# The Worker.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

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renewed.

# THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT.

A civilized people desires that they who roduce its wealth should be intelligent, produce its wealth should be interingent, honest, thrifty, far-aceing, prudent, and, to the fellest extent possible, cultivated and well-mannered. It is impossible that these advantages should be secured, and the eco-nomies which they invariably effect secured with them, unless the workingman is ade-quately remunerated for his labor, and is encouraged to hope.—Thorold Rogers.

In Sicily the workers are as tempera as dogs; and they are treated like dogs. The Clarion.

iome sell their lives for bread; Some sell their souls for gold; Some seek the river bed;

Some seek the workhouse mold. Such is proud England's sway.

White fiesh is cheap to-day,
White souls are cheaper still.—Fantasias.
By nature we nearly resemble one another: condition separates us very far.—Confucius.

Let us now consider how far drunk-enness is responsible for the poverty of the masses. First of all, let me say a few words on drink and drinking. It would be a mistake to suppose that the man who is oftenest drunk is the heav-iest drinker. Many a highly-respecta-ble middle-class gentleman spends more money on drink in one day than a laborer earns in a week, yet withal is accounted a steady man. I have seen a journalist, and one very severe upon the vices of the poor, drink eight shill-ings' worth of whiskey and soda in an evening, and do his work correctly. I have known a sailor to sit up all night playing at cards, and consume about a pint of rum and a gallon of stout in the process, and then go out at eight in the morning and score nine consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards. But the average poor laborer of the slums would be mad on a quarter of the liquor. Why?

There are three principal reasons: 1 The laborer is often in a low state of health. 2. The laborer does not drink with any caution or method. 3. The laborer does not get pure liquer.

New I must in justice say for the poor that they have great excuse for drinking, and that they are often blamed for being drunk when they are

simply poisoned.

Drunkenness is a disease. It is just as much a disease as typhus fever or cholera, and often arises from very similar causes. Any medical man will tell you that the craving for alcoholic stimulants is frequently found among men whose nervous system is low.

But there are, I think, three chief

causes of drunkenness. A man may crave for drink when his system is out of order. And this may result, and generally does result, from overwork. from worry, from duliness of life, inducing depression, from lack of rest, or from living or working amid unhealthy surroundings. Hence you will find many professional men give way to lrink from sheer mental over-strain, and you will find many dwellers in the slums give way to drink from loss of sleep, from over-work, from ill-health, or from the effects of foul air.

Or a man may become a drunkard from the habit of taking drink. Doubtless there are many theusands of men working in the coal mines, or iron works, or as coal dischargers, or as wool staplers, or masons, or chemical laborers, who from intense heat or severe exertion, or choking dust, among which they labor, are compelled among which they labor, are compelled to drink freely, and so acquire the mor-bid taste for liquor.

Or a man may lead a dull and cheer-less life, and live amid squalld and gloomy surroundings, and so may con-

tract the habit of going to the public-house for company and change and for excitement, and so may acquire the habit of drinking by those means. Or a man may have inherited the

disease from drunken parents; parents who acquired it from one of the causes

and you knew that they work too hard and too long, and that their lives are full and anxious, and I ask you is it surprising that such people take to drink? Moreover, those purists who bear so hardly upon the workers for this fault have seldom a word to say against the men who drive them to drink. But the real culprits, the people actually responsible for nearly all the drunkenness of the poor, are the grasping employers, the polluters of the rivers and the air, the jerry-builders, the slum-lords, and the detestable knaves who grow rich by the sale of polsoned and adulterated liquor.

Give the people healthy homes, human lives, due leisure and amusement, and pure meet and drink, and drunkenness will soon disappear. While there are slums, while men have no pure pleasure, while they are overworked and unteracted while the pure pleasure, while they are over worked, and untaught, and while the wealthy brewer can open his poison dens at every street corner, it will be useless to preach temperance. The late Dean of Manchester spoke like a man of sense when he said that if he lived

drink.
De you doubt me when I say that it is the surroundings vices of the people? surroundings that make the

Put a number of well-disposed nec Put a number of well-disposed peo-ple into bad surroundings and compel them to stop there. In a century you will have the kind of people now to be found in the slums. Take, now, a lot of people from the slums and put them in a new country where they must work to live, where they can live by work, where fresh air and freedom and hope can come to them, and in a gener-ation you will have nope can come to them, and in a generation you will have a prosperous and creditable colony. Do you not know this to be true? Has it not happened both ways? Do not Dr. Barnardo's outcast children turn out well? Then what is the reason? Men are made by

neir environment. It has been said that dirt is matter in the wrong place. I often think that ne'er-do-wells are examples of energy in the wrong place. Emerson says. "There is no moral defamilty but is a

tures cannot thrive without a great deal of excitement. They have in them such desire of activity, such hunger for dventure, that they are incapable of settling down to the dull, humdrum life of British respectability and profit-making. Sir Waiter Raleigh was a inaking. Sir Water Laleigh was a bold explorer and a grand admiral, but I cannot imagine him a success as a Lancashire weaver, with £1 a week and two holidays a year. Turn these restless spirits loose in a congenial sphere, and they will do much good work has indeed much good work has sphere, and they will no much good work has been done by such. But dullness and monotony, task-work and tracts, are not food hot enough for their palates. And so they seek such change and such excitement as lie in their way. And the dealer in doctored gip and the second of the second such excitement as lie in their way. And the dealer in doctored gin and the retailer of racing "morals" find their profit in them; but they might have been fine factors in the sum of human-

progress.

To tell these people that they shall have help and love when they quit their vices is like telling a sick man that he shall be sent to the senside as soon as he recovers his health.

Sow some wheat on sterile land, and say, "While there are poor harvests there must be sterile lands"? Put a fish into a small and dirty globe, and he will sicken. Would you say that while there are sick fishes there must be small globes and impure water? Yet you say while there are vice and improvidence there must be poverty.

Why do the middle and upper classes

take so much trouble with the nursing and education of their children? Why principles of honesty, of industry, of virtue, of culture? Why do they send their sons and daughters to school and to college? Why do they teach them cleanliness and sobriety? Why do they so jealously watch over their morals? Why do they take such trouble and incur such expense in the effort to shield them from all that is vicious, and inde-cent, and unhealthy? Is it not to ensure their meral and mental and physical welfare? You will say: "Of

It seems, then, that even the children of educated, honest, and virtuous parents need to be carefully trained parents need to be carefully trained and guarded to prevent them failing into idleness and vice. For if children would grow up good without watchfulness and cultivation, it would be mere folly and waste of time and means to trouble about teaching them. Now if all this care is necessary to ensure all this care is necessary to ensure moral excellence, it follows that with out such care moral excellence could not be ensured. That is to say, that in our home lessons, in the tender and earnest solicitude of good parents, we find an acknowledgment of the fact that a child is what he is taught to be.

New suppose a child is deprived of this education. Suppose it is born in a poor hovel, in a poor slum. Suppose its home surroundings are such that cleanliness and modesty are well-nigh impossible. Suppose the gutter is its playground; the ginshop its nursery; the factory its college; i.e drunkard its exemplar; the ruffian and the thier its instructors! Suppose bad nursing bad air, bad water, bad food, dirt, hunger, ill-usage, foul language, and hard work, are its daily portion. Suppose it has inherited poor blood, dull spirits, enfeebled wit and stunted stature, from its ill-fed, untaught, overworked miserable, ignorant, and unhealth; parents, can you expect that child to be clever, and moral, and thrifty, and clean, and sober?

Again: What, next to their educa-tion and surroundings, makes well-bred and well-taught children happy and good and industrious? Simply their good and pleasant environment. Life is to them worth living. They Now, Mr. Smith, you know that many of the poor work at unhealthy trades and live in unhealthy places; His lot is labor and poverty, his pleas-ure is in drunkenness and gambling, his future is gloomier than his horrible present. You talk about the social virtues! These poor creatures have not even food, or rest, or air, or light! Now, and leisure; give them education, and give them hope, and they will cease to be victous and improvident.

The poor! The poor! The poor! The thriftlessness of the poor! The intemperance of the poor! How long yet have we to listen to this cackle? How long have listen to this cackle? How long have we to hear men prate about the poor we to hear men prate about the poor and about the working classes who never knew what poverty is, who never knew what hunger means, who never did a stroke of manual work, and whose knewledge of "the peor" is got from the poems and the nevels and the essays of university "awelis", or from furtive and uncharitable glances at the public house steps or the pawnshop door as their excellencies' carriages are hurrying them thru the outskirts of the slums!

Perhaps you will say, John, that if Perhaps you will say, John, that it the surroundings make the man, then all the denizens of the slums, and all the workers in the mines, would drink But, no. You would not say that the bad drainage of a district would give all the inhabitants the fever, but out that it would give those the feve whose health made them most amer able to the germs of the disease.

I am not urging that poverty inevitably leads to drink, but only that it is

ably leads to drink, but only that it is the chief cause of drunkeapessa. There is a common beilet to the ef-fect that if the poor were all indus-tious, sober, and thrifty they would cease to be poor. This error arises from confusion of thought. It is quite true that a sober man will succeed better than a drunken man; but it is not true that if all the people were sober their wages would increase.

were sober their wages would increase.
Suppose there are ten clerks in an office, nine of whom are unsteady and one stoady. The steady man will very likely become head clerk. But this is not because he is steady, but because

the others are not steady. For you will observe that no one thinks of promoting a clerk because he is honest, for very few clerks being dishonest the honest clerk is not singular.

You must not suppose that because a sober and industrious man will succeed—in some trades—better than a drunken and a lazy man that therefore the whole trade would smooth better. the whole trade would succeed better by becoming abstainers and hard workers.

You are fond of "facts". What are the facts with regard to thrift and in-dustry among the workers? The Hindoos are among the most ab-

stemious and industrious people; and they are about the worst paid people in the world.

The immigrant Jews in the tailoring

The immigrant Jews in the tailoring and slipper trades are wonderfully thrifty, sober, and industrious, and they work terribly long hours for shamefully low Wages.

Under competition the workers do not gain any advantage by being sober and industrieus. They gain a lower depth of serfdom and a harder task of slivery. If the Englishmus will work

depth of serfdom and a harder task of slavery. If the Englishman with work for fifteen bours and live on bread and cheese, the foreigner will have to work for eighteen hours and est grass; and that is what your capitalists mean when they tell you that Englishmen are being pushed out of the market by foreigners because foreigners will work harder and take less pay. But allow me to quote the statement

of this case given by me in my reply to the Bishop of Manchester: In all foreign nations where the stand-

ard of living is lower than in England, your lordship will find that the wages are lower also. Has not your lordship often heard our

anufacturers tell the English workers that if they would emulate the thrift and so-briety of the foreigner they might successfully compete against foreign competition in the foreign markets? My lord, what does that mean, but that thrift would enable our people to live on less, and so to accept less wares? Your lordable knows that our shirtmak-ers here in Manchester are miscrably paid.

This is because capitalism always keeps So long as our English women will conent to work long hours, and live on tea and bread, the "law of supply and demand" will maintain the present condition of sweating in the shirt trade.

If all our women became firmly convinced that they could not exist without cheps and bottled stout, the wages must go up to a price to pay for those things. Because there would be no women offer ng to live on tea and bread; and shirts But what, my lord, is the result of the

abstinence of these poor sisters of ours? Low wages for themseles, and, for A young merchant wants a dozen shirts.

He pays 10s. each for them. He meets a friend who only gave 8s. for his. He goes to the 8s. shop and saves 24s. This is clear profit, and he spends it in cigars, or champagne, or in seme other luxury; and the

Many shallow thinkers assert that if a man is determined to succeed he will succeed. This is not true, but if it were true it would not prove that the qualities of energy, talent, and self-denial which enable one man to improve his condition would enable all men to improve their conditions. For the one man only succeeds because of his superior strength and skill; but if all men displayed strength and skill equal to this he could not rise.

There is a panic in a theater and a fight for egress. A big strong man will way out over the bodies of

Now don't you see how foolish it is for that man to tell the weak that if they were as strong as he they could

show no emicient desire to be anything clse. Is that true? Are only the idle peor? Come with me and I will show you where men and women work from morning till night, from week to week, from year to year, at the full stretch of their powers, in dim and foetid dens, and yet are poor—ay, destitute—have for their wages a crust of bread and rags. I will show you where men work in dirt and heat, using the strength of in dirt and heat, using the strength of brutes, for a dozen hours a day, and sleep at night in styes, until brain and muscle are exhausted, and fresh slaves are yoked to the golden car of commerce, and the broken drudges filter thru the union or the prison to a felon's grave! And I will show you how men and women thus work and suffer and faint and die, generation after generation; and I will show you how the longer and the harder these wretches toil the worse their lot becomes; and I will show you the graves, and find witnesses to the histories of brave and noble and industrious poor men whese lives were lives of toil, and poverty, and whose deaths were tragedies.

