 5, Art. VII of the National Constitution be stricken out, and the following inserted at the be-

gining of Sec. 1, in lies thereof:

"The National Secretary shall be elected
by r. fore

c. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of
November in each year, Each local shall be entitled to nominate one candidate tions, ten for acceptances and declinations and forty-five for the referendum. The consider receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filed in a similar manner. The National Secretary may be reclied by referendum vate in the manner provided for referendum in Art. XI berrof, except that in such cases the 5. (Shall the following be added to Sec.

3, Art. XIV of the National Constitution:
"But all amendments made by a national convention shall be submitted seriatim to a referendum vote of the party member

amendments to the Des Moines propo-sitions and asks other locals to second them, promptly informing the Nation-al Secretary that the local endorses the Toledo amendments:

1. That instead of the amendu

I. That instead of the amendment to Sec.

Att. VI. as proposed by Local Des

Saines, the following be adopted:

"The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by referendum vota.
The call for nominations shall be issued on
the fitteenth day of November in each
year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven camidates. Candidates shall
have the nomination of at least twenty have the nomination of at least twenty locals to be eligible for the ballot. Thirty which shall be reported weekly by the Na tional Secretary to the Socialist press he declared elected. If a second ballot be vote, in the manner provided for referen-dums in Art. XI hereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out im

The National Secretary shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nomina-tions shall be issued on the fifteenth day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate one candidate. he entitled to nominate one candidate. A maiddete shall have the nomination of at least twenty locals to be eligible for she beliot. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, which shall be reported by the National Secretary to the Socialist press for publication. Ten days shall be attawn for acceptances, and declinations, and forty-five days for the referendum. The candidate receiving a majority of the The candidate receiving a majority of the butiots cast shall be declared elected. If more than one bullot is necessary to elect, only the two candidates receiving the voton the first ballot shall be submitted. A securey shall be filled in like manner. The National Secretary may be recalled by refcreadum vote, in the manner provided for referendams in Art. XI hereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

Dates for National Organizers for

George E. Bigelow: Oct. 19. Eikhart. Ind.: Oct. 20. Goshen, Oct. 21. Sturgts, Mich.: Oct. 22-23. Coldwater: Oct. 24. Jonesville: Oct. 25, Hillsdale; Oct. 26, Jer ome: Oct. 27, Albion: Oct. 28, Marshall.

J. L. Fitts: Oct. 23, Paducah, Ky.; Oct. 24, Bear; Oct. 25, Princeton; Oct. 26, Nortonville: Oct. 27, Central City; Oct. 28,

George H. Goebel: Oct. 22, Black Hills, Fo. Dak.; Oct. 24-25, Hot Springs; Oct. 28, Bioux City, In.

Guy E. Miller: Oct. 22. Northampton Mass. Oct. 23, Pittsfield; Oct. 24, North Adams: Oct. 25, Chloopee; Oct. 26, Ware; Oct. 27, Wercester; Oct. 28, Pitchburg.

John W. Slayton tunder the direction of

the state of the s

Row Jersey

At the last meeting of the Unio County Committee, Fr. Cassen in the chair, six branches were represente chair, six branches were represented by ten delegates; absent, three from Br.1, one from Br. 23, one from Br. 5. Bills aggregating \$26.70 were ordered paid. The Organizer reported that during the month fourteen street meet-ings had been held, all of which were well attended, and considerable litera-Westfield. It was decided to get, 1 addition to the 4,000 copies of Worker already ordered, 1,500 " shire's Magazine" for distribu shire's Magazine for distribution Branch I brought charges against on of its members, and a committee of si-was elected to act on same. Commit field had been filed.

Pennsylvenia. PHILADELPHIA.

The campaign committe of the So-ciplist Farty has arranged the follow-ing meetings for the coming week: Sunday, Oct. 22—North Plaza, City Hall.

Fox, S. Schwartz, Wednesday, Oct. 25—Third and Pits

water. M. Pox. S. Behwartz. Gleard and Warnock. W. H. Haywood W. R. Chasile.
Thursday, Oct. 26-Unity and Fran

ford. D. Starkman, John Fagan. Friday, Oct. 27—Second and New. II eltelman, S. Schwartz.

Tulip and Longshore, D. Starkman Saturday, Oct. 28-Lehigh and Kensing n. Ph. Hemmeter, John Whitehead,

Germantown and Lebigh. Sam Sadier

rood, Daniel K. Young. Forty-second and Lancaster. D. Starknan, John Mathews.

Girard and Hapover. Geo, Cohen, W. Be

A large quantity of literature lias been ordered for free distribution before election and the comrades are urged to get busy and dispose of it in the most intelligent manner. Forty thousand local leaflets will be ready Saturday, Oct. 21. All those desiring to take part in the house to house can vass with these leaflets will come to the headquarters, 1305 Arch street, any time and there will always found comrades to give them instructions how to distribute this literature The campaign committee has also or dered 10,000 leaflets from the State Committee, dealing with the political situation in the state. This is a valunble leaflet and a special effort should be made to circulate it as widely as possible. The Reading 'Union Senti-nel" will issue a special Philadelphia campaign number Oct. 28. The cam-

Members of Local Philadelphia bear in mind that a large number watchers are needed at the polls Election Day, so that the Socialist votes may be better counted than in the previous elections. Every member or sympathizer willing to act as dress to the headquarters.

Wisconsin.

An unusually large number of calls are being received at headquarters for and organization in

The Milwaukee City Central Con material, facts, figures, etc., for pub-lication in campaign leaflets to be used next year when the campaign opens.

The Racine comrades held a very successful meeting at Island Park. Over one thousand people were present. E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., was the speaker. Arrangements are now being made to carry on a lecture and winter. Carr has been secured for the opening evening in November.

Work has been begun on the

quarters for the new printing plant The \$6.500 linetype printing plant is talist enemy from the heart of the greatest Wisconsin city. We shall German—our weeklies and the month-ly, but more than that, we shall keep up a constant bembardment of leaf-

mittee has under consideration the publication of a pamphlet by Victor L. Berger upon the subject of Secialist tactics "such as are adapted and necessary to our American conditions."

The capitalistic school board in Mil-waukee proposes to reduce the wages of the teachers in the public schools of the teachers in the public schools who are beginning from \$450 to \$400 per year. And yet the cost of living has gone up over 40 per cent during the past ten years. The teachers have appealed to the Social Democrats upon the matter. We have one Social Democrat on the school board. At last many of the school teachers are beginning to perceive that their interests also lie with the Socialists. They too are becoming class-conscious.

The Racine Social Democratic officials hold the center of the stage in the Wisconsin work this week. In Racine one private corporation—and that one the J. I. Beggs Company which owns the Milwaukee street car system—ewns the gas, water, and light

owns the Milwaukee street car system
—owns the gas, water, and light
plants. The rates are the usual exorbitant monopoly charges. But in addition to this the company is robbing
the people farther by the usual short measure hold-up. It has been discovered that the meters used are frequently entirely dishonest. It was found that the company was charging \$2.25 for what should have cost \$5.00 for the company was charging \$2.25 for what should have cost \$5.00 for what should have cost \$5.00 for what should have cost \$5.00 for what the company of the cost \$5.00 for what should have cost \$ \$2.25 for what should have cost occurs, even at the company's monopoly rates. In view of these facts the Social Democratic officials have started the movement to secure the election John W. Slayton (under the direction of Einte Committee): Oct. 10, Auld; Oct. 20-21, Riverside; Oct. 22. Los Angeles; Oct. 23-23. San Diego: Oct. 24. San Francisco; Oct. 27-28. Angels Camp.