And all these things are due to sin and all these things are due to sin-but it is to the sin of the smig hypo-crites who grow rich upon the robbery and the ruin of their fellow-creatures. —Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie Eng-land".

"Sympathizers" who wasted their votes on Hearst need not come around the Socialist locals looking for "sympathy," as we haven't any of that ar-ticle in stock at present.

Now the tennsters can go ahead with their strike and watch the scabstake their places. Their ballots went for capitalism, and capitalism stands ready to give them what they voted for. Socialist meetings, lectures and general propaganda are in full swing for the winter season sow that election is over. Not a particle of our "per-nicious activity" will be abated on that account.

# "WAGES

# RESTORED."

Humbug of New Wage Scale for Textile Workers.

Press Says That "Old Scale is Restored," but Actually Only One of the Two Cuts Is Resoluded - Park Played by "Labor's Friend" - The Profit-Sharing Scheme.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 1.—Four of the five unions represented in the Textile Council met to-night to consider the question of authorising a strike in seventy-five of the print cloth wills. strike in seventy-five of the print cloth sullis of the city, and in three of the organizations the sentiment was so overwhelming against leaving the factories that industrial peace in Fall River appears to be assured for mast months. The recent compression agreement which was arranged by the Mannfactorers' Association and the Textile Council was accepted by all the unions except the weavers.

The new agreement provides for as advance in the price of weaving from 17.32 cents per cut to 18 cents, a direct increase of about 4 per cent. The wages of operatives, other than weavers, are also dovanced about 4 per cent. In addition all the employees are to receive a profit-sharing dividend of 1 per cent.—Press dispatch.

Circuit Court against the International Association of Bridge and Frank M. Ryan, General President. The Oscar Danlels Iron Works Company is the plaintiff.

The action grows out of the strike of iron workers that began against the Association of Bridge and Frank M. Ryan, General President. The Oscar Danlels Iron Works Company is the plaintiff.

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To explain this or partly to explain it-we must quote the following dispatch from Fall River, dated Oct. 17: "The Manufacturers' Asociation today announced a 5 per cent. increase in wages of cotton will present the contraction of the contrac n wages of cotton-mill operatives, and a profit-sharing plan, to take effect October 23. The profit-sharing plan, inder the present market conditions

"The announcement was the answer made by the association to the recent request of the operatives for a restora tion of the wage scale to that paid prior to July, 1904. The proposal not only restores the old scale, but makes a slight advance. It affects directly

about 25,000 employees."

The statement that this proposed and now accepted compromise "restores the old scale" is misleading.

In November, 1908, the cotton-mill

owners of Fall River cut wages 10 per cent and the owners of other cotton mills in New England soon followed their example. The workers sub-In July, 1904, the mill owners again

cut the wages 12½ per cent. The workers struck. They stayed out six months. Then the great Democratic "friend of labor," Governor Douglas, "arbitrated" the strike and gave the ecision to the bosses Now, with a raise of 4 or 5 per cen

Now, with a raise of a or 5 per cent in wages and a profit-sharing plan which, it is claimed, may give the 8 per cent more, "the old scale is restored." A cut of 10 per cent and another of A cut of 10 per cent and another of 12½ per cent and on the remainder means a net cut of over 21 per cent in two years. A restoration of 4 or 5 per cent pins 8 per cent in "profit sharing" means only 18 per cent, at the most. The new wage scale, at the very best, will be much below that prevailing twenty-eight months ago. Thus does "prosperity" work under Republican national government and Democratic state administration.

istration. But another word is to be said. The vorkers get but 4 or 5 per cent restoration in actual wages, as against reduc-tions of over 21 per cent. The rest of the partial restoration they have to

if you will work yourselves to death as fast as you can, if you will vie with tion of the EXTRA profits that your

EXTRA labor creates.

The result of this, of course, is the all the workers race to turn out a big-ger product, that the market is sup-plied quicker, and consequently either that a part of them are discharged and that a part of them are discharged and threwn into the army of the unem-ployed and have to compete for jets and prepare the way for a general re-duction of wages next year, or else that all of them are laid off, without

that all of them are sais of, without either wages or a share of profits, a many more weeks, each year.

Such are the tricks that capitalist play on workers, and will play, so loss as the workers trust them and you helr tickets

Murphy stole nothing from Hearst except the opportunity to rob the workers with a different gang of thieves. It's a family row, at most

Of course "boss rule" has been quelched by the election of Mr. erome, but it isn't safe yet to get gay

The three-card game can't worked on the Bowery, but a Yel Kid from wild and woolly Califor can do a few stunts with the wiltie old New Yorker in political pirick trading. Manhattan is no ception to the rule that there's sucker born every minuts.

# **ANOTHER SUIT** AGAINST UNION.

Iron Works Company in Chicago Now Claims \$50,000 Damages.

Structural Iron Worker's Union the Defendant-Bosses Claim that Strike Injured Their "Secred Right" to Make Profitis Out of Workingmen's Labor - "Taff Vale Law" in America.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.-The sympathetic strike is attacked in a suit for damages for \$50,000 filed to-day in the ages for \$50,000 filed to-day in the Circuit Court against the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and Frank M. Ryan, General President. The Oscar Daniels

ganized workingmen are responsible to capitalists for losses caused to the lat ter by lawful and peaceable strikes and hoycotts. In several such suits decisions have already been given against the unions, and the funds of the unions and the property of individual members levied on to reimburs the employers. Many other cases are pending.

If a judge recognizes the "sacre right" of capitalist property, the right of capitalists to control workingmen's opportunities of employment and to make profit out of their labor, it is quite logical for him to apply "Taf Vale law" and hold that even the mos Vale law" and hold that even the most orderly of atrikes or boycotts is an "interference" with the capitalists' right to make profits, and that it entitles the capitalist to damages. Only a Socialist, one who holds human interests sacred and property interests entirely subordinate to them, could, on the judicial bench, consistently maintain the right of the working people. tain the right of the working people while capitalism lasts, to organize and not together, by the strike and boy cott, to improve their condition or re-sist capitalist aggressions. Only So-cialist Judges will do this, and until the workingmen begin to elect Socialist judges they may expect most of the decisions to go against them.

# PARTY NOTES.

A meeting of the General Committe of Local New York will be held Sat-urday evening, Nov. 11, at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth

An important meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee will be held Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, 2 p. m., at the new headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue. Business of pressing impor-tance is to be transacted and every-comrade on the West Side should give this meeting his attention.

The postponed business meeting of the Harlem Socialist Club will take place Monday evening, Nov. 13. A full attendance of members is desired. At the city mass convention of the

they were as strong as he they could get out? If they were as strong as he, he could not get out.

A short time ago a certain writer, much esteemed for his graceful style of saying silly things, informed us that the poor remain poor because they show no efficient desire to be anything else. Is that true? Are only the idle Rerths S. Hall, Mrs. Samantha H. Merrifield, Dr. Antoinette Konikow, Rev. John Eills, Rudolph Appel; Aldermen—East Boston, Wm. Birthel; Charlestewn, Stephen O'Leary; Ward 8, Marcus H. Livingston; Ward 9, Dr. M. J. Konikow; Ward 18, Samuel Piller; South Boston, Wm. Brennan; Piller; South Moston, Wm. Brennan; Derchester, Peter Oblisen. Ira E. Worcester presided at the convention. Comrades Hall, Outting, Brewer, Cur-tis and Marcus were elected as com-mittee to draft a platform and report to the City Central Committee.

The press dispatch given below, merely repeats again the oft told story of the tutility of passing laws against the interests of the class who control the law-making power, and the folly of expecting their enforcement:

of expecting their enforcement:

"FREELAND, Pa., Nov. 8.—The new child laber law, thru which the mining region was to be made an Arcadia for the risting generation, is a dead letter. The principal of the Freedand schools, and teachers of township schools adjacent, have called attention of directors to the fact that the falling off in attendance is worse how than ever be ance is worse now than ever be

"They say that boys who were first frightened into attending school, and who were ignorant of the English alphabet, finding that there were ho provisions made for enforcing the law have gone back to the mines. "In every school in the mining dis-rict conditions are the same."

trict conditions are the same."

Quite true. Such provisions are only possible by the destruction of the power of the capitalist class. While that remains intact, the law must remain a dead letter. The need of the mine owners for child slaves outweigh it he need of the children for education, and the greatest need will in the end assert itself. Socialism is the one thing necessary—the provision that will enforce the law by removing the power that way stands in the way of its enforcement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The following table shows the Socialist Party vote in a number of the principal places in this state, as compared with last year.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

| 1904.      | 1905.   |
|------------|---|
| 369        | 183   |
| 13         | - 11  |
| 24         | 38  |
| 124        | 48  |
| 45         | - 10  |
| <b>\16</b> | 14  |
| 38         | 32  |
| 5          | 1   |
| 10         | 3   |
| 8          | 4   |
| 652        | 344   |
|            | 369<br>13 -<br>24<br>124<br>45<br>16<br>38<br>5 |

# PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. S .- Fifty three districts in Allegheny County votes and 59 split. Four hundred and sixty-eight districts yet to hear from Total vote in the county last year The New York "Evening Post" given

the Socialist vote for Mayor in Phila delphia as 1,267. Last year we had

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope.

Everybody works for Murphy; Dollar thirty-nine a day. Everybody works for Belmont; Five cent fares they pay. Everybody works for the Gas Trust; Dollar a thousand feet. Everybody werks for the landlords; Same high rent to meet.

Everybody works for grafters, McCurdy and McCall. Everybody works for Morgan, Biggest thief of all. Biggest thief of all.
Everybody works for Chauncey;
He only draws his pay.
Everybody works for swindlers
In the good old stupid way.

Everybody works for the Coal Trust, And Baer's right divine. Everybody works for Rocky, In factory, mill and mine. Everybody works for bosses; They rake in the swag. Everybody works for wages

And rogues "uphold the flag".

Everybody works for a master: Nobody works for himself. Everybody works to the "dead line" To be laid upon the shelf. Everybody works like blazes Or hustles for a job. Everybody works for a system Where thieves the tollers rob.

Everybody worked for "leaders' Who to their votes laid claim. Everybody worked for a "reform", But things remain the same. Everybody voted for the plutes To grab them by the throats. Everybody gets it in the neck For "throwing away their votes".

And it serves them right, too. Your man may have won, but you

Four years more of "honest graft" and the other kind also. Never mind if Willie wasn't elected.

Georgie is "just as good." Why shouldn't you be thankful? The business interests will be looked

Now that we have once more put "good men into office" we have only to wait around and see who they are

Altho every precaution was ap-parently taken, half a million workugmen threw their votes away ou apitalist candidates.

to demonstrate to you that there is a triffing difference between your inter

One promise at least will be made rood. The little thieves will go to jai now that the big thieves have secure your vote away. It may return to you next spring in the shape of a police club or a judicial injufiction. Chee

Come to think of it, of course th stage is about the only place where "Mrs. Warren's Profession" can b suppressed at present. They call it "dough day" down a

Tammany Hall, because the heeler "knead" the money and the capitalis take the cake. Mesurs. McCurdy and McCall an

still in town, and there is no visible sign of a stampede among the big thieves even if Mr. Jerome has been slected. No red flag for the City Hall thi trip. Capitalism's "old glory," the black flag with the skull and cross

bones, will proudly wave there for the Just make a note of it that it is the loyal and patriotic ditisons of Russia whe are betchefing Jewish women and children, set the wicked revolutions and foodalists.

# ABOUT 11,000 REAL SOCIALIST VOTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

# These Men Cannot be Led Astray By Any Sort of Humbug.

-Uniform Gains in Massachusetts-Wentworth Defeated by Only Fifty-Four Votes-De Leon's Vote Drops to Almost Nothing.

Election returns are coming in very slowly. In Greater New York we have been unable to get returns, up to time of going to press, from Queens and | 3d ..... Richmond, but estimating the vote of these counties from the proportionata vote in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn, the total vote in New York City would seem to be about 11,000. Ohio. where a good result was expected, and other states, are yet unheard from, and hardly any returns have yet come in on the Socialist vote in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. All returns received so far are given below.

### NEW YORK CITY.

The following table shows the vote cast in Manhattan, Bronx, and Kings for Lee, Socialist candidate for Mayor as compared with that cast for Debs for President last year and for Furman, our candidate for Mayor, in 1903

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

| Assembly District | . 1903. | 1904. | 1905 |
|-------------------|---------|-------|------|
| 1st               | 21      | 42    |      |
| 2d                | 87      | 162   | 31   |
| 3d                | 72      | 86    | 36   |
| 4th               | 827     | 1,143 | 270  |
| 5th               | 64      | 107   | 41   |
| 6th               | 238     | 316   | 13   |
| 7th               | 89      | 115   | 41   |
| 8th               | 595     | 764   | 18   |
| 9th               | 96      | 153   | 53   |
| 10th              | 693     | 942   | 870  |
| 11th              | 97      | 135   | 61   |
| 12th              | 570     | 889   | 214  |
| 18th              | 171     | 271   | 18:  |
| 14th              | 458     | 616   | 25   |
| 15th              | 133     | 232   | 94   |
| 16th              | 587     | 870   | 262  |
| 17th              | 124     | 181   | 90   |
| 18th              | 157     | 254   | 140  |
| 19th              | 88      | 185   | 58   |
| 20th              | 122     | 191   | 110  |
| 21st              | 218     | 356   | 190  |
| 22d               | 203     | 351   | 17-  |
| 28d               | 302     | 489   | 27   |
| 24th              | 365     | 447   | 243  |
| 25th              | 56      | 70    | 3    |
| 26th              | 610     | 658   | 400  |
| 27th              | 32      | 56    | 3:   |
| 28th              | 656     | 868   | 600  |
| 29th              | 70      | 106   | 5    |
| 30th              | 790     | 1,150 | 681  |
| 81st              | 293     | 509   | 219  |
| 82d               | 572     | 855   | 333  |
| 82d               | 218     | 320   | 124  |
| 34th              | 513     | 873   | 380  |
|                   | 1,021   | 1,536 | 872  |
| Annexed           | 163     | 224   | 140  |
|                   |         |       |      |

#### KINGS COUNTY. 1st ..... 100 154

Total..... 11,818 16,472 7,372

| 24     | 56  | 107   | 46    |
|--------|-----|-------|-------|
| 84     | 66  | 90    | 83    |
| 4th    | 81  | 143   | 54    |
| 5th    | 187 | 285   | 94    |
| 6th    | 202 | 419   | 206   |
| 7th    | 108 | 348   | 126   |
| 8th    | 51  | 107   | 42    |
| 9th    | 79  | 125   | 62    |
| 10th   | 70  | 105   | 46    |
| 11th   | 78  | 155   | 69    |
| 12th   | 153 | 250   | 107   |
| 18th   | 290 | 364   | 204   |
| 14th   | 122 | 162   | 80    |
| 15th   | 410 | . 581 | 225   |
| 16th   | 179 | 249   | 114   |
| 17th   | 49  | 97    | 42    |
| 18th   | 144 | 231   | 139   |
| 19th   | 898 | 490   | 250   |
| 20th   | 967 | 1,196 | 741   |
| 91st., | 589 | 940   | - 519 |
|        |     |       |       |

4,529 6,598 8,249

#### The S. L. P. Vete. The following table show the

cast in Manhattan, Bronx, and Kings for Kinneally, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, as compared with that cast for Corregan for President last year and for Hunter, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, in 1908: MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

# mble District 1908, 1904, 1905

| ic. | -Assembly District. | 1908.  | 1904.                | 1190       |
|-----|---------------------|--|----------------------|------------|
| 11  | 1st                 | 15   | 17                   |            |
| d   | 24                  | 27   | 80                   |            |
|     | 84                  | 59   | 63                   |            |
|     | 4th                 | 100  | 70<br>80             |            |
|     | 5th                 | 88   | 80                   |            |
|     | 8th                 | 68   | 68                   |            |
|     | 7th v               | 100<br>88<br>68<br>87                                | 50                   |            |
|     | 8th                 |  | 58<br>50<br>54<br>68 |            |
|     | 9th                 | 48   | 68                   | 5.00       |
|     | 9th                 | 166  | 110                  |            |
|     | 11th                | 25   | 40                   | Allendary. |
|     | 12th                | 178  | 111                  |            |
| e . | 18th                | 25<br>176<br>69                                      | 82                   |            |
|     | 14th                | 215  | 189                  |            |
|     | 15th                | 88   | 76                   |            |
|     | 16th                | 854  | 229                  | 1          |
| t   | 17th                | 48   | 61                   |            |
|     | 18th                | 215<br>68<br>854<br>48<br>60<br>42<br>61<br>92<br>57 | 61<br>94<br>51       |            |
| 3   | 19th                | 42 -   | 51                   |            |
|     | 20th                | 61   | 60                   |            |
|     | 21st A              | 92   | 94                   |            |
| e   |                     | 57   | 70                   |            |
| e   | 28d<br>24th         | 107  | 133                  |            |
|     | 24th                | 74   | 80<br>80             |            |
| •   | 25th                | 80   | 80                   |            |
| dia | 26th                | 90<br>116  | 123                  |            |
|     | 27th                | OK   | 21                   |            |
|     | 28th                | 136<br>81<br>189                                     | 125<br>28<br>125     |            |
| 鬸   | 29(1                | 81   | 28                   |            |
|     | 80th                | 189  | 125                  |            |
|     | 80th                | 110  | 144                  |            |
|     | 82d                 | 172  | 145                  |            |
|     | 38d                 | 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1               | 101                  |            |
| 0   | 84th                | 363  | 848                  | 1          |
| 8   | 85th                | 310  | 346                  | 1          |
|     | Annexed             | 25   | 4                    |            |

# Returns of Elections Elswhere Coming in Very Slowly

PRICE 2 CENTS.

19th .. .. ..

21st.....

20th:

KINGS COUNTY. 4th .. .. .. Gth .. .. .. 7th .. .. .. 12th.... 13th..... 16th..... 17th..... 18th.....

> Total.... 1,411 1,341 UP THE STATE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 7-Socialist Party vote for Mayor is 769, slightly higher than rest of ticket, Last year 404 for Debs and Hanford. ITHACA, No. Y., Nov. 7 .- Our vote is 103; last year, 74.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Bo-cialist vote for Assembly 36; last year, 22 for Assembly and 25 for Debs. Lowest vote this year on county ticket

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 7.-We got 500; last year, 541. ADDISON, N. Y., Nov. 7 .- Socialist

Party polls 35 votes; last year, 9. GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.-This year, 214; last year, 223. MELVILLE, L. I., Nov. 7.—Three for the S. P. None last year.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 8 .-Socialist vote is 09; last year, 69. TICONDEROGA, N. Y., Nov. 7.— Out of a very light vote the Socialist Party polled 44. Last year we had 55. No S. L. P. ticket here.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 7.-Socialist vote 115 this year: 103 last year. SAG HARBOR, N. Y., Nov. 7 .- This election 30 Socialist votes; last year,

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 8 .- 80cialist Party, 253; last year, 228. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 8.-80cialist Party, 68; last year, 129. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 7 .- Social-

ist Party for Mayor, 1,723; last year for Debs, 2,104. UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Socialist Party, 851; last year, 238.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Socialist Party, 133; last year, 111. SOUTH GLENS FALLS, N. Y., NOV. 7 .- Socialist Party, 141; last year, 101. JAMESTOWN, N. Y. - Socialist

# MASSACHUSETTS GAINS.

Party, 347; last year, 535.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.-The Social-BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Socialist Party makes a gain of tweive percent and becomes a legal party. Brockton, gives 1,272 for Carey, our candidate for Governor; last year, 806. Ramsden defeated. Comrade Wentworth is defeated for the Legislature by only 54 votes. Our gain is uniform, and our vote in the state will probably be about 15,000, as against 13,004 last year.

G. G. C.

AMESBURY, Mass., Nov. 7.—Social-ist Party vote for Governor here is 82; last year, 79.

MILLERS' FALLS, Mass. Nov. 7-The vote for Carey here is 24 in Ewing Precinct and 30 in Montague Precinct, a gain of 13 over Debs last year in both precincts. Higher vote for local candidates. S. L. P. gets 2 in Montague Precinct.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7.-Socialist vote for Governor is 38; for Rep-

# NEW JERSEY VOTE

Socialists of Hudson County witnessed Tuesday what was probably the most corrupt, unfair and disgusting election ever held in New Jersey. In the northern part of the county, where our vote is heaviest, Socialists were our vote is neaviest, socialists were disfranchised. Voting machines which should have been ready for voters at 6 a. m., were not unlocked until noon. In the meanwhile, only old-party "un-official" ballots were in the polling places and these were deposited in open cigar and soap boxes. It is useless, impossible, to protest, as the election laws of New Jersey are so craftily drawn to legalize the acts of these political secundrels and corruptionists. In one poll, in lower Jersey City, thugs set upon a Socialist watcher for daring to object. Yet the Solcalist wete is increased as compared with the last election for the same offices in 1908. places and these were deposited in RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., Nov. & e get 75 straight votes; last year,

WOODBINE, N. J., Nov. 8.-80 Party, 52; Democrats, 16; Republican, 112. Last year we had 40.

There is no great consolation for the capitalists of New York City in the decrease of the Socialist Party vots, knowing that thousands of votes were cast for Mearst under the impression that he was some sort of a Socialist.

2,540 2,587 1,441 Sold for Socialists to work in.

ms all business communications, and They orders, checks and drafts pay They worker. Communications con the editorial department of the editorial department boliton the did business and the soliton worker. Communications for lettung" should be separately ad-

All communications should be written with luk and on one adde of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every should bear the writer's name and adversed as possible should be put in as feed as possible should be put in as feed as possible should be put in as feed as communications which do not constructed the state of the should be put in a few youth the same and the should be put in a few as the should be put in a fe

Bot he returned unless stamps are enclosed.

Breelots are never sent to individual subserilers. As the week following the number of the week following receipt of menor.

As The Worker rose to press on Wedneyday, corresponding receipt of menor.

As The Worker rose to press on Wedneyday, corresponding receipt of menor.

One of the rose of the following news should mail them by Monday, whenever possible.

One or other of the Editors may be seen on hismes at the office between 4 and and 6 menor of the confer between 4 and 5 menors.

Battardays. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be find the first to the Board of Directors. Socialist Compensative Publishing Association. 186
William street, New York.

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

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

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1901, for Mayor ...... 9,834 

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK CITY.

As a result of the Hearst humbug. The Socialist vote in New York this year is less than half what it was last year at the Presidential election and is probably about 29 per cent less than it was at the last municipal election two years ago. This will, of course, be a disappointment to all Socialists, but it will not be a discouragement Socialists may be temporarily disappointed but they are never discouraged or disheartened

The Socialist Party of New York I this campaign was confronted by the most extraordinary and difficult situation that has ever put our movement to the test anywhere in this country. The supreme demagog of American politics, backed by his own great wealth and the power of his skillfull nducted papers, after years of nurs ing all radical and discontented sentiment and utilizing it for his own ambitious schemes of personal advancement, came before the people as "friend of labor" and a leader of the discontented "common people". And in addition to combatting the caudidacy of this plausible fakir the Socialist Party had the task of acquainting the voters with a change in our party

ne during the heat of the campaig The Socialist Party met this situ. son with the best campaign that it has ever put up. In literature distributed, of meetings held, in general tivity the Socialists of New York Elty exceeded all previous efforts.

And the result is a great loss. Do als mean that all our work accomed nothing? Not at all. Every saflet given out, every meeting held, he that effect may not show in the on returns this year. Mr. Hearst got his great vote because he was sun mosed to represent Socialistic tenden cles. His vote was a vote of discon tent a vote of protest against the alized rob ery and political corrup tion of the capitalist class a vote that anly needs education to be made a

revolutionary vote for our own party. Mr. Hearst has let loose forces that he will not be able to control, forces that will eventually go beyond him and wind up in the Socialist Party. We have had such popular movements re and doubtless we shall have them again. They are futile and ne and for a time they seem de the growth of genuine So thought, but in the end they indirectly contribute to the growth of the real Socialist movement. The Henry George movement, the Populist ent, the Bryan craze, all temly interfered with the spread of rian Socialism, but ultimately k of the discontent which the and created was driven, be ns, into the Socialis and different from all of them.

en it is with the Hearst This straddling demagog may m me to-day, but we shall tak aim to-increw. It is inevitable self things should happen; it is

even good, for it puts us to the test, educates our own newer members and shows us the serious nature and real difficulty of the task before our party and reminds us of the determination and inextinguishable confidence and resolution that that task demands and inspires.