Sohn M. Work: Oct. 21, Runtington, W. Fa.: Oct. 22, Ironton, O.; Oct. 23, Peetsnouth; Oct. 24, Xenia; Oct. 26-27, Chi insure the people of the city, and particular than the people of the city and perticular than the people of the city and the people of

these are comparated neuros they help to ame allitions of the working o

The comrades of Vancouver, B. C on \$200 ball, on two sureties, and \$200 on his own recognisance. This morning Mr. Lewis will appear in the police court to answer to a charge of ob-structing the streets." The reason Comrade Lewis had to lie in jail three hours was that the magistrate who fixes bail, etc., was at the opera and couldn't be disturbed, and there were commit se assurace, and there were no arrangements for anyone to act in his absence. Comrade Lewis was fined \$5. He might have escaped this on a technicality but did not wish to do so, as it is desired to fight the case out in the higher courts on the question of principle—the right of free speech.

Baltimore has made arrangements to sold the following meetings and would like the hearty co-operation of every reader of The Worker in Baltimore. This campaign is especially important on account of the proposed amendment to the constitution of the state, the blse workingmen.

t. Backman and Toole, Tuesday, Oct. 31—Klim Av. and Third Ct.

Tuesday, Oct. 31.—Kim Av. and Third Yf. Teylor and Toole, Wednesday, Nov. 1.—Frederick Av. and Smallwood: Anthony, Jackson, Backman. Thursday, Nov. 2.—Cross and Hamburg Sts. Taylor and Toole. Friday, Nov. 3.—Eden and Fayette Sts. Jackson, Toole, Samuelson,

Gustave A. Strebel and Wm. Mc-Ardle are holding good meetings in

New Rocheste will hold an open-air meeting facing the City Hall on Sat-urday evening, Oct. 21, and on the fol-lowing Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, will hold a ratification meeting in Music Hall, Mechanic street, with John Collins as speaker. The Engle Drum and Bugie Corps of Portchester, volunteered their services for this occasion. Westchester comme 'k

The "Verein für Volksbildung" open its lecture series for the season next Sunday at 64 E. Fourth street. The initial lecture will be delivered in German by Moses Oppenheimer and the subject will be Algernon Lee as Mayor of the City of New York, or the Meaning of a Socialist City Ad-ministration. Concert program will follow as usual. The lecture will begin at 8 p. m. All are invited and admission is free. On the Sunday before election a big agitation meeting will, be held with Comrades Lee and Jonas as speakers, and probably Mother Jones. All the speakers wh have taken part in the campaign are invited to be present, and no doubt most of them will accept. Everything, including admission, is free, and a good time is promised to all. Come and bring your friends.

The 23d A. D. holds its meetings at the Harlem Socialist Clubrooms, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Oct. 27 at the Manhattan Casino ner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. The Casino, will have to man sixty-six election districts, which is of great importance and which cannot be done if the Souptil after election. The district branch

All Hungarian speaking commons are urged to assist in circulating the new Hungarian Socialist paper "Elore", the first issue of which appeared on Sept. 16 and the second has now just been issued. Needless to say now just been lasued. Needless to say the paper is a straight and uncom-promising advocate of Socialism. It is published at 1528 Second avenue. New York City, the subscription price being 60 cents per annum. The paper is at present published as a mouthly, but will shortly appear as a weekly, donations for this purpose being re-ceived from all over the country. There were considerably over five hundred were considerably over five hundred subscribers before the second issue was printed, and a growing circulation is confidently looked for.

BROOKLYN

Dan A. White of Massachuetts will be the speaker at the Sliver Building, 315 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Oct. 22. On Oct. 29 Jos. Wan-hope will lecture and on Nov. 5 M. W.

A DIVISION OF LABOR.

Mr. Rockefeller has advised young men to turn their thoughts to higher things than money, which is not all there is in the world. If the young men will look after the higher things, Mr. Rockefeller will look after the money.—Punch.

STANDARD OIL IN JAPAN.

The Standard Oil Company is reaching out for control of the extensive oil fields in the northern part of Japan, according to Chief Officer Henderson according to Chief Officer Henderson of the ship Aicides, just in from Kobe. The Alcides belongs to the London branch of the Standard Oil Company. "While we were lying in Kobe," said Mr. Henderson, "I mot a gentleman on a railroad train one day who told me that he had just come from the oil fields of northern Japan, and that agents of the Standard Oil Company were out there picking up all the promising tracts they could secure."

SOCIALIST MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

11th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-eighth

tins.

15th A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-eighth

Mases

euth St. and Avenue A. Fred. Paulitsch. 31st A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Ulfteenth St. and Fifth Av. J. G. and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Sol Field

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Ith A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighteenth it. and Eighth Ave. J. C. Frost, Edw. F.

lecond Av. Miss J. D., Jacob l'anker, 17th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth Britt Gearlety.

20th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-sec

and St. and Third Av. Tim Murphy, J. A. 22d A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-eight!

Fieldman. 28th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-

D. Mayes.
30th A. D.-Eighty-sixth St., between

Ella Reeve Cohen, Alb. Abrahams.

35th A. D. 8. W. corner of Wendove ad Third Avs. Courtenay Lemon, I Phillips. Annex A. D.—N. E. corner of Two Hun-dred and Twenty-first St. and White Plains Av. Dan A. White,—Geo. Pinger.

MONDAY OCT 22 5th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirteentl Britt Gearlety.
6th A. D.-Y. W. corner of Houston St

Phillips. th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty-sev

St. and Eighth Av. Sol Fieldman. 15th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-sex

nd St. and Second Av. Mother Jones

and Thirty Afth St. and Eighth Av.

St. and Third Av. Tim Murphy, Den A. 35th A. D .- N. W. corner of One Hue

4th A. D. S. R. corner of Jefferson St.

and Eighth Av. Mother Jones, L. Phillips. 10th A. D.—S. E. corner of Pourth St. and Second Av. Sol Fieldman. 11th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty-eighth

12th A. D.-N. E. corner of Pitt and and Third St. and Columbus Av. M. W.

24th A. D.-N. E. corner of Statieth St. and Second Av. Alfred W. Lawson. 20th A. D.-S. R. corner of Eighty-sixth St. and First Av. Rise J. D., Jon.

Nist A. D.—N. E. corper of One Hun-dred and Fifteenth St. and Fifth Av. J. A. De Bell, L. D. Mayes. Sohh A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hun-

dred and Sixty-first St, and Third Av. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

8th A. D .- N. E. corner of Forsyth and -N. E. corner of Twenty-sixth St. and Fighth Av. Warren Atkinson, 10th A. D .- N. M. corper of Sixth St.

and Avenue A. Alex. Rosen, L. D. Mayes, 14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth St. and Second Av. Ella Reeve Cohen, L. 12th A. D.-S. W. corner of Attorney

20th A. D.-S. W. corner of Thirty-cighth

234 A. D.-N. E. corner of Forty-first St. 24th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth

St. and Eighth Av. A. W. Lawson, Edw. 23th A. D.-N. W. corner of Twenty eventh St. and Brondway. Sol Fieldman, 34th 2. D.-N. E. corner of One Hun dred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lexington

Av. A. B. Demilt, J. A. De Bell, 16th A. D. -S. W. corner of Fifth St. and Avenue C. J. C. Prost. Thos. J. Lewis. THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

3d A. D.—Cerper of Hudoon and Spring Sin. F. Paulitsch, J. T. Beite Genriety, 7th A. D.—E. W. carner of Eighteanth St. and Highth Av. Dan A. White, Was-

it, and Elighth Av. Blin Roeve Ophen

. and Amsterdam Av. Mother

outh St. and First Av. J. D. Mapes, Alex

and Twenty-lifth et, and Lenex Av. William Karlin, I. Philips.
Seth A. D.—N. E. corner of One Huntred and Forty-third Bt. and Willis

Sth A. D.—S. W. corner of Ludlow and Grand Sts. J. G. Dobserage, Dan A.