If Hearst gets a re-count it will probably increase our vote a little also. If Hearst's re-count secures him the election so much the better, for it will place him in a position where it will be very difficult for him to avoid plainly exposing the futility of his movement and the hypocrise of his pretenses. But if Hearst should be finally declared elected he will have the advantage of having a Board of Aldermen and a Legislature in the hands of the oldparty politicians—an advantage, for his purposes of demagogic bluff, because it will afford him an excuse for falling to fulfill his vote-catching promises and may, possibly, enable him to continue his hoodwinking of the working class upon the ground that his "hands are tied" (as Judge Dunne, whom he supported for Mayor of Chicago, now declares) and that he can do nothing until elevated to still

higher office. For Socialists the greatest lesson of this campaign is the power of the press. Hearst's personality is mediocre rather than brilliant and he had no stable organization behind htm. His enormous vote is to be accounted for solely by the tremendous influence of his papers. This is a reading age, and, just as Hearst's popularity was created by the widespread circulation of his morning and evening organs, so Socialism can be most effectively aided by increasing the circulation of the party press-not by merely distributing free copies of our paper but by per manently increasing the regular subscription list.

HEARST'S SECOND CONTEST.

Little attention is ordinarily paid to ballots after election, the public having been educated to expect it as a matter of course. The big type headline, "Gross Fraud is Charged", is always looked for in the press after a close contest, and the recent election is no exception to the rule.

Hearst has been counted out and is now clamoring for justice against the political thieves who have stolen his ballots. There is every reason to believe that his accusations are well founded, in fact thousands who voted against him admit that he has been obbed; "public opinion" is on his side in this matter.

He intends to strenuously contest the election and a recount of ballots is the initial move. We hope that Mr. Hearst will win for two reasons; the first, that the purity of the ballot should be preserved; the second, that he may as Mayor, demonstrate his impetence to

redeem his promises. Beyond his own wealth and the in fluence of his paper, however, he has little to count on as aids in his contest. His apparent strength was dis played on election day-his real weakess is now on exhibition.

Of all the yelling multitudes who applauded him during the campaign, of the scores and scores of thousands whose votes elected him, little now remains that can be considered an ele ment of strength. The disappointed and discredited politicians, the sentimental weaklings and impotent re formers who formed the real strength. such as it was, of his movement, are now unable to help. The hosts who voted for him have dispersed of heat they were but a phantom army moved by a vague and formless discontent against the existing order. The "man in the street" who cast his vote for Hearst is now to be found on the street corner asserting rather mildly that Hearst was really elected, that what has happened to him also happened to Henry George twenty years ago, that it's a damned shame and what's the use anyhow. He lets it go

at that Hearst will find his most powerfu upport amongst his political oppon ents. Jerome in his role of "he man" and enemy of "boss rule" offers his services, not because he loves Hearst but because he hates Tam many. Ivins, who also ran, will, it i said, handle the legal side of the con test for the "savior" of the people, who unable to save himself, is forced to seek the services of his political ene

The much vaunted "will of the peo ple" was not behind Hearst in this election,in any organized and intelli gent manner, or Tammany would never have dured to Jefy it. When a straight Socialist vote is cast carry ing with it a majority, there will be a mighty interesting time for the capitalist politicians who dare tamper with it.

not the "will of the people", but its gnorance and indelence, its reading to cast the burden of its own emane pation on the shoulders of a "leader and influential paper and great wealth the "leader" in question worked the aforesaid "common people" into a sert of political hysteria and frenzy that sted just until the ballots were cas and then evaporated similer instantly. Temmany calculated on this. It was Russian contrades with money to pre-not deceived by Mr. Hearst's apparent vide books and leafets. New they strength in votes, knowing that his

weakness lay in the incoherence and ers, and knowing this, felt that ther was no particular danger in falsifying the count of empty heads.

However, Mr. Hearst has still som resources left. He has wealth, a powerful newspaper, and the means to em ploy the ablest legal talent procurable Behind him also there is the genera tradition of preserving the purity of the ballot, and that other very proble matical asset, "public opinion". these he must make his fight as hea he may, and tho the odds are against him we sincerely hope that he may b

Counted out, he still can retain th confidence of those who voted for him while a term in the mayoral chair would infallibly destroy it.

### "LAW AND ORDER" IN RUSSIA

An orgie of murder outrivalling St Bartholomew's or that following the Paris Commune is now proceeding in Russia, the victims, as usual, being members of the unfortunate Hebrev race. The matter has been overlooked somewhat perhaps owing to the politi cal excitement prevailing in most American cities, and a massacre which will take its place with the historica butcheries of all ages has been allowed to pass almost unnoticed in the editorial columns of the capitalist press. The omission may also be part ly due to the fact that the Russian government is indisputably the insti gator of the carnage, our press being perhaps somewhat tender on the mat ter of imputing such crimes to govern ments. Had it been the revolutionary working class, who are now fighting for their own emancination against the same government, who were responst ble for the slaughter there is no doubt that more attention would have been given to it.

Twenty-five thousand human being burned, tortured, and backed to piece -women outraged and strangled by thousands, school children torn in fragments, slaughter systematically planned in scores of cities and carried out with incredible fiendishness testify to the lengths to which a ruling class will go in its efforts to maintain its privileges and power.

No doubt it was this view of th situation that moved the powers that be at Washington, when asked to in tervene, to declare that the present moment was "inopportune". Russia be ing a "friendly government", and hav ing just made considerable concession in the way of American commerce, i was probably, thought inopportune' to "embarrass the administration" at this time. Consequently the "thrill of hor ror" is held for the time in abeyance thruout the "civilized world".

Another incident of the massacre that calls for no comment in the capitalist press is the fact that the revolutionary students and workingmen defended the Jews with whatever weapons they could command, and scores of them laid down their lives in standing off the murderous attacks of the loyal and patriotic rabble, the "Black Hundreds" and the other or ganized bands of human butchers who displayed their patriotism in violating and strangling women and tearing children limb from limb.

While there is apparently no aid for these unfortunates from outside, there is at least the consolation of knowing that the revolution in Russia is ultimately irresistible, and we cherish the hope that when it comes into power the instigators of this gruesome "white terror" will have justice meted out to them, short, sharp and decisive,

#### AMERICAN AID FOR THE BUS-SIAN REVOLUTION.

As was to be expected, the Tsar's turned out to be as black a lie as all his various reform manifestos of the past. The fight for liberty in Russia even for the most elementary civil and political rights—is not won, but to just approaching its crisis. The officials, the great landlords, the finan ciers, and at least a considerable part of the capitalists are mustered against it, with the most ignorant sections of the army and the populace blindly following them and with the barbaron Cossacks, the conscienceless politica police, and the criminal element farmed and organized by government agents) as their reliance in stifling the lemands of the peasants and the workingmen. They are re-enacting, on an even larger scale and with even deeper atrocity, the scenes of the royallet White Terror of French Revolu tionary days or of the suppression of the Commune. The advocates of progress have the advantage of numbers on their side, but they are wofully in want of arms. The things most need ed for the cause of humanity in Rus sia to-day are rifles and revolvers and cartridges. Nicholas and his savage cavalry and his depraved guerrilla are susceptible to but one argumentcold lead. To paraphrase and improv a well known saying, the only good Cossack is a dead Cossack. The splen did courage and generous devotion the men and women of the revolution avails little so long up the guns are on the other side. In the years past, wh the work to be done there was chief

a work of education, we helped on

means of defending their newly asserted liberties against the biggest and us going of criminals that ever afflicted a nation. Let us notwe Americans; who expect to profit by their struggle and who have to make so little sacrifice ourselves-let us not be slack in providing them with the sinews of war.

TO THOSE WHO HAVE "THROWN THEIR VOTES AWAY."

"Yes, you Socialists are all right, only you are not practical. You throw your votes away. Socialism would be good thing, but you can't elect your nen this year. So I'm going to vote against you. I'm going to vote for candidates that can be elected. I'm not going to throw my vote away."

That is the way thousands and tens of thousands of voters have answered

our arguments this year. Now let us have our say:

You think a vote is "thrown away" if it is not cast on the winning side If you vote for Smith, and if Smith is elected, you think your vote has accomplished something. But if you rete for Jones, and if Sones is defeated, you think you have thrown your

Well, only one of the six candidates for Mayor of New York could win. Only one of the three or four or more candi dates for each office here or elsewhere could be elected. According to your wn reasoning, then, most of you have "thrown your votes away"-for it seliom happens that a winning candidate has a clear majority, generally he has just a plurality, and more than half of the voters have supported one or other of the losing candidates.

What a dismal thought! More than half of the votes "thrown away"! Don't you feel sick over it? You ought to, more than half of you, according to your way of reasoning-or what you

We Socialists haven't elected our candidates. Yet we don't feel blue. We are ready for another fight as soon as we have the chance. We know that your method of reasoning is wrong. We know that, the we have not got the majority or the plurality of votes, our votes have not been thrown away.

You think that if you vote for Smith, and if Smith is elected, your vote has accomplished something. So it hasfor Smith and for the men who stand back of Smith and pull the wires that make him jump. Just sit down now and figure out what it has accomplished for you, for your wife and children, for the working class, for humanity You have acknowledged that Socialism was right; Smith stood against Socialsm; you helped elect him; what has your vote accomplished? Just this much: It has helped to delay the coming of Socialism, which you say is right.

You think that if you vote for Jones. and if Jones is defeated, you have thrown your vote away. So you have. Jones stood against Socialism, which you admit to be right. You voted for Jones, whom you admitted to be wrong, and now you haven't even the poor comfort of saying: "Well, I was on the winning side anyhow." Yes, no wonder you feel cheap.

The canitalists back of Smith whom you elected, do not respect you. They say to each other: "What double blanked fools these workingmen are, to elect our man! We can safely skin them some more."

And the same capitalists, you know vere back of Jones, whom you tried to elect and didnt' elect. And they haven't an atom of respect for the Jones voters. They say to each other: What easy marks these workingmen voters are, anyhow! This year we put chose Smith to be our agent in ruling them. Next year we'll put up Brown and Green, and they'll take their choice again-and either way, we win Let's skin them some more. They'll stand for it/

But don't you forget for one mome Jones do respect the votes that went against Smith and against Jones and for Socialism. Wherever the number of those votes increased, the capitalsts say to each other: "These workingmen seem to be waking up. They object to being skinned. If this keeps on, our occupation will be gone; ou soft anap will neter out. We had bet ter do samething to conciliate them else next year they may defeat both our trusted parties and take power into their own hands. Let's raise their wages, or do something to satisfy them, and do it quick."

The only votes that are not throw away are the votes cost for the res interest of those who cast them. The only workingmen's votes that have not seen thrown away this year were these cast for Socialism. The capital ists have watched them quite as close ly as we have.

Did you throw your vote away? Too bad! But it's your own fault. We warned you. Learn by experies and den't do it again.

It is better to rate for what w want and not get it now, then to vot or what you don't want and get itwant all the quicker if you vote in ninosity. You will never get w you want by voting against it.

You have twelve months in which think this over. But don't be slow If you think right and think quick to bargain, then you will have time to help others to think right.

"THE FOOLS THAT FOLLOW."

Some four or five years ago, when Pulitzer's "World" began to imitate the style of make-up peculiar to Hearst's "Journal", the latter paper appealed to its readers for advice of the question, "How to stop a fool from following?" William Mallly, then Assistant Editor of The Worker, contributed the suggestion: "Stop acting like a fool, and fools won't follow", but Hearst didn't see fit to print the letter nor to take the advice.

We are reminded of this instance by the fact that, in the New York city campaign just finished, all the capital ist parties have been "following" th Socialists. We recognize the reasonthe two-fold reason—that the Socialist alone are original and that the Social ists alone are genuine. Naturally, the others must follow.

Lyins the lone, lorn, and truly indi idualistic candidate, put in the saddle by his boss that he might ride for faff, and taking his candidacy so seri ously (good old gentleman!) that be even dared to scoff at his boss-Ivins liddess following than any of the oth ers. Yet even in his speeches we could trace the influence of the propagands which Socialists have carried on in the shops and tenements and on the street Hearst and his league were, from

the beginning, a poor, second-hand

pinchbeck imitation of the Sochelis

Party. For years past every careful observer has been able to see that the Hearst syndicate took its one from the Socialists. It applied pretty skil fully the rule laid down by Colone Pulitzer for "practical" political lead ership. "Lag behind, find out which way the procession is going to turn make a cross-cut, get in front just as it turns, and then proclaim that you led it 'round the corner." Mr. Hears has always had his employees watch ing the Socialist movement and keep ing him posted just when to turn so as to make the gulfible portion of the pub lic-still large, the ever diminishingbelieve that he was a real leader. It this campaign be followed the same tactics. He imitated Socialist meth ods - imitated them superficially wherever he could without compromis ing his respectability as an observer the "sacred rights of property" .- In other words, he came as near to following Socialist methods as he safely could, and yet not be a bit of a Social ist. He even went to the extent, althou the funds for his campaign were put up by himself and a few millionaire friends (just as regular old-party funds are), of getting one or two trade un ions to donate some money, in order that he might counterfeit the boast of the Socialist Party that its funds came from the rank and file of the thinking

But it was Tammany Hall that "followed" most completely. The Demo crats did not make any campaign agninst Ivins. Of course not. Why should they? Had not Odell sold on the Republican party to them in advance? But they did make something of a campaign against Hearst-just be cause the whole object of Hearst's ow enmpaign was to re-establish his stand ing in Tammany Hall. And in this campaign they borrowed-let us be po lite, and not say "stole"-in the most astonishing way, from the speeche and literature of the Socialist Party The leadets that Tammany Issued against Hearst and the speeches tha Tammany's hired men delivered (C. O. D.) against him, were copied bodily-and badly copied too-from

working class.

Poe once said of a contemporary poetaster: "What I object to in H. is ot that he has stolen whole lines from my poems, but that he his spoiled them in the stealing." So we say: "I Tammany, or any other party, would beg or borrow or steal a real part of the Socialist program and really put it into effect, in order to hold on to powe a little longer, we should not object; but when they just take our phrases and twist them to capitalist purpose we have a word to say.

In this connection, we must note speech, made by Tammany Conssman Goldfogle, speaking against Hearst on the East Side during the last week. Replying to Hearst's claim to be the representative of the work ingmen, Goldfogle said: "You people know that there is only one working man's party in this country, and that is the Socialist Party"-and then he went on to tell them that they mus vote for Tammany!

As between Congressman Goldfogle and Congressman Hearst-both nomi nated by Tammany, remember it is tie, so far as their records at Washing ton are concerned. What either of them has done for the working class reported by a big round O.

what the working people get by voting for the two sets of demagogs that try to imitate the Socialist Party super icially and yet support capitalism.

the expenses of the legal con at ever our party name. For full ion on this point our reould await the semi-an

that the expenses have been kept down to the minimum. The comrad who has acted as counsel for the party in this litigation, takes no fee for his work. The principal item of expense in connection with the change of our party name has been the cost of advertising the change and of reprinting literature which was already prepared under the old name.

### A NEW HEARST SUPPORTER.

This campaign has developed new Hearst supporter at long range In the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald" of Oct. 21 the following treacherous editorial paragraph appeared:

"With Hearst taking up pion work for collectivism and the two di-visions of the Socialists covertly mud-balls at municipalism New York City it would seem that the would have pretty hard two latter work really showing 'the differ forced to meet the question."

In the issue of the week following the same paper contained a signed article by Victor L. Berger, from which we take the following extract:

"Since the last two years there is strong municipal ownership wave sweeping the country, but the Socialists in a good many cities knew no bet ter than all of a sudden to declaragainst the public ownership of public utilities, which they have been preaching for many years. Here and there they naïvely declared against it until they, the handful, could themselves boss the job, and boss it exclusively. They are afraid the old parties steal our thunder'. In other words, all any old party has to do then, in order to demolish a plank of our platform, is to take it up. Then we would have to drop it. Mind you, this is not a suppositional - case. I am talking bout very concrete cases in New

York, Philadelphia and other cities." According to Comrade Berger then be regular Socialist demand for working class administration of municipa ownership on Socialist principles, as enunciated in the platform of the Socialist Party of New York City is merely an irrational or vicious desire to "boss the lob ourselves" (for the benefit of ourselves-the working class of the city) instead of letting the professional politicians and boodling grafters boss it for the benefit of the capitalist class. And according to the "Social Demo-

cratic Herald" the disgruntled office ceker and ambitious demagog whom all the Socialists of New York have been straining every nerve to expose and who has so long been doing "ploneer work" to satisfy the itch of his own insatiate craving for fame and power, is really one of our great leadrs-only the entire benighted membership of Local New York misunderstands this poble altruist, that's all. Further comment on these two para-

graphs, written when the Socialists of the largest city in the nation were unanimously engaged in the severest struggle they have ever had to face, is unnecessary. We simply desire to put them on record, in order that the comrades everywhere, when considering other party affairs, may know the real attitude and character of the sources from which these utterances emanate

# NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

In this column not long ago we had arate women's branches in the party rganization. Our attention has sine which we had quite overlooked. A reader suggests that the most serious argument in favor of allowing such separate organization is the fact that where husband and wife are both Se cialists and both desirous of taking part in the movement, it is often practically impossible for both to attend regularity, because one or the other must stay at home to look after the children. The point is well taken, tho had never thought of it—which is just one more illustration of the unfortun-ate lack of understanding by either ser of the other's lives and interest In such matters as this a good deal of mutual consideration is called for. We are of the opinion that one of our national organizers was right when he said to us the other day that at least half of the comrades who complained that their wives did not appreciate thank for it, because they never have even tried to get the wife's point of view. "Put yourself in his place" is a good rule, and just as good when the un is changed to feminine gen-

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following statement shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Oct. 28. Nov. 4.

or at retail ...... 3,997 3,059 Total .....21,570 25 274 

In declaring himself an Englishman. Wm. Waldorf Astor, Jr., has forfeited all the glorious privileges of American citizenship, except the pairry one of sidnaing a few score thousands of his former countrymen thru an annual rent tribute.

Pessibly an economic reason could be found for the police suppression of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" on the stage. It is not there that the "prefes-aton" can be made to contribute to police revenues.

# York. We are able to say, however, AND SO I SAY THE SAME THING TO YOU PRINTERS.

And so I say the same thing to you

printers. You must not imagine that

By Horace Traubel.

your troubles are to be dissipated by some capitalistic concessions of time or money. You may get eight hours. You may get more pay. No one could wish you better luck in that than I lo. But I must remind you that there is a great deal more beyond. That you may win battle after battle. That the eal battle will yet remain to be won. It does not seem to matter much who is defeated to-day. Who will be defeated to-morrow? In a fight for more wages you may win or lose and it may make no difference. A financial crisis comes. Business is shaken up. Production ceases. Wages are again read justed. The scale goes down again. The masters are still here. The slaves are still here. You cry for a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. I cry for a fair life's ownership for a fair life's service. Your quarrel now is on the wrong ground. Or perhaps on preparatory ground. It may be a struggle for position. The major fight comes after the minor fights are over. A contest for wages is a contest of expedients. A contest for ownership is a contest of principles. You have my heart. Your strikes all have my heart. But I want you to satisfy my head as well as my heart. I want you to do that farther thing under whose dispensation the strike will not be necessary. The expediential strike will seem to you a very weak weapon when once you have got the weapon of the revolution in your hands. What will all the little cents come to then? It is pathetic to see your brave fight for a bit of ground to stand on. Just a bare bit of ground Suppose you win out to-day. Are you then done? Not at all. In the morning you must get up ready to renew the battle. You will keep on fighting until you arrive at the conclusion of days. There you will see things in their right lights. Then you will see ownership in its right light. Then you will see the masters and slaves in their The day of revelation. You will not then need to ask favors for service. Ask to be recognized. Ask to be given room to breathe in. You will then be on an equal footing with every other man. Are you working for a better position under slavery? Or are you working for any condition under freedom? You may better your posi-tion. That is one thing. You may better yourself. That is another thing I like to think that you will soon be to see that these eternal strikes will not do. That the strike leads on inevitably to another strike. And that strike again to a strike beyond. With the strike in operation peace is never within view. Yet we must work to-wards industrial peace. There is no other object worth while. Are you not getting tired even of the victories of Even the victories within the present system may be virtual defeats. Victories within injustice may e worse than defeats within justice. What is at issue in your present liceman plus those of a business

strike? A dollar or two of pay. A few minutes of time. But we want something else at issue. We want the master and the slave at issue. We want to see profit and interest and rent at issue with the human soul. That would be a fight worth going into. That would be a fight in which wounds and deaths if they needed to come would seem to be worth counting. I hate to help pay the bills of the strike. Yet I would rather pay the bills of the strike than have no strike bills to pay. But I would prefer to help pay the bills of the revolution. The revolution that is the final strike. When you pass in your decision on the revolution somebody will jack up and get out. The masters now say: "You can stay in on certain terms:" You retort: "We will stay in only on these terms." Then you specify. But that is not the end. The day will come in when you will talk first while the The revolution that is the final strike is not the end. The day will come in when you will talk first while the masters look on. You will say. "You cannot stay in on any terms." Then the masters will withdraw. Do you not see, dear brother, printers, you who are addressing to capital once more the old questions and receiving from capital the old answers? Do you not see that capital would kick you out altogether if it could? That if it concedes anything now it will only be conceded to the toe of your boot? That it will negative you if it can? That grants your demands only in so far as it feels that conditions compel some concession? You have got to get farther along. Capital should never be allowed to ask you a single question You should ask all the questions your elf. You should make all the answers yourself. The capitalist is your crea-ture to be abolished at your will. You nave pushed the capitalist out of the body of workmen into a special place. You have had the power to do that. You will recall the capitalist to the ody of workmen from his special place. You have the power to do that. I hate to see you on your knees to a power you have created. I want to see that power on its knees to you. I have been saying these things to the other trades right along. Now I say them to you. I am eager to see the masters humiliated. I want them masters numinated. I want them taught their lesson. I want to see the men who work in the long hours of the day own the hours of the day. I hate to see the hours own the men. And so I say the same thing to you printers. Get the eight hours if you printers. Get the eight hours if you can. Keep your pay where it is or lift it higher if you can. My heart is your heart for that and more. But I say to you that you must remember the fight beyond. That you must see to the re-moval of the masters. That is the final and the consummating task. The masters are in the way. The slaves are in the way. You must clear the road of all masters and all slaves. Ten per cent will not clear the road. hours will not clear the road. strike must lead to the revolution. The revolution alone will clear the way. And so I say the same thing to you

# Current # # Literature

MUNICIPALOWNERSHIP AND OP-ERATION OF PUBLIC UTILI-TIES IN NEW YORK CITY. By Samuel Scabury. Municipal Owner-ship Pub. Co., New York, 1905. Pa-per, pp. 202. Price, 25c.

This little book was obviously intended to serve as a sort of campaign manual for the Municipal Ownership League, the we believe it has actually on little used in that canacity. The New York reformers whose character and intellect we can respect while heartily dissenting from his political views. He is, we believe, much less a "practical politician", in the ordinary sense of that phrase, than a political theorist. He would have liked a municipal campaign of political and ecootherwise, and the campaign into which he was drawn became one of personal glorification and personal devere at a discount as compared with red-fire and posters and brass bands.

The chief candidates' personality mite outweighed everything else, and other attempt at real discussion of conditions and principles and a chance to

The book has still a certain value. however especially the first half, in which a rather detailed statement of conditions with regard to franchise corporations in Greater York is given-to anyone who wishes o make a thoro study of the question, and not to content himself with ger eralities, sound or unsound. Some our comrades will find it well worth municipal campaign.