White.
9th A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty-lifth
St. and Eighth Av. Ella Beere Cohen, J.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirtieth St Lith A. D.-N. W. corner of Forty-eight

St. and Eighth Av. Sol. Fieldman.

dayes.

36th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy-second Secunity second Second First Av. Tim Murphy, J. T

*Britt Genricty. od Third Av. M. W. Wikins.

ZM A. D .-- N. E. corner of One

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

7th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twentleth St 16th A. D.-S. W. corner of Third St. and 17th A. D. S. W. corner of Fifty-second

it. and Fighth Av. Warren Atkinson, L. Pluttips. and Third Avenue. J. T. Britt Gear

kty, Chas. Prans. 22d A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirty-hlath St. and Second Av. Jacob Panken, Tim Murphy. 234 A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundre

M. W. Wilkins. 28th A. D.-N. W. corner of Seventy Courtenay Lemon. 30th A. D.-S. W. corner of Eighty-fifth St. and Avenue A. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abra

Sist A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hund and Twenty-fifth "St. and Beventh Av. Mother Jones, Dan A. White. 34th A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundre

led and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Thus. J. Lewis, A. W. Lawson, Annex A. D. (Van Nest)...N. E. corner of Unterport Rd. and Morris Park Av. J. A. De Bell, Elia Reeve Cohen.

NOON MEETINGS Priday, Oct. 20 Battery Pt., between

N. E. corner of Tweifth St. and Broad N. E. corner of Twojfth St. and Bower.
Sol. Fieldman.
Saturday, Oct. 21—South End Han
Sq. J. T. Britt Gearlety.
N. E. corner of Sheriff and Browne.

Monday, Oct. 23—8. E. corner of West gust Albany Sta. J. T. Britt Geariety.

I. C. Prost. Tuesday, Oct. 24-8. W. corner of Peci

Silp and South St. Sol. Fieldman. N. W. corner of Waverly Pl. and Broad N. W. corner of Cohen.

Wednesday, Ogt. 25-S. E. corner Bread and Wall Sta. Dan A. White.

Thursday, Oct. 20 8. E. corner of War ren and West Sts. Ella Reeve Cohen.

N. E. corner of Broome and Broadway

N. E. corner of Twelfth St. and Broad N. H. corner of Broome and Sheriff Sta.

PRIDAY, OCT. 24. 18th A. D., Br. 2-55 Reeves Pl., Red-men's Hall. L. B. Boudin, P. L. Lacheacher, W. W. Passage. 13th and 14th A. D.-Manhattan and N

an Ava. J. C. Lipes, Mark Pelser. BATURDAY, OCT. 21. 9th A. D.—Hamilton Av. and Henry St. Geo. L. Gieter, William Mackenzie. Sth A. D. Smith and Douglass Sts. Mark Pelser, J. T. Hill.

21st A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic Avs. F. L. Lachemacher, C. L. Furman. 19th A. D.—Fulton and McDougal Sta Alexander Trope, W. W. Passage, 25th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Sings St. 12th A. D.-Fifth Av. and Twelfth St.

Mr. and Mrs. Praser, H. A. Crygier.

7th A. D.—Third Av. and Fifty-third S
J. H. Ward, Ed. Dawson. 1st. 2d and 19th A. D .-- Washington and Johnson Sts. Geo. M. Marr, Koenig. MONDAY, OCT. 23.

6th A. D .- Bedford and Myrtle Avs. Mr.

eth A. D.—Bedford and Myrtle Avs. Mr. and Mrs. France.

17th A. D.—Tompkins Av. and Quincy St. Gee. L. Glefer, A. Trapé.

12th A. D.—Sixth Av. and Seventeenth St. Ms. and Mrs. France. R. A. Crygler. Sth A. D.—Court and Douglass Sts. F. L. Lachemacher, J. C. Lipse.

13th and 14th A. D.—Graham Av. and Frost Nt. Geo. M. Marr. W. Markensie.

1st. 2d. and 10th A. D.—Oronday meeting at Navy Yard, Sends St. entreace.

Mrs. France.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24. 15th A. D.—Breadway, Seigel and Lori-mer Sta. F. L. Lechemacher, J. A. Ward. 21st A. D., Sc. 2—Wetkins and Pitkins Ave. Ed. Dawson, J. A. Well. 19th A. D.—Willoughby and Myrtle Ava. Geo. L. Gleter, Alex. Treps.

WEDNESDAY, OCT, 25.

11th A. D.—St. Marks Sq., Flatbosh and Sixth Ava. Mark Polose, Goo. L. Glefer. 18th A. D.—Breadway and Leonard St. Algarion Lee, E. Wolf. &h. A. D.—Threes, and Frushing Ava. Mo. and Mrs. France.

12th A. D.—Seventh Av. and Pourteenth

THURSDAY, OCT. 26. 3d A. B.—Houry and President Sts. Ed Dawsen, J. H. Ward. "19th A. B.—Bedman's Huit, 55 Reever Pt. Gos. M. Marr. W. W. Passage.

FREDAY, OCT. 27.

lat, 3d and 10th A. D. Nevy Yard, Sand SATURDAY, OCT. 28. 29th A. D.-Knickerbocker Av. and Har non St. C. Gagenbeimer, G. L. Glefer

mon St. C. Gagenbeimer, G. L. Glefer, J. C. Lipes. 7th A. D.—Fifty-third St. and Third Av. Alexander Tropé, J. A. Well. 12th A. D.—Fifth Av. and Nineicenth St. F. J. Lachemacher, Yeo. M. Marr. 1st, 2d and 10th A. D .- Washington an

. Queens.

PRIDAY, OCT. 20. Snedeker Ave. and Second St., Unlo Course. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21. Woodward Ave. and Bleecker St. Wyckoff Heights. Chas. S. Vanderporten SUNDAY, OCT. 22. Urban's Hall, Werthington St., Windeld

nian speaker. MONDAY, OCT. 23. Third Ave. and Thirteenth St., College

TUESDAY, OCT. 24. Hettinger's Hall, Broadway, Astoria, Chas. S. Vanderporten and a Bohemian

Point. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

TWO ARMIES.

A standing army of 250,000 men is magnates and the barons of the min-ing industry. We would suggest that a proclamation be immediately issued to the 3,000,000 of tramps, appealing to their "patriotism" and love of country to volunteer their services in apprecia tion of the boundless "prosperity have enjoyed under the starry banner of Young Columbia. The surplus army of vagrants that are jobless and in or vagrants that are jobless and in search of masters, who have experi-enced the joy of lying down upon Mother Earth and accepting the bosom of our planet for a mattress with the slay for a blanket, will rush to the recruiting office, declaring: "Breather there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said. This is my own, my native land? "-Miners' Ma gazine.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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Mr. Hearst's first public statement after his nomination was in the form of an interview published in the New York "Herald" of Oct. 15. It is addressed to the business men of New York, whom Mr. Hearst assures he will not hurt, if elected to office, since he is a business man himself. Mr. Hearst is a business man indeed, and may the workingmen of this city be

saved from municipal ownership real-ized and administered by him! The Socialist Party has no new issues to offer in this campaign. It stands to-day as it always has stood and always will stand, for the complete overthrow of the system of capi-talist exploitation and oppression, for the interests of labor at all times and

tion, whether he comes from Nebraska or California, unless you are your own Messiah. No help will come to you from the outside; you must help your selves; no political party of capitalists professional politicians or "respectable citizens" will bring you relief-your place is in your own party, the part of your class-the Socialist Party. doubling of the Socialist vote at th doubling or the Socials, the polis on Nov. 7 will be a greater, truer and more lasting victory for the working class of our city than the election ed friends from the capitalist class.

the town; you will see their children

healthy and free, playing in the su

shine and fresh air or going off to school with no thought of where din

other-and what will you say: avoid will say: "These badly dressed, hadly fed, hadly housed people, these men and women driven by want and the

fear of want, these sickly and old-faced children—these are workingmen

these are working women, these are working people's children. These well dressed, well fed, comfortable men and

women and children-these are no

workingmen, these are not working

women, these are not working peo-ple's children." You will be sure that

the many are working people, because you see that they are poor; you will be sure that the few are not working

people, because you see that they are rich; and ninety-nine times in the hun dred you will be right. Everywhere

a life of productive labor means a life

spent in poverty or on the verge of poverty. Everywhere there is a class

leisure and luxury and power.

doing no useful work, but living in

The Cause ofthe Evil:

You see this, and you are discontented. You ought to be discontented You feel that this is unjust and unrea

sonable. You seek the cause. We Se

cialists come to tell you the cause.

The subsidized preachers tell you

that it is the will of God-and Mr

say to them: "You are lying prophet

when you lay this evil to God's will

just as your predecessors were lying prophets when they said it was by the

will of God that white men held black

men in chattel slavery fifty year

their universities. We say to them

You have disgraced the name of sci

ence, you have prostituted her for pay. Science herself disowns you and despises your venal cant."

the workers is due to laziness.

drunkenness and extravagance.

ess; we can concede no more.

will concede them what we may; we will admit that in one case out of the

hundred poverty may be caused by ex

they give this as nn explanation of

the poverty of the whole working class, we say to them: "You are of

fering a deadly insult to the only clas

that to-day has a right to live, the only class that has reason to respec

What, then, is the cause? Let u

Labor produces all wealth. By the

joint labor of the working class, by their labor of hand and brain, the world is fed and clothed and housed

and all its wants are supplied. Sup-pose all the workers of the world to leave their tasks at once—it would not

be a week, it would not be a day, be

fore the whole world would begin to suffer—the richest of millionaires would have to go without breakfast if

labor should cease.
Yes, labor produces all wealth. Bu

in this present age, with our modern methods, with our vast and compil-

cated machinery of production and transportation, with our specialized

and interdependent processes of indus

try-in a word, in this day of socia

production of joint labor, of collective industry—the individual worker with

his bare hands, the he is a free man

and soul (but of nothing more) is help

less and dependent-more beinles

than a naked savage in a primeval for

strength in your arms, skill in you

strength in your arms, skill in your fingers, knowledge in your brains; you know how to do useful work; you are willing to do it; all you ask is the opportunity to get a living by useful work. But that opportunity you do not control. You are not able to make a living by your own labor, unless your

a living by your own labor unless you can have access to the means of pro-duction—to the land and the mines and the railways and the mills and

factories, with their wonderful ma chinery. And these things you do no

"You take my house," says Shylock

"when you do take the prop that doth sustain my house. You take my life when you do take the means by which

one works. You, workingmen, cannot live unless you work. You do not wish to live without working; all you ask

is the opportunity to live by your own ishor. But the means by which to work—for you, the means by which you live—are in the hands of another

you live—are in the hands of another class, and by owning them that other class is the master of your lives, is able to keep you in idleness and want or to perm! 'u to work on condition only that yo. 'eave in its hands and for its enjoym.' more than half the value your labon 'eates. If you complain that by hat nd constant toll you are able to gam but a bare and, precarious living, while you see them.

property by other men

ose things are held as private

No man can live unless som

You own yourselves; you have

itself; and we resent that insult.

The syndicated scientists say that t is an eternal law of nature—and Mr. Rockefeller gives millions to endow

ner is to come from. You will

many of the one sort, few of

other-and what will you say?

these two sorts of people-

Long live the Socialist movem Long live the Socialist Party!

-many, very

Our Mayoralty Candidate's Address.

It is needless for me to say that I am glad to take part in this splendid am glad to take part in this spiented demonstration to-night, said Comrade Lee, when the cheering and applause had died down enough for him to make himself heard. I well understand that it is not for me personally that you applaud. I should be sorry if it were so. Personalities count for lit-tle in our movement. Our candidates are simply the men chosen to stand as representatives of our principles. O movement will never lack men fit represent it. It will always be able to produce the right men for any emergency. I wish to say as little from the personal standpoint as I properly may—just to tell you how deeply I appreciate the honor of havent it. It will always be able en trusted by the rank and file of the Socialist Party to be its stand-ard-bearer in this campaign. I feel there is no higher honor which any man can wish for or receive than to be thought worthy, by such a party be thought worthy, by such a party as ours, to represent it before the pub-

I shall begin this evening by saving I shall begin this evening by saying something to you that I have said at every meeting I have addressed since this campaign began, and that I intend to say at every meeting I address from now till Election Day. I think it is important enough to bear repetition. This is a city campaign. But in this city campaign we Socialists stand for just the same issue we stood for in the national campaign last year, just the same issue we shall stand for just the same issue we shall stand for next year when we enter a state and congressional campaign, just the same issue our comrades of the Socialist Party all over the country stand for in every political contest and in their nd campaign of education and rganization, just the same issue ou comrades in Europe and Japan and Australia are all the time working for just the same issue for which our brothers and sisters in Russia are giv-ing their lives in a battle so much

That issue may be stated in a very few words. It is the issue of the rights of the producers of wealth against the power of the masters of industry, the just interests of the wage-workers against the unjust privi leges of the capitalist class. Our object, in this as in every campaign and in all our efforts, is the complete emancipation of the working class from the

oke of capitalist exploitation—nothing more and nothing less. In our efforts for this cause we know of no such word as "com-promise". We leave it to others to palter with great issues, to play with half truths and whole lies, to spend their lives in peddling picayune re forms, in chasing the will-o'-the-wisps of so-called independent politics, or in vain efforts to reconcile the irreconcliable. For us we will not seek soft phrases for hard and bitter facts. We will speak out the whole of what w and we will call capitalism legalized robbery, until our class sees it to be

word as "fail". We are going to win We know that we are going to win. We know that we are going to win. We do not merely wish it, or guess it, or hope it. We know it, as we know that after winter will come spring. Just as a scientific knowledge of the movements of the earth in its orbit assures us that spring must follow winter, so a scientific knowledge of the laws of industrial development, of the conditions of the workers and the effects of those conditions upon their thoughts and feelings, and of the eco-nomic tendencies of central ic tendencies of capitalism itself,

that the Co-operative Commonwealth must grow up in its place. It is because of this solid foundation of knowledge on which our party rests that, even in such a ridiculously confused political situation as we see in rused political situation as we see in this city this year, our party has never for a moment been in doubt as to its course. While all the other parties had to have their conferences of leaders to decide on what issues they would pretend to stand, the rank and file of our party knew before our convention met what principles it would put into our platform and were ready to go right to work to propagate those to go right to work to propagate tho principles. However others may wan-der and lose their way, our path is clear before us.

Let me, in as few words as I can. tate our position—our party's reason for existence and its purposes—under these four heads: The Evil to be abolished; the Cause of that evil; the Cure; and the Method of applying that

The Evil to Be Abolished. You may walk thru the streets and avenues of this great city, or of any tity in the whole civilized world, and . Here you will see men and in shabby clothes, men and whose faces and forms show arks of lifelong hardship and of pinching want, children hungry and untaught and uncared for; you will see them swarming out of miserable tenements unfit for human habitation tenements unit for human habitation; you are able to gain but a bare and you will see their faces dull with suffering or tortured by anxiety and fear. You will go to another street, and there you will see men and women me comfortable and beautiful attire, men and women whose faces and forms show that they have had plenty of good food all their lives, coming put from splendid manislens and stepming into their carriages or their automobiles, to be whirled off to the opera but to go to the seashore or the meunisms away from the heat and dust of foring or tortured by anxiety and fear. You will go to another street, and there you will see men and women in comfortable and beautiful attire. men and women whose faces and forms show that they have had plenty of good food all their lives, coming out from splendid mansions and stepping into their carriages or their automobiles, to be whirled off to the opera

you, workingmen of New York, to for-sake your false gods and to thly ground the banner of Secialism as

ern age, now that production has beyour only hope and reliance.