A list of the chapter-titles will give an idea of its plan and scope. Begin ning with a short general discussion of the nature of public franchises, the inthor proceeds with chapters on "The Lighting Monopoly". "The Street Railway Monopoly", "The Rapid Tran ett Commission", and "Bridges", which the main facts as to public which the main facts as to public franchises in this city are set forth. After briefly discussing "the Functions of Government", he then takes up "Regulation and Centrol as a Remedy", "Argume ats in Favor of Public Ownership and Operation" (including some considers ion of common objecthe City May Acquire and Operate Its So far as theory is concerned, Judge

Seabury is, as is probably well known, an individualist of the Single Tax school. He considers "public utilities" as forning a category entirely by themselves, quite distinct from other capital. He holds fast by competition wherever possible—and, as usual with lawyers and theorists, the abstract possibility suffices him, without much possibility suffices him, without much thought of the concrete practicability; the "legitimate functions of govern-like beard of directors in certain lim-ment", to his mind, are those of the

like board of directors in certain lim-ited fields. In other words, he ap-proaches his subject from a point of view very different from ours. The class struggle does not exist for him; the only social realities are individuals and the legal state. It is not surpris ing, therefore, that in presenting his arguments in favor of municipal ownership and operation he devotes six pages to "relief to taxpayers" and barely one page to "improved condi-tion of labor". This does not, as one might be excused for inferring, mean that Judge Seabury really considers the interests of the few thousand taxpayers and tax-dodgers six times a portant as those of a whole city full of propertiless wage-workers; it means simply that he has no conception of class divisions or class interests ex-cept in the strict legal sense; he regards all the people as at least poten-tially owners of property and payers of taxes, and probably he thinks of the majority of the property owners as actually being useful members of society. Uttorly faise and superficial as this view seems to us, we must do him the justice to say that he is, consistent, that he is quite free from the demagoguery of those more promi-nent in the late municipal ownership campaign, who try to ride both horses to enter to the real socialistic tendency of the working people and at the same time to escape the odium which the word "Socialist" carries among the propertied class; he is a since vidualist, and he is careful to inform his readers that municipal ownership as advocated by him is not socialistic in the true sense of the word

SONGS OF SOCIALISM. By Harvey P. Moyer. Brotherhood Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Paper, 25c.

That good songs are helpful to any

popular movement is certain; and it is equally certain that the Socialist move-ment in this country is sadiy lacking

in songs. Any attempt to supply the lack is to be welcomed. That is the purpose of Comrade Moyer's collection. As to its success we are not so sure. However, we do not pretend to be However, we do not pretend to be much skilled in such matters, and "the proof of the pudding is in the eating". Some fifteen or twenty of the seventy songs are set to original music; the rest are to be sung to familiar tunes of very varied character, ranging from "Die Wacht am Rhein" to "The Las-Rose of Summer" and from "Siloam" to "The Good Old Summertime"... which at least precludes monotony The words are equally varied; a few breathe the proletarian spirit which we conceive of as the esse cialism, but more of a utopian or sem religious cast, and some would fit much better in a Populist than in a Socialist sougheek. The need of sougs for our meetings and social gatherings will not be rightly supplied, of course, until the movement itself produces it own poetry and its own music, as i ent itself produces its is doing in other countries; borrowed airs and adapted poems are as little likely to fit well as second-hand cloth-ing. But meanwhile, where we have singers among our American com-rades, they may find this collection a useful make-shift, and we commend it

to their attention

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ond season of the Progressive Stage Society will take place on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, 2:30, at the Berkeey Lyceum, 19 W. Forty-fourth street. lew York City, when three one-aplays will be given. The feature of the afternoon will be

more familiar with the local situation, and will permit myself to offer a few corrections to his remarks:

1. Hearst is not "taking up pioneering work for collectivism." He is meraly following the beaten track of the industrist and political adventurer so. 'amiliar in American politics. In our pressat camerange to the control of the papers, to enchance his individual price in the political market, and incidentally to lead astray the revolutionary sentiment of our working class.

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· Consumption is a disease of poverty. It is caused by the growth of an exceedingly small creature called the bacillus tu osis. But this bucillus is like a cabbage, t won't grow in the wrong kind of soil And the wrong kind of soil for the bacillu s a healthy body. After a month's breezy holiday in North Wales to shake off th effects of the town, I wouldn't mind dining off a pound of tubercil bacilli. Consump tion is an indication that a man has falle below a reasonable standard of health, and that the conditions of his life fall below a reasonable minimum standard.-Dr. Haden Guest, in London Labor Leader.

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DENTIST.

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Now, I say that the social civilisation which condemns every third man in it to be below the average in the nourishmen it came from below. And the

Itself much with this article.

Bo much in extenuation of our offense on the first count of the indictment.

Now, as to the next, "that new Socialist school." Of course, the learned editor of the "Heraid" is quite right: Socialism is not a theology. It is a "phase of civilization," but it is also a movement, a movement based on certain class interests which must be understood, on certain principles which must be studied, and on the seattment of solidarity which must be cuit-

vated.

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ers, but they actually expect to trai

some of our comrades to a tone of mutual deference and comradely respect in the discussion of party affairs. Of course, a

these harmless dreams were indulged in before we were informed from Milwauke

New York, Oct. 27.

The following is a passage of a speech delivered in 1872 by Wendell Phillips before a delegation represent-

Let me tell you why I am interested in

the labor question. Not simply because of the long hours of labor, not simply be-

cause of a specified oppression of a class

I sympathize with the sufferers there, am ready to fight on their side. But I loo

out upon Christendom, with its 300,000,000

ople, and I see that out of this number

of people 100,000,000 never had enough to

in a starved body. And so this one-third

ing 100,000 organized workers:

THE LABOR QUESTION.

that the international Socialist moves

WENDELL PHILLIPS OR

in life they ought to have; if you don' want to wait yourselves, write on you banner, so that every political trimmer can

"We never forget! If you launch the on your knees and say, 'I am sorry I did the act,' and we will say, 'It will avail you in heaven, but on this side of the grave—

question, will know he is dealing with a half trigger pistol and will say, "I am to

basis they do it.

Give me 50,000 men is earnest who can agree on all-vital questions, who will plant their shoulders together and swear by all that is true and just that for the the country, and those 50,000 men will

the nation.

It is impossible that they should not

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the first production in America of Oscar Wilde's "Salome." While his for its literary interest and dramatic power, the other two plays to be given the same day are both of social significance. One of them, "The Revolt by Villilers de l'Isle Adam, the French poet and dramatist, deals with the sex problem and portrays the revolt of a wife against a husband whose mind is occupied entirely with business mat-ters and who applies the same spirit to his relations with her. This part will be played by Emerin Campbell, the well known actress, who is also an active worker in the Socialist Party in this city. The other play, "On the Road," was written for the society by Mrs. Clara Ruge, the dramatic editor of the "Volkszeltung" and prominent

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of the inhabitants of Christendom who never had food enough can never be what they should be. BY W. J. GHERT. servedly favorable reception of the

sooner it goes down the better. you want to make yourselves felt; if you table they ought to have, the opportunities

rend it, so that every politician, no matte how shortsighted he may be, can read it:

she takes the only other way open to get it. If there is a division in Congress

never!" So that a man, in taking up the Labo

be true to justice and to man; otherwise I am a dead duck."

I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organise. I do not care ou what

govern the nation.

So if I have 100,000 men represented be

fore me who get hold of the great question of labor and, having hold of it, grapple with it and rip it and tear it open and invest it with light, gathering the facts piercing the brains about them and crowd ing those brains with the facts, then know, sure as fate, though I may not live to see it, that they will certainly conque

And that is your power, gentlem

"The Socialist is not a destroyer," says Ramsay Macdonald, an English writer

Ramsay Macdonald, an English writer.
"Construction is his aim—not destruction."
Which is all very well in its way, but if a
man becomes discontented with his old
house, how can he build snew, upon the
same spot, without first pulling down? The
catabilishing of the Socialist Commonwealth involves the abolition of the Capitalistic system, and if to abolita is not to
destroy, what is it? The Socialist 18 a
destroyer—the destruction of evil is an destroy, what is it? The Socialist 18 a destroyer—the destruction of evil is as much his aim as the construction of good; one is not possible without the other. Socialism is no taulpid angel controling suparisms upon the serih; it carries a sword of fame for the driving out of devils.—

Intelace Worker.

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book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to en-nble the comrades to sell it at public meet-lings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As Of Aug. Bebel

F. Engels. A. Bebel. W. Liebknecht.

184 WILLIAM ST.

BY HORACE TRAUBEL

"The Conservator," edited by Horace Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, and its surre of un eager welcome whetever it finds its way. PETEKE K. HURROWES:

"The Conservator," is bave and wholesome. With its long sustained and overflowing vitality freeding supply gray matter to an armful of its contemporaries.

ter to an armful of its contemporaries.

GEORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something else-something that will blid us remember that Socialism is a means and not an end. The end of comonic liberty is the tiberty of he yoked and prisented hierty is the tiberty of he yoked and prisented heart of the threshed and his "Conser how "till better than any-tillar che in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance.

COURTENAY LEMON:

COURTENAY LEMON:

Everything that Traubel writes is worth reading and much of it is worth reading more than once. The power of battle and it is now a flashing sword and now a carrest in now a flashing sword and now a carrest ing hand. This high literary quality of "The Conservator," the excellence of its selections, and, above all, the virile writings of its editor, with his unfailing democracy, his revolutionary summons and social fulth, his original and corapelling style, make it a reservoir of tefreshment, an oasia in the descript of contemporary periodical literature.

Lunch Room, iiC Eleecker St., nr. Green St. NEW YORK Kangaroos are welcoma. No line drawn on smaller animals.

ABBOTT BROS'

The Evolution of Man By PROF. WILHELM BOELSCHE, of Be a latest facts in science told in a chemin tily understood. This book not only sto

# PARTY NEWS.

Metional.

Dates for National Lecturers Organizers for the coming week are:
Clarence E. Engel: Nov. 11, Willmar, Minn.; Nov. 12, Milbank, So. Dakota.
James H. Brower: Nov. 18, Ports

mouth, Ohio,; Nov. 14, Middletown; Nov. 15, Milroy, Ind.; Nov. 16, Indian-apolis; Nov. 17, Rushville; Nov. 18, Bhirley. Geo. H. Goebel: Nov. 11, Atwater, Mina; Nov. 12, Minneapoles; Nov. 18. Wrenshall; Nov. 14 and 15, Two Har-

Wrenshall; Nov. 14 and 15, Two Harbors; Nov. 16, Grand Rapids; Nov. 17, Climax; Nov. 18, Syre.

Que E. Miller will take up the dates in Ohio and Indiana arranged for Ernest Untermann, who has been ill with brain fever at his home in Eloride but is now recovering.

The minutes of the National Execu-tive Committee meeting of Oct. 20-27 have been sent to all persons on the mailing list of the national office. Comrade E. E. Carr. by request, addressed the Ministers' Association of Frostburg, Md., Oct. 30. Fifteen min-

isters were present, representing all By direction of the National Executive Committee an additional order for 250,000 of the leaflets containing the address of Rufus W. Weeks has been placed, making the edition 600,000. All orders hereafter must be accompanied

Prices are the same as heretofore announced. The motion submitted by Nation Committeeman Spargo of New York, "That the Official Monthly Bulletin be

"That the Official Monthly Bulletin be discontinued immediately," is declared out of order on constitutional grounds, in accordance with Section 3, of Article VII.

A motion by National Executive Committeeman Mailly, providing a rule for reports on actions taken by correspondence by the National Executive Committee, as soon as all members have voted or within ten days, has been submitted to the National

Executive Committee. Organizer J. L. Fitts reports from Princeton, Ky., that "a circuit judge holding court, had a full in business about 2 p. m., and he turned over the Court House and an audience of about

one hundred people for a Socialis speech." Individual ballots and blanks for reporting votes cast on the Des Moines, Ia., amendments to the consti-tution, known as National Referendum tution, known as National for the National C ce Nov. 7. State Secretaries, secre sees in unorganized states and members at large should notify the National Secretary if they fall to re-

ceive them in a reasonable time.

Locals Duluth and Deerwood, Minn. have issued statements against Hol-man and Nash and supporting the State Committee headed by Harriet Local Deerwood, Minn., demands

national referendum to remove Victor L. Berger from the National Executive Committee and re-instate Charles G. Towner.
Local Libby, Minn., has adopted reso lutious against National Committee-man Mellugh's motion to have Har-riet Hanson recognized as State Secre-

tary of Minnesota, Local St. Paul has adopted resolutions rescinding all former resolutions on the Minnesota controversy and providing for a committee to investigate

the whole matter.

The amendments of Local Toledo, O., to the Des Moines amendments to the constitution have been endorsed since last report by Locals Mystic,

Conn., and Worcester, Mass.

The resolutions by Local Omaha.

Neb., have been endorsed by Local South Gmaha, Neb. South Gmaha, Neb.