No Messiah will lead you to salva oine a social instead of an individual matter, private ownership of the means of production is unjust and un-We say that the cause of the almost universal rule of poverty for the producers and wealth for the non-producers is this private ownership of the means of production which the joint labor of the working class has created, which the joint labor of the working class operates, which the joint labor of the working class repairs to the very existence of civilized so ciety.

The Cure for the Evil.

If this private ownership of the ans of production, this private con trol of the opportunities of employ ment, is the cause of the worker erty and the idlers' power, if this is the cause of class division and class conflict and class rule, if this is the cause of the thousand social evils of which we all complain, then the cure is plain and simple. The way to cure the evil is to remove the cause, and it cannot be cured in any other way. The cure is the social ownership, the joint ownership, the collective owner-ship, the public ownership of the means of production and their operation under democratic control for public good, assuring to every man a suring to all the workers the full value that their labor produces, assur-ing that, no set of men shall be able to prevent others from working or be able to live without working by the labor of others—a system under which there will be neither millionaires no paupers, neither idle men nor toiling children, neither prefit-masters nor wage-slaves, but free comrade-work ers, with equality of opportunity, economic liberty, and—for the first time in human history—presperity for all and brotherhood among men.

Hew to Apply That Cure.

But one point remains to be covere Understand well, we Socialists de not hope to get this by begging for it. We do not depend upon humane sentiment to emancipate the working class We do not hope to convert the capital-ists to these views. We depend upon you, our fellow workers. "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow Our class, and our class alone, using its own brains and its own votes, de

pending on its own organized efforts, our class alone can set our class free Our class alone can guide aright the social movement thru the troubloudays to come. We must have public ownership of the means of production But in order to get that and to make it avail for the good of our class, we nust have working-class control of the government. To educate and to organ ize the working class for that purpose, to "lear the workers' minds from the superstitions instilled into them by thousands of years of servile teach to rouse them to self-respect and self-reliance—that is the mission of the Socialist Party of the world.

We say to you, in the words of Karl Marx: "Workingmen of all countries, unite: You have nothing to lose bu your chains; you have a world to

We say to you, quoting the motte of the So cialists of Ireland: "The great appear great to us because we are on our knees. Let us arise!"

That is where we stand in this city campaign, just as in every other cam-paign of the past or the future till our object shall be achieved.

The City Campaign.

Altho our friend Hillquit has very clearly discussed the attitude of the other parties and would-be parties in the field here this year, I cannot for bear to add a few words on the same

We need hardly consider the Repub licans. We have the best of reaso to believe that Mr. Odell and his asso ciates in control of the Republica party do not intend their ticket any more than Mr. Murphy and his ssociates in control of Tammany intended the Democratic state tick win last year. The Republican and mocratic parties have been the twin representatives of capitalism for many years past. Their records, so far as the interests of labor have been concerned, have been practically identical. fought for the offices, fought to divide your votes, fought for the privi lege of serving the capitalist class. In this city campaign they are not even this city campaign they are not even fighting in good faith for that. Mr. Odell's machine, for reasons best known to itself, has done all in its power to give the city election to Tammany Hall.

As for Tammany Hall, we know what that stands for. It stands for Mr. McCarren and the Gas Combine, for Mr. Relmont and the Subway Com-bine, for Mr. Ryan and the Trolley Combine, for the Goulds and the Ele-vated Combine, for Mr. Murphy and Mr. Crimmins and the Contractors' Combine. It stands for the capitalis and especially the great capitalists now as it has in the past. Those who have an interest in legal and illegal robbery on a large scale, those who have an interest in lew wages and high rents and big profits, in the cor-rupt administration of a dishonest sys-tem—those and no others have reason to support the Democratic ticket.

The Hearst Ticket.

But of the third ticket it is neces sary for us to speak somewhat mere at length—of that third ticket whose prime object is to make a career for an ambitious millionaire who happens to have lost his hold in the corrupt to have repaired and the supported so long and whose secondary purpose is to be feel the discontented working people and if possible to check the rapid growth of the Socialist movement.

This Hearst movement, this so-called municipal ownership movement, is seeking to make its appeal to the workingmen as such, and an army of discredited "labor" politicians are ready to earn their share of Mr. Hearst's millions by proclaiming him Hearst's millions by proclaiming him as the great "friend of labor"—may the Lerd deliver labor from its friends:

—as the Moses who is to lead us by some mysterious ways to "practical" Socialism.

Yet Mr. Hearst himself, in laying

lown what he calls his principles, puts so long you have to concede the right of uncarned riches for them and tollfirst of all the reducti talists' taxes and the promo we Socialists do not concede that legitimate business fits, legitimate exploitation of right. We say that now, in this modlegitimate getting of something for nothing, legitimate acquisition of wealth by the toll of other men. And Mr. Hearst tells us that, if elected Mayor, he will look after the welfare of "all the people"—he will serve the interests of landlords who collect rents and of tenants who pay them, of em ployers who take profits and of wage workers who create them! Half of the promise no man can fulfill. No man can serve two masters at least when the interests of those two are diametrically opposed, as are the interests of capital and labor.

And which half-of the promise Mr Hearst would actually fulfill, we may judge from the fact that he is himseli a capitalist and that his party, or league, is organized on the m all capitalist parties—organized

But even Mr. Hearst's specific prom ise of municipal ownership how ed, establish even municipal ownership on the capitalist plan?

The Example of Dunne.

Some six months ago there was a ity campaign in Chicago, much like the present one in New York. The Democratic party there declared for "immediate municipal ownership" and nominated a full ticket on that issue headed by Judge Dunne, Mr. Hears has two papers in Chicago, just as he has here. The same man whom he hires to write editorials for his New York papers—and to write speeches and letters of acceptance for him on the side—the same gentleman whom he sent to confer with Mr. Odell be-fore deciding so reluctantly to accept the municipal ownership pomination this same very able spokesman of Mr. Hearst writes editorials also for his evening paper in Chicago. All thru the campaign in Chicago, the Hears papers supported the Democratic mu nicipal ownership ticket. Mr. Hears told us that if the people of Chicago would only elect Judge Dunne and his ticket; they would surely get immedi-ate municipal ownership. It would be lish, he told us, for anyone to vote the Socialist ticket, for here was s

chance to "get something now".

The voters of Chicago a sufficien number of them—took him at his word. They elected Judge Dunne and his-celleagues on the municipal own-ership ticket. And then Mr. Hearst brought Judge Dunne here to New York to tell of the "immediate municipal ownership" be was going to give the people of Chicago and, incidental the people of Chicago and, incidentally, to launch a Hearst boom in this

Well, Mayor Dunne was inaugur ited. He had a Board of Aldern chosen on the same platform with himself. But within three months after taking his seat as Mayor of Chicago, Mr. Dunne came out and sor rowfully declared that his hands wer tied, that he could not keep his prom ise, that he now saw municipal owner ship in Chicago somewhere "in the future—possibly ten years hence, sibly twenty. "Immediate munipossibly twenty. cipal ownership", mind you, ten or

wenty years from now! Now, Mr. Hearst, in his campaign in this city, does not even propose to have a straight aldermanic ticket. He is already making deals with the Re and with anybody he can find to fuse with in other districts. So let me put this question to you—those of you w are inclined to vote for Mr. Hearst is the hope of "getting something now"— a plain question in political arithmetic: If, with a full city administration and Board of Aldermen pledged to it, mediate" municipal ownership in cago is ten or twenty years off, how ong would it take a Hearst adminis tration, with a Board of Aldermet partly Republican and partly Tam many, to give you "immediate" cipal ownership in New York?

Hearst's Colleague, Coler.

One more evidence that this ticket is not put before the people of New York in good faith. You remember that four years ago there was a great coal strike. A hundred and fifty thore sand miners were kept in idler cause the mine owners said Good His infinite wisdom had given rs kuld God ir mines to them and they "had nothing to arbitrate". "As the fall approached you found yourselves shivering, beand you couldn't buy it. Coal was a live issue. The Democratic party met in state convention and adopted a platform. In the hope of catching votes, they put in that platform a plank de-claring for public ownership of the coal mines. On that platform they nominated a candidate for Governor. Their nomines accepted. And then, within a week after accepting the nomination on that platform, he came nomination on that platform, he can out and fatly repudiated the coal mir plank, said it was all wrong, said he didn't stand for it. That was Bird S Coler of Brooklyn. And now Bird S Coler of Brooklyn. And now Bird S. Goler, at Mr. Hearst's especial request, has been put at the head of Mr. Hearst's municipal ownership ticket in Brooklyn, as candidate for President of the Bero and member of the Board of the Bere and member of the Board of Estimate, an even more powerful body now than the Board of Aldermen itself. Another question in political arithmetic: If it took Mr. Coler a week arithmetic: If it took Mr. Coler a week after accepting the nomination in 19(1) to kick over and repudiate the coal mine plank, how long would it take him, do you suppose, if he were to be elected on Mr. Hearst's ticket this year, to kick over and repudiate the whole municipal ownership platform?

No Distant Future for Us

We Socialists stand for municipe stand for all the municipal owners we can get, as soon as we can get if it is of the right kind.

We stand for municipal ownership We stand for municipal ownership, not for the purpose of reducing the capitalists' taxes or enriching holders of city bonds, but, first of all, for the purpose of raising the pay and seducing the hours of the employees and giving work to more men; next, of improving and extending the service; and then, of reducing street-car fares and gas-bills. That is a bit different from Mr. Hearst's program or Mayor Dunne's.

And you won't set municipal owners.

cialist Party. And you will get it thro the Socialist Party, because the capifalists will drive you to us, even if

we can't persuade you. We Socialists see municipal owner ship at much closer range than doe Mayor Dunge. We see it very clos at hand, because we see the straight at hand, because we see the straight Socialist vote growing rapidly all over the land. We see the working people learning. We see that our party is al-ready electing aldermen and legisla-tors, that it has come to the point of ecting mayors and other city offi cers, that it is about ready to begin electing judges, that it is advancing all along the line without making any deals or compromises, and that ever the capitalist politicians will soon be compelled to make some real concer sions to our demands. And when ou party brings in municipal ownership in any city, it will be worth while for the working class.

How to Get Something Now.

You want to get something now. You want some immediate relief. You are quite right.

You say: "A half-loaf is better that no bread". You are quite right. no bread. You are quite right,
And we tell you that if you humbly
ask for the half-lonf, you will get only
crumbs or stale crusts. If you follow
the advice of the Socialist Party and vote its ticket straight, demanding the whole loaf which is rightfully yours you will get the half-loaf now and the whole loaf all the sooper.

We Don't Beg for Votes.

I began with something I have said at every meeting I have addressed in this campaign. I shall close with something else that I have said at every meeting where I have spoken.
I speak for myself, and for Cav anaugh and Braun and all my leagues on this ticket when I say that we don't want any votes that don't long to us. We don't want persona votes. We don't want split

you don't agree with us, we don't want

your votes, because they wouldn't be worth asking for. If you do agree with us, you will know how to vote.

The only kind of votes we want are straight Socialist votes a cross in the circle in the third column under that emblem of the Arm of Labor, uphelding the Torch of Enlightent to guide the working class of the world out of its poverty and subjuga

tion into real freedom, real equality,

and real brotherhood; LOCAL NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN FUND Contributions for the Socialist Party campaign of Local New York (Manhatta and the Bronx) should be sent to U. Solo ion, Organizer, 64 East Fourth street New York. All receipts will be acknow tributions have been received since last re William Adler, List No. 28, \$3.90; Chas

Vilke, List No. 147, \$4.20; G. Ulirich, List

80. 168, \$1; Jon, Reiner, List No. 294, \$2.25

H. C. Wogatzky, List No. 300, 50c.; Ower McPartland, List No. 311, \$5; William Her tle, List No. 291, \$3; William Luskel, Lis No. 400, \$3; D. Muller, List No. 570, \$1.75; Alex. Eckert, List No. 608, \$4.25; U. Allgauer, List No. 612, \$3.25; Al. Trier, Lis No. 626, \$3.45; Aug. Raible, List No. 660, \$2; Joseph Schuler, List No. 698, \$9; O. Reiner, List No. 708, \$4; Karl Peter, List No. 712, \$6.85; Chas. Belinke, List No. 745, \$2; Louis Schwartz, List No. 802, \$3; T. F. Conboy, List No. 803, \$1; Henry G. Bell List No. 817, \$2; Edward Wintler, List No. 844, \$1.50; W. Hanaceck, List No. 898, \$1; Jos. Zirnig, List No. 800, \$2; C. Rieber, List No. 912, \$1.25; Perdipand Meyer, List No. 917. \$1: G. Hoffman, List No. Bruch, List No. 943, \$2.25; Herman Beiss ner, List No. 990, \$1; Stegmuller, List No. 994, \$2; A. Kohnle, List No. 1,005, \$4; F. Schmols, Carpenters Unite No. 476, List No. 1,519, \$9.75; Carpenters' and Joiners No. 476, List No. 1,520, \$1; Workingmen's Educational Association, 206 E. Eights sixth St., List No. 1,509, \$5.10; N. A. Ka tensen, List No. 1,628, 5)c.; Aug. Petsch List No. 1,650, \$1.45; Balsam, List No. 1,886, \$5.55; Aug. Katins, List No. 2,266 \$2.25; S. Libresco, List No. 2,370, \$1.20; C. L. Lindiau, List No. 2,382, \$1; John Mc L. Lindiau, List No. 2,426, 25c.; Thomas Mc-Donald, List No. 2,436, 25c.; Thomas Mc-Nerny, List No. 2,436, 242. Chas M. Miller, List No. 2,436, 34; H. Nisellson, Dilling Enlangu. List 2,550, \$1.75; Edw. Schmitt, List No. 2,648 \$1: L. Welsch, List No. 2744: \$1 85: Set Clarke, List No. 2,884, \$3.25; Reinhard Meyer, List No. 2,890, \$4,90; Fred. Kruger, List No. 2,892, \$3,25; Alex. Rosen, List No. 2,805, \$2; Abe Panzer, \$2; Hanauer Socialst Club \$25: J. Perlm Peter Reichert, \$1; 18th and 20th A. D., \$10; Clgar Makers' Union No. 20, \$100; L. Bernstein, Ga., \$2; Julius Weneroth, 50c. J. Murdoch, \$1; Local Stapleton, Richmon County, \$12.50; Jos. Wanhope, \$5; collect tion at Carnegie Hall meeting, \$209.73; August F. Wegener, \$2; Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Br. 160, \$10; Wm. S. Louthitt, Pittsburg, \$2; XX2, 25c.; F. L. Elizabeth, 50c.; Nicolas Ganser, \$3; I. Rothbiatt, \$5; Typographia No. 7, monthly donation, \$19; Silverstein, 25c.; Miss B. Freedman, account of pledge, \$1; Sim. Lipschitz, account of pledge, \$1; Louis Schwartz, account o \$2; O. Fricke, H. Gerner and J. Schoen \$8; Walter E. Knin, \$1; Wm. H. Kelly, \$5 date, \$2,165.46.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND

Contributions to the Socialist Party campaign fund of Local Kings County (Brooklyn) should be sent to Fred Schaefer, Organizer, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. The following sums Lave been received: List No. 565, Geo. North, \$3.25; List No.