The Socialist state ticket of Virginia did not appear on the ballot at this election. The certificate of nominations was filed in the office of the Sec retary of the Commonwealth, July 3, and accepted as correct. A news item cannating from that office was published in the papers the following day, stating that the Socialist Party would appear on the ballot. The Secretary of the Commonwealth afterwards stated the Commonwealth afterwards stated that when he was preparing the bal-lots for printing he discovered an error in the form of the certificate which in to recitly the error. The comrades of Local Richmond in special meeting de-éded to scratch the names of other

utidates and write in those of th

course is legal. The Socialist candi-mates were as follows: Governor, Geo. M. Morris; Lleutenant-Governor, Will-Cam Gath; Secretary of Common wealth, Max Boehn; State Treasurer

George H. Cocper. Massachusetts. The Young Socialist Club of Roston, which takes the place of the Socialist Numbry School, will meet on the sec-ond Saturday of each month, at 3 p. m., beginning Nov. 11, in Paine Memorial Building, Investigator Hall. Memorial Building, Investigator Hall, one flight up, D Appleton street. The first session will be a party in honor of our young comrades, Mr. and Mrs. Frye of Cambridge, recently married. There will be games and refreshments. All yeting Socialists, their mothers, and the Socialist Women's Club are

invited to attend. incided to aftend.

The Boston City Central Committee requests the secretaries of ward branches to transact all financial business direct with the Financial Secreness direct with the Fluancial Secre-tary-Tecasurer, M. H. Livingstone, 183 Chamlers street, and all other cor-respondence with Secretary Chas, Cisus, 91 Bragdon street, Roxbury, South Boston is increasing its mem-

bership right along thru the energy of T. Coveney and W. J. Handrahan.

Keep it up, comrades!

Walter P. Thorne closed the open-air meetings in Worcester last Sunday afternoon, speaking to a crowd of 200 for almost three hours. Twenty-six open-eir and four indeor meetings were held. The collections amounte to \$49.18 and the expenses \$48.76. Th's has been a very successful season in Worcester. The English speaking club has 30 members and is just getting out of debt. The Jewish branch organ-

ins 20 members and to her her of dobt. The Jewish branch organ-ized last 3 treb now has 30 members in good tailding and a Swedish branch u a reorganized with ten members. Classes for the study of Socialism will be started this winder.

and all readers are invited to come to headquarters, 83 Green street, Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., and take part. Dr. Antoinette Konikow of Boston spoke

on Population and Wealth Production for the Jewish Socialist Club to an audience of 350 in A. O. H. Hall, Sam-uel Egdali acted as chairman. The meeting on the Common last Sunday was well attended Among the Sunday was well attended. Among the speakers were Comrades O'Nelli of haCriestown, Curtis of Ward'10, Smith of Dorchesier, Heaumont of Cambridge, State Secretary Cutting, and Comrade George G. Hall, the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Boston, who delivered one of his characteristic addresses full of snirit and local.

delivered one of his characteristic ac-dresses full of spirit and logic.

In a letter to the press, Chas. B.
Drew, formerly candidate on the So-cialist ticket in the late ex-Representa-tive MacCartney's district at Rocklend, is quoted as asying: "I shall vote for James F. Carey and the rest of the Socialist candidates on the state ticket, as I firmly believe in the principles of the Socialist Party platform." The Norwell "Advertiser" says: "Charles B. Drew, the Socialist Representative candidate in the Fourth Plymout bolted the ticket so far as the Repre-sentative candidate is concerned. Mr. Drew declares he will not vote for Mr. Wentworth rt the polls next Tuesday When asked for whom he would vot for Représentative, Mr. Drew would vote for Amos A. Phelps (the Republ

can candidate, he merely said: 'Mr. Phelps had a good record in the House Well, the state campaign is over

municipal campaign.

The receipts of the Secretary's office for October were \$176. The balance net receipts was \$32.27, and 740 stamps. The amount of stamps bought

Pennsylvania.

W. J. Wright of Wilkinsburg wil speak on Intellectual Liberty at Socialist Hall, 1701 Centre avenue, Pitisburg Sunday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m., under th es of the Socialist Literary So The Washington County Committee has adopted resolutions calling for referendum to discontinue both the national Monthly Bulletin and the

# mimeographed reports of National

New York State. In Rochester last Sunday afternoon our candidate for Mayor, Henry D. Henderson, spoke at the Labor Lyceum, and in the evening a mass mee ing was held in Germania Hall, the largest auditorium in the city. Altho it was raining, every seat was taker and two or three hundred people re-mained standing. Speeches were made by Henry D. Henderson, Mrs. Mabel men and Philip Jackson, John Col lins of Chicago arrived at ten o'clock having been delayed by poor train service, and spoke until after eleven meeting was a decided success Twenty thousand copies of a prope leaflet advertising this m

had been distributed. Wisconsin. The Social Democrats of Milwauke have a Justice of the Peace among their elected officials. The following case is an interesting example of how this office has been used in the interes of the working class. A certain-young working for an institution in the emeling department. The company in sisted upon his working on Sunda well as all the rest of the week. protested and they refused to pay him his wages unless he worked. The case was taken into court. The law states The company's attorney dertock to show that this work was necessary, because the cnameling ovens must be kept going Sunday, for if they were not it would require three days to get them properly heated unagain. The Social Democratic Justice of the Pence, Carl P. Dietz, held that it might be necessary to keep the fire man at work in order to keep the ovens heated, but toat it was necessary for the company to put any thing into the ovens. Hence the enameler's work was not necessary and therefore illegal. The company must pay the wages and allow the workma to rest on Sunday. The case was appealed, but the position taken by Comrade Dietz was so far sustained that

the company settled with the work-ingman and, furthermors, took him back to work. It pays to have Social pocialist candidates, and call upon all members within the state to do like-sise, they being advised that such "purse is legal. The Socialist candi-Democrats on the bench as well as in the city councils and state legislatures. A disgraceful scene was enacted at the last meeting of the Milwaukee-City Council. The heating franchise was granted, amid winks and signs passed between the promoters and the Republican and Democratic aldermen, to teach the "City Fathers" just how to vote. This open and shameless dickering was severely rebuked by So-cial Democratic Alderman Seidel in an

earnest speech. Of course the boodle aldermen turned a deaf ear to his arraignment, but the people will remem ber these things.
Rev. E. E. Carr of Danville, Ill., will

speak in Racine, Wis., Nov. 10. The lecture will be followed by a ball. A tour across central Wisconsin is being arranged for National Organizer George Goebel on his way from Min-nesota to Michigan.

The Social Democratic Publishing

Company has just purchased a Webb perfecting newspaper press, in addi-tion to the new linotype. The Wisconsin Social Democrats are now in a po sition to make a more vigorous cam-paign with literature next year than ever before.

Anna A. Maley of Minnesota will lecture on Economic Determinism on Sunday evening, Nov. 12, at the Har-lem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. PROOKLYN.

To the Editor of The Worker, —I here-with enciose a copy of a letter which I wrote to the New York "Press" on the day following the preduction of "Mrs. Warren's Profession" at the Garrick Theater. Biner it has not appeared in that paper, evi-dently it was classed among the things "nee fit to print". If it he not considered has ten shooking for the readers of The Warren Atkinson will speak on In-fluences Against Socialist Growth on Sunday ovening, Nov. 12, at the Silver Building, 315 Washington street. Building, 315 Washington street.

W. W. Passage will lecture at Hart's
Hall. Gates avenue and Broadway,
Sunday evening, Nov. 12, on Some Ob-jections to Socialism Answered, As a worker I am opinedous of my class and look to Socialism for its ensembletton from labor sinyory, but as a symmen my class consciousness is intensified, for under the precept agrarm symme are deality staves. I am hoping for the time when 

"MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION."

To the Editor of The Worker:-The fol lowing letter was sent to the New Tor "Herald" and "American" and returned

forth by the performance of this play, I beg to say that it seems strange to many people not below the average in intelligence that our moulders of public opinion should have so utterly missed the one point in Shaw's play which is worthy of serious discussion.

Touching the subject here treated by any social type—and by a social type I our literature and is a legitimate subject

enlightened critics turn their guns against

the causes of the abuses exposed rather than against the man who has the courage to make the exposure. ome five hundred thousand women in this ountry, subject to count, who win their nothing of the thousands who eke ou down town this morning, during a forty clothing on their heads, burdens looking like a half ton of weight. I had just read the tirades against Shaw's play in the morning papers, and I wondered if it would the critics if these tollers of the sweat shops should adopt Mrs. Warren's profes-sion. The strongest probable reason who sion. The strongest probable reason why they have not adopted it is that their bodies have been so outraged by hard work

vitality and charm of person which made

Mrs. Warren a salable commodity on the compete. Bernard Shaw's critics cannot be blind to the fact that we get our bread under a system of barter and sale, under a system where nothing is produced unless there is a profit in it for the industrial master. Workingmen and workingwomen bring look for a master who will speculate in it. No master buys labor power unless he can make a profit from it. The worker cannot live without an industrial master and the the throbbing human bodies to which it is are more workers than there are jobs, th workers' living is precarious, and they, men and women slike, are corrupted at the source of their life—at the point where they must win their bread. Under a syssomething, is it strange that the working body and offer on the market her potentiality to satisfy the lust of man? In ou when, for the sake of the crisp note in his collection plate, he forgets to plead the ren's profession will never lack follo

Shaw's critics know of anything that is which are his to mould when he withholds the highest truth he knows and teaches what the masters of his bread elect that he shall teach? Does the preacher sell tents of the conquered?' What of our press, what of our courts, have they their price? We know that economic pressure too often tempts those in the high places Human

from the paths of rectitude. As surely does the dread of hunger and abuse cause saleswomen who in our department stores of home and school into the mills and fac ren's profession. It is too true that you lines of least resistance. We may plously inveigh against vice, but the fact remains that while in the department stores, the factories, the sweat shops, virtue is abused overworked and liked. Mrs. Warand while our society consents that the emparatively easy while the practice of rights in the premises and it must not complain. The ice trust parches, the coal trust freezes and the beef trust starves

trust freezes and the beet trust marves the poor into dishonesty and crime. Our sanctimonious landlords charge sky-high reuts for sky-high tenement rooms that never can, never did and never will breed a better thing than disease, and sin; and while Mrs. Warrens are the natural product of our daily order of life, it is perti ent to ask where Bernard Shaw's critics are hiding themselves and why they do not as mercilessly castigate the beneficiaries of

who points out the condition: the diagrac

is in the fact that the condition does exist

and upon those who justify it by their

II.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- I here

as too shocking for the readers of The Worker I wish you would publish it.

our social conscience shall awake!

Mrs. Warren's profession as they do the man who has the courage to explain her The press assert that the play has no moral lesson, and neither has it if in our moral code the bread of children, the honor of men and the virtue of women are without significance. The shame is not upon Shaw and her shameful trading possible."
FRANCES M. GILL.

May the Shaws be steadily with us until ANNA A. MALEY.

cial structure, will be entitled to compensa-tion from a grateful commonwealth, when there will no longer be such a dreadful

In New York.

His truly solicitous copeers for our welfare is expressed in the following two editorial comments contained in the last issue of the "Hersid":

"With Hearst taking up pioneering work for collectivism and the two divisions of the Socialists covertly throwing mud-balls at municipalism in New York it would seem that the two latter would have pretty hard work really showing 'the difference,' if forced to meet the question."

"By the way, what does that new Socialist school meen, anyway? Socialism is a phase of civilization, not a theology. We have no Socialist catechism that requires a school fo teach, or is it the plan to actually start a new Socialist theology? If that is part of the plan, it may be as well for us to say once for all that the international Socialist mevement cannot permit any millionaire to come into the fold and impress his peculiar ersed on us simply because he is a millionaire," etc.

The first statement contains a few insecuracies, due no doubt to the long was dragging, out, of such wretched lives as their step-sisters or "being good to some man who could afford to be good" to them. am a Socialist because I believe So

chains are gilded will be consc this play demands that Bocialism should

bringing out of 'Mrs. Warren's Profess tion has been verified even more con the play on the first page of your paper

"Shaw writes for two classes of people: tions with friends who have seen 'Man an third act of that play cut out I was no He even stirs, vaguely perhaps, the atro

great grandfathers that cerebral initiative contend against the statement that it is built about her. On the contrary, it teaches the leason that the most revered of our social institutions is built upon a so-called moral foundation which differs foundations of immorality, when one be the point that, to use Shaw's own word 'licit' or 'lilicit' a woman who is not a depend for them upon 'some man who can afford to be good to her'—as she surely does, whether respected matron or woman of pleasures that, because of her econber that Mrs. Warren cites to her daugh her step-sisters, poor, miserable creatures slaters, or more shrewd in her unconscious appreciation of the relation of her environment to her development, but realising argues that it is possible to exchange her youth and comeliness for something better profession,' the trading in the weaknes of women and the baseness of men, is por receives them without taking the trouble to inquire into the source of their wealth. They enter its charmed circle through the by-path of philanthropy, their 'tainted' money, perchance, being used to carry on

glorified to it at all, but is simply used as an illustration of how a false industrial

I crave au ampler, worthier sphere: I'd liefer bleed at every vein Than stiffe 'mid these bucksters here, These lying slaves of pairry gain.