Brandmeler, \$10; List No. 316, Ed. Koeh ler, \$0.25; Jul. Bychower, \$2; A. L., \$2; Brewers' Union No. 69, \$40; Carpenters' Union No. 201, \$10; List No. 575, A. Reich, \$6; ion No. 201, \$10; List No. 575, A. Reich, \$6; List No. 165, A. Eberling, \$1; Br. 6, Feuer Heat, Verein, \$5; Br. 16, Ar. K. und Sterbe Kasse, \$25; List No. 848, W. C. Harting, \$2; List No. 1,267, G. Slegler, \$3,50; List No. Bil, John Hemmie, \$11; List No. 423, Mr. Harkley, \$1; List No. 137, Mr. Chat-cuff, \$1.05; Surg. Inst. Makers' Union, \$5; Cigar Makers' Union No. 149, \$10; F. Pe-terhansel, \$1; List No., 572, G. Pegakat, \$2.40; List No. 223, T. O'Neal, \$3; List No. 250, D. Olewansky, \$14.25; List No. 120, C. A. Wagner, \$1.40; List No. 530, C. Has-C. A. Wagner, \$3.40; List No. 539, C. Has pel, \$5.65; Rr. 15, A. K. and S. Kasse, \$6; Getacheer Socialisten Club, \$10; J. Junke, \$1; Yolks Fest Com. Arb. Kr. u. St. Kasse,

\$2; List No. 501, Chris. Wagner, \$2; No. 187, W. Graff, \$2.80; List 1,001, John Libskie, \$1.50; John Kickel, \$2; Wm. Hasenfratz, \$1; List No. 167, Car Mueller, \$2,25; List No. 620, Wm. Harbers \$1; List No. 612, Wm. David, \$4.60; Emi Bochm, \$1.50; List No. 1,268, Geo. Guntz \$3.50; List No. 363, P. Salbach, \$1; List No. 92, Br. 14, Aut. Kotina, \$4.45; List No. 267, L. J. Lewis, \$1.50; List No. 387, Oscar Pus List No. 551, Rubert Bertsch, \$2: William 526, G. Eirasser, \$3.80; List. 529, George Flischer, \$6; List No. 583, J. Seddeln

JEROME.

(Continued from page 1.)

\$676.70.

began his attack upon the entrenched boodlers of that city upon merely a vague newspaper report that corrup-tion was being attempted." With this solitary indefinite item as a clue he started to investigate and did not stop his probing until he had put some of the corruptionists in prison and caused others to turn state's evidence or become fugitives from ins and tangible basis upon which to pro ceed and find out about this alleged enormous theft. The essential differ ence between the two men is clear Folk acts, not talks; altho his line of action does not touch the basis of th present system. Jerome has proved himself a bluff and a subscryien truckler to intrenched power.

But a more sinister episode than this was his prosecution of Sam Parks and Phil Weinseimer. It is not forgotten how Jerome appeared before labor un ions, condescendingly lectured them or the virtues and warned them that he would make short shrift of labor The press teemed proval of Jerome's course in denous ing an evil, the exposure of which might allenate the labor vote. It was not at all presumption on Jerome's part; it was merely the act of a brave and conscientious man who spoke his manly thoughts! Fancy Jerome appearing before a committe from a high altitude to them as to what they should do and threatening the grafters among them with the severity of the law! Imagine him laying down the law to the magnates of finance or any of the other powerful exploiters! It was not natronizing to talk down to labor unions—labor unions are inferior in the social order on the contrary, it was an act deserv-ing of high praise. So we were told.

Bribers and Bribed

Sam Parks was a grafter and Phil Weinseimer also. Both deserved pun-ishment. In neither case did Jerome pause a minute before starting the machinery of his office against them. There was no waiting for elaborate formal investigations. Jerome gloated over Sam Farks' conviction—Sam Parks, a consumptive dying grafterpress solemnly pointed out the moral and gave advice to the labor unions. But what about those who bribed Sam Parks? What about the George H. Fuller Company, which be gan the system of bribing in Chicago and built up its business by it power-fully? Ray Stannard Baker showed "McClure's Magazine" how the George H. Fuller Company bribed walking delegates to declare strikes on buildings being put up by rival con-tractors in order that it—the Fuller combination-might be able to get a eputation for building in contract ime and force out competitors fro getting further contracts. Even that eactionary sheet, the New Sun", waxed indignant over the ctions of the Fuller Company, althou we are not prepared to say that the motive of that indignation was moral.

Did Jerome even try to investigate the bribers? He did nothing. Sam Parks died wretchedly in prison—Jerome exulting over his imprisonmentbut the big grafters of the Fuller comcourt summons to answer. It was riminal for Sam Parks to be bribed t was business for the Fuller pany to bribe. Sam Parks is dead, out the men who did, or sanctioned, bribing and profited to the of millions of de" rs, are rich and re pected members of the com luxury and smug sanctity.

The Big and the Little.

Perhaps some mistaken spirits might think this a conspicuous and ugly distortion of class prejudice—an expected example of the perversion of aw for the benefit of the dominan class. But be assured that Jerome has gloriously done his duty. He himself, says so. The press says so. The old political parties do not gain say it. He is honest. He is a faithfu public servant. They who do not join capable of appreciating an honest and independent official when they have In prosecuting common murderer

Jerome has spared no effort or ex-pense. This was his plain duty for which he was elected to the office and for which he should receive no special cial thanks. He insisted on three trials for Nan Patterson, the chorus girl, who was alleged to have killed Young, the race-track tout and gam bler, and only desisted when he finally viction. Has be, however, shown th same zeal in prosecuting property owners responsible for dozens of owners responsible for dozens of deaths? The Tarrant explosion oc curred before his induction to office but the indictments of the men re-sponsible for it hung over thru his ad-ministration. This explosion, arising from criminal neglect killed about twenty persons and injured others. What did Jerome do? He passively allowed the indictments to be notice without even a worldly taint upor

What has Jerome done to the mer sponsible for the Hotel Darlington tion of the laws, was built of inferior material incapable of supporting the strain? Nineteen or twenty persons were killed by its falling in. The Grand Jury forced Jerome to indict the head of the company, one Allison. If it had been a case of a common murderer, without friends, position, or

Jerome graciously let Illison go out on ball. Allison fled Has Jerome used the machinery of his office to find out where Allison WLE. bring him back, and force him to stand trial? Not an effort has he made. At considerable expense he sent detec-tives to find out where Nan Pattersister and brother-in-law were and bring them back, but somehow has lost interest in Allison, the progerty-owner, the murderer of twenty men. And what has Jerome done to the property-owner responsible for the falling in of a building on Grand street several weeks ago? Several persons were killed. As in the Tarrant and Darlington disasters, however, they were common working people. Jerome has done nothing. His interest in the working class is great-at election

The Tunnel Case. Several years ago there was an accident in the Park avenue tunnel. A

collision of railroad trains killed and

maimed many persons. For years the bsolete and dangerous condition of the tunnel had been a subject of pop ular indignation and agitation. New York Central Railroad Company had persistently refused to make im provements which, of course, cost money. Who did Jerome arrest and prosecute? The directors who sponsible? By no means. the engineer, was responsible for it all! In hot haste Jerome caused him to be arrested and indicted. The directors, headed by J. P. Morgan, suavely as sured Mayor Low and Jerome that they would proceed to make such improvements as would obviate the danger of future disasters. That assur neglect in failing to provide a modern roadway in the tunnel with safety ap fury they suddenly awoke to the necessity of making a change. Jer-ome pored over his law books and calmiy assured the city that there was no law which would give him ground to prosecute the directors. There was, however, abundant law to prosecut engineer who, it may be r had done as well as he could in the fog and suffocating fumes of the tunnel on that disastrous morning. Jer-ome did his best to send Wisker to prison. The jury thought otherwise Common men have a puzzling way of facing facts.

And now we arrive at other in stances of Jerome's impartial observ-ance of, and his fidelity to, his oath of office.

Jerome's spectacular performance, nacted with a train of satellite chronfclers at his heels, was his campaign in driving the gamblers out of the cits. This was good political stage-craft. It pleased those good people of the city who believe that if pe graft were ended, the city would be purity itself. It is singular how anx ious-the big, insidious industrial graft-ers are to contribute toward ridding the city of petty graft and vice. It is their program, consciously or uncon-sciously, to keep the attention of the people fastened upon these issues. They thus stand a better chance of cheming and plundering unobserved. It is, to be sure, not their graft and vice which they want abolished, but the poor man's. There is a distinction. Big graft is business and vic under elegant exteriors, is entertain ment and nobody's affair except that of the participants. Petty graft is just plain, unadorned Vice. It in stantly becomes a valid object o terference and a deep concern to those benevolent public spirited citizens who have the welfare of the community so

A more drastic law was needed to put the gamblers out of business. Ier-ome personally solicited the Legisla-ture to pass it and obtained its passage. It was a good law; but sit subject of applying to the Legislature for new laws a fer questions are pertinent.

Gamblers and — Gamblers. Has Jerome ever been known to de

nounce the gamblers of Wall Street or proceed against them? It is indisputable that he needed no new laws to institute criminal action against men responsible for the fraud in the manipulation of the Ship Building Trust. It was a flagrant case of lying false representations, if you are fastidious-eneating and plundering. Defective as our present laws are, they amply covered the case. He found time and force enough to smash in common gambler's houses and drive professional card men out of the city, but he somehow falled to see, what every ordinary man saw, the need of every ordinary man saw, the punishing the proven Wall Street grafters. He could spend patient months in having Canfield, the card gambler, pursued (and after he get Canteld, the gamester who wheedled fortunes from drunken youths, let him off with a \$1,000 fine), but he was too busy to investigate and find crime in the proceedings of the Ship-Building Trust. Even if the laws were insufficient, did Jerome apply to the legisla ture for adequate laws? He could instant ingenuity in unearthing the guilt of Sam Parks and Phil. Weinseimer, but in the case of the Ship-Building Trust necessarily he had to wait for "formal complaints" and "proof of misdoing" and could not "act hastily or inadvisedly in so grave matter." Sam Parks, we repeat. Sam Parks, we repeat, mouldering in his grave; the Ship-Building Trust thieving magnates ar lofty personages, mighty and secure, without even the faintest prospect of a prison cell. Incorruptible Jerom found nothing criminal in their acts therefore, by all the rules of logic their character is irreproachable Doubtless it is pure coincidence the a certain newspaper, owned in large part, it is said, by one of these magnates is among the newspapers urging the people to cast their enlightened votes for the pure and good Jerome.

So, likewise, it was in the cases o the Amalgamated Copper swindle and the extortions of the Beef Prust. The the exterious of the Best grass. The men who engineered the Copper swindle were not mere petty grafters. They were eminent business men, financiers, if you please, by all the canons of our same system of to-day qualified to be the leaders of public pinion whose very names are men tioned in awe. They plundered the people of tens of millions of dollars people of tens of millions of dollars in the Amalgamated Copper swindle, not to mention their vaster plunder in

money, Allison would have been held other "business transactions." How ever this swindle might have embers intically be en called legitima both morally and legally a gigantic swindle of an atrocious acter. It was generally conceded to be such. Every one concerned in it was amenable to the law. Did Jeron make the alightest move at investiga-tion? He sound plenty of time to haul in petty confidence men-the "Larry Sommerfields and the "Hungry Joe's"

and he inveighed against the police for turning Broadway into a paradeground for crooks. The crooks that he was so greatly concerned about were the petty crooks, the fellows who get away with a diamond ring or a few thousand dollars and are satisfied with the haul. The big crooks who indirectly plundered to the extent of millions and who undermine democracy Jerome did not see. They were reputable business men and are to-day ornaments to the community, denors to churches, objects sometimes of lands tion, full of plety and philanthropy.

Big Grafters Safe.

Jerome bristled with promises as to the terrible things that he would do to the Beef Trust magnates. Here, again, he made a furious show of activity and again it was words, words, everlasting words.

Perhaps, also, Jerome does not wish to proceed inadvisably against the insurance grafters. Were it a labor leader charged with grafting. Jerome would clap his man inside a cell withn twenty-four hours. Can it be possible, however, that business men, long-respected members of the com-munity, prominent citizens with fing social connections, can graft? Such a situation is quite astounding. It de-mands careful consideration and cautious steps. The directors of the Equit-able and other companies, it was able and other companies, it was proved months ago and recently, violated the law glaringly, yet has Jerome taken action? Some of them committed practical embezzlement, others perjury. Has Jerome done or said anything? Will be ever do any-thing? The prisons are full of petty grafters dispatched by Jerome vet the big grafters, the embezzlers of onging to orphaus and widows, the perjurers, the gilded crooks who prey under not even legal business, are enjoying immunity. Undoubtedly forms of they are in favor of the election of officials of the Jerome brand. Why officials of the Jerome brand. should they not be?

Meanwhile Jerome is airly talking wn to the community on honest and independence in comm tudes which say a great deal without neaning anything. Jerome, the molders of public opinion say, is certainly both honest and independent, and they wait upon his words with worshipping breath.

The city has been building a Hall of Records, a passably fine building, which likely will cost twelve millions or more before it is completed. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation recently developed a scepaticism as to the real cost of this building. It wanted to know how such a building could cost so much. The building could cost so much. The nillions in graft have been, and are being, extorted from the construction of this building. These reports may be false; at all events the truth ought to be known. Jerome, perhaps is waiting for "formal charges." He knew that there was grafting in the labor unions long before he haled up Sam Parks, but he is curiously blind to the existence of graft in certain other

quarters. An Aristocratic Bluffer.

Tammany Hall is supposed to be erome's pet aversion—except the labor inlons. In day and out he has, until ecently, emitted high-flown phrases on political morality and independence. Both the old parties are grafting parties, each as bad as the other; yet Jerome did not object to an en-dorsement of his candidacy from either or both. Murphy of Tammany Hall has never been so secure as dur-ing Jerome's tenure of office, and Murphy knows it. What boots it how, much talking Jerome does so long as he does not act? And Jerome, as wo

all know, can talk. Jerome professes to be a Democrat. and as an ambitious man, was not over-looking the power of the Tammany organization. Tammany's huge cam paign fund comes from corrupt cory parations and dives. Would Jerome have drawn his robe about him and refused to countenance money high moral phrases have sounded then? Jerome a Democrat! He has been everything and nothing. But at least we know where he stands. The city has been plundered of franchises of incalculable value; has Jerome ever expressed indignation? More franclises are to be given away: does Torome utter a word of protest? He professes to be a Democrat, yet does not believe that democracy is capable of running its own public utilities, not instruments of production and distribution. It must be done by the few anotated empowered by law to extort from the many. An alleged Democrat, he is really an aristocrat in principle and practice, a perfect exponent of the divine right the few to exploit the many. Mer because he shakes hands with this or that man does not prove him what he claims. He can send hordes of Insig-nificant malefactors to prison and vaingloriously point to his record, vet passively allow the great criminals, the real enemies of the people, to continue unmolested.

This is Jerome. Against him personally no grievance is borne; as a type and wholly as a type of the deceptive class of candidates nominated to confuse the people, is he of any importance. It is a duty to expose the pretensions of this class, therefore is

TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED. "I understand," observed his pastor,

that you were a witness before the legislative committee yesterday."
"Yes." replied the great financier.

"I hope you were able to acquit your firm with honor"

"Oh, yes, I came off gloriously, Hadn't any trouble in avoiding the production of our books." Chicago