With pipe is hand they so their way, With hands in pocket; they are blest With giana dispersions; only THEY Are such hard morsels to disest.

SOME INFORMATION FOR THE they will not be dependent upon the wages. selery or income of any man for support, when every woman who consumes shall also produce, when the woman who produces a hard so strengthens the so-

would be strengthened and the party mem

was first talked of I made the statement per cent of those who saw it would under in yesterday's 'Press' and the attack on

those who see presented a brilliant drams marked by some audacious departure from the conventional; alightly, risque, perhaps and a small minority who see the truth upon which the drama is constructed. I Superman'; still, having read the book and knowing its philosophy, even with the themselves as delighted with the play without any realisation of its real mean some of the most sacred and cherished hypocrisies of our contemporaneous life.

her into a most respectable British matron could she have traded her wares in the well accomplished. An advantageous barter being impossible to her thru these avenues, understood by people of much higher caliber than I.Is or Mrs. Warren. Their

a crusade against the vice that some poor creatures of the East End are driven to "I think if you will give the play a moz scarlet woman," who, by the way, is not

New York, Nov. 4. A POET'S PROTEST.

They eat, they drink; they're every wh Through which they drop the poor man dole.

### LEE'S VIEWS ON THE ELECTION

A Latter from The Socialist Candi date for Mayor of New York, before the Vote Was Cast. Analyzing the

The Socialist candidate for Mayor o New York, Algernon Lee, after cust-ing his ballot, sailed for Florida on ction Day, to take a short rest afte the hard work of the campaign. The following letter from Comrade Lee was read at the Labor Lyceum on Tuesday night when the election re-turns were received:

"To the Socialists Gathered on Tues day Evening, Nov. 7, 1905, to Hear the Election Returns.

ears I shall not be with you to-night you meet to receive the reports of vote from the various districts. I am sorry not to be among you. the opportunity having presented for me to get a few days' rest by leav the city immediately after cast my vote, I have felt that I mus it, in order to return in con to do my share in the hard work we must perform during the next year If I were with you to-night, you would ask me to speak. As I shall not be there. I ask permission to address you

We have gone thru a hard fight. We have made an excellent campaign The results will be seen only in smal part from the returns you are about to receive. To a much greater extent to receive. To a much greater extent, they will be seen in the growth of our party and the demand for increased activity on our part between now and the opening of the state campaign of ms worth while to analyz the present situation and try to get its

"I am not a prophet, but I now haz ard a guess as to the vote we shall poll to-day. In the city campaign two years ago, our candidate for Mayor, Comrade Furman, received 16,956 votes. Last fall, in the national election, our candidates, Comrades Debs and Hanford, got 24,512. This year, making a cally actionate 1 tax that 1 making a calm estimate, I say that expect that your candidate for Mayor will have not more than 16,000 or 17,000 votes, and that the rest of the ticket will run two or three thousand

"If I am right or nearly right, some of you will consider the result a dis-appointing one. I shall not. If the figures are even ten per cent higher than I have guessed, I shall consider that we have made a remarkably good "External conditions have been unu

sually favorable for our movement in the three preceding campaigns. In 1902 the coal strike disposed masses of people in our favor who would not otherwise have listened to us. In the ign of 1003 the miserable record of the Low administration and the renomination of Denis O'Brien gave our opportunity. In 1904 the capture of the national Democratic party by the extreme plutocratic elements again played into our hands. We could hardly have imagined a combination of circumstances more favorable to our propaganda than those which actually prevailed during those three years. That our vote grew with unprecedent of rapidity is not wonderful. Had we chosen to work merely for votes, leaving principles a little in the back ground, our gains might have been doubled. We steadily resisted that temptation. As it was, we advanced nuite fast enough.

"But a change was bound to come It was not to be expected that conditions should always remain as favoras they were from 1902 to 1904. And the change did come.

"A city campaign is always less fav orable to the growth of our vote than a state or national campaign. In a whose personal interests are directly involved. In a municipal contest, moreover, the minds of honest but sumoreover, the minds of honest but st perficial thinkers are fixed upon que us of partial reform and immediate tions of partial reform and immediate relief, rather than upon great princi-ples; they know that the principles of Socialism could not be put into effect in a single city; they think that some partial improvement in conditions can be attained by electing or defeating straight Socialist ticket in a national or state election are likely not to do so in a city election.

"It should be remembered, too, that New York City is always a difficult Socialist propaganda, The extreme poverty, entailing ignorance and degradation on a frightful scale militates against a movement which requires its rank and file to think for themselves. The mental inertia of an themselves. The mental inertia of an older society makes the New York pop-ulace less ready to take up new ideas than that of a western city. Finally, the corruption exists everywhere, it is nowhere so skilfully organized to bul-wark capitalism as here in New York. All this means that a municipal election in New York is always a hard test for the Socialist Party.

"But this year there is an added dif-But this year there is an aided difficulty. If there had been no Hearst ticket in the field, I should have expected an increase of 10 or 20 per cent in our vote, spite of all the difficulties I have mentioned. But the case is dif-

"We know well enough, every wel grounded Socialist knows, that Hears is a demagog of the first water, and the movement which he heads is incapable of following a consistent pol-icy or of doing permanently efficient work. But we must remember that work. But we must remember that the man in the street does not think ply, but jumps at conclusions and to learn by experience rather than

tons of persons where we could reach thousands. He has not scrupled to use any trick to catch votes. He has playany trick to catch votes. He has played the 'independent radical' game to
the limit. No one could do it more
thoroly. Any man who has not loarsed to look behind personalities to classinterests and thru phrases to principles, has had every reason to believe
that the Hearst ticket stood for 'a step
toward Socialize,' for partial reform toward Socialism', for partial reform in the interest of what he calls 'the in the interest of what he calls 'the common people'. We ought to expect, then, that all those who, without be-ing thoroly class-conscious Socialists, would otherwise have cast 'sympavotes' for our ticket will, as stand, show what they consider 'practicalness' by voting for

Hearst. I am firmly convinced that our party can never be put to a harde test than it has gone thru in this city

"But we are not chiefly interested in the number of votes cast for our ticket this year. We are interested in the progress of Socialist thought—at first vague and confused and liable to deception, but ever becoming clearer and stronger as well as more wide-spread. paign, but for all time and for all the

"It was inevitable that the attemp would be made, sooner or later, to establish a so-called radical party to serve as a buffer against proletarian Socialism. It is fortunate that the attempt has been made in a city cam-paign and personified in a man so sure soon to discredit himself and disillu-sionize his dupes as is William Randolph Hearst

"Whether Hearst is elected or not and all the more surely if he should be elected and so put in a position of re sponsibility—the Hearst movement, while checking the growth of our vote this year, is bound to play into our hands before another twelve months have passed, if we know how to use

"I have said that Hearst is a dem gog. I say also that his league is a humbug, a paper organization, a disor-derly and undisciplined crowd of heroworshippers and discontented persons without clear theory, without organization, without self-reliance, without coherence or staying power. It is not in New York City-Tammany Hall, the efficient party of capitalism; and our own, the efficient party of the work ing class. Yet it must not be forgot ten that, thoroly dishonest as Hears capitalistic as are his methods and pu poses, his popularity is due to the fact that people think him to be a half-way Socialist. The strength of Hearst is an evidence of the tendency toward So-cialist thought and feeling that actually exists.

"If the Hearst agitation temporarily misleads a few thousands of our sym pathizers, on the other hand it ousands of other voters loose from their old-party moorings and set them to thinking. It is for us to see that they think straight. No matter how Hearst may fare at the polls to-day, and no matter what he may do in the further prosecution of his ambitious plans, next year he will have to repay to us three-fold all the votes that he may have got away from us this fall. Those whom his present ready for our propaganda, an we have to give intelligent direction t their now groping discontent.

"It is our boast that our campaign never ceases. It is true, but it is no so true as it might be. Our work be tween political campaigns has neve been so well directed as it ought to b We must see that it is better done this winter than ever before. We must strike while the iron is hot. We must waste them in haphazard efforts an alipshod methods. We need not try run more lecture courses than we did last winter, but we must advertise them twice as well, so that the same We must take radical measures to im prove our press and increase its circulation. We must get more literature int the shops and tenements than we eve yet have in the winter season. Wherey sible, we must have systematic ise-to-house canvassing, so that ou party members may become personall acquainted with the unorganized voter and sympathizers and enlist then in the party organization as fast a red for it. If, in the eight months, we show the same dis cipline and capacity for doing thing systematically that we have shown during the four months just past, we may be sure that the election of 1906 will bring results as inspiring as wer

"And now, comrades, just a few per onal words. No one can know so wel sonal words. No one can know so well as I do, how far I have fallen short of my own ideal of a Socialist candidat Yet I can honestly say that I bear I can honestly say that I have tried to do my best. I am very glad to fall back into that routing will always be a happy memory to m that I was thought worthy to b candidate; nor am I sorry that this honor fell to me in a year when no very brilliant results at the polls w be glad to work in the ranks, with some better standard bearer and to join in the rejoicing when a much greater vote is reported. Meanwhile, I wish to is reported. Meanwhile, I wish to thank all of you, and especially our party officers, for the fraternal treat-ment I have received, and to express my admiration for the efficient work that has been done.—Yours for the

"ALGERNON LEE."

# LOCAL KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND The following additional contributions t the Socialist Party campaign fund of Loca Kings County, N. Y., were received since last report:

List 582, E. Skala, \$2.75; List 818, P. Heckenberger, \$9.75; List 329, A. Topelf, \$3.05; A. Jaun, \$1; C. Jann, \$1; List 487. J. Kalach, \$3; List 585, Wm. Schlen, \$3 List 201, J. J. Roth, \$1; John Klein, \$1 50c.; List 544, Jargedorf, 83.40; List 58, Brooklyn Fed. of Women, \$5.35; Brooklyn Fed. of Women, \$5. Chas. C. Meyer, \$1, List 1,201, J. Schustern, \$4.85; List 1,208, Wm. Graff, \$1.80; W. H., per J. Kalsch, \$5, List 150, J. W. M., \$1; List 159, Grossnan, \$1; List 130, Stiefel, \$1; List 130, Grossmann, \$1; List 150, Stiefel, \$1; List 150, E. Dietch, \$1; List 46, O. Ritter, \$1.50, List 480, C. Kulkmann, \$1.75; List 498, J. P. S., \$1.50; List 191, H. Meyer, \$5.60; List 231, John Hemmie, \$9; List 233, M. Schultzler, \$2; Br. 13 Kinder Sterbe-Karse, \$5; List 330, A. Winterhalter, \$2; List 100 Socialist Liedertafel, So. B'klyn, \$7.00 Henry Bauers, \$1; List 511, G. Arents \$4.25; List 593, A. Volbroth, \$1; List 117, H. Richter, \$3.45; List 183, Geo. Brückner, \$8.87; List 490, C. Kretchmar, \$1; H. Lange, 25c.; List 391, F. Schmids, \$1.70; as, h. Jarca, p. 181 as, J. 181 ert, \$1; List 430, Geo. F. Boysen, \$1; List 430, H. Selfert, \$1; J. Willings. \$1; List 1,260, N. Zwart, \$10.25; List \$7, Carpen-ters' Union \$2, \$1.75; Brooklyn Labor Ley-cenm Ass'n, \$60; previously acknowledged, \$987.96; total, \$1,166.51.

AN UNFINISHED STORY.

By O. Henry. (Copyright, 1905, by The S. S. McClure Company. Reproduced by special arrange-ment with "McClure's Magazine."]

> We no longer groan and heap ashe upon our heads when the fames of Topliet are mentioned. For, even the preachers have begun to tell us that God is radium, or ether, or some sciencompound, and that the worst w wicked ones may expect is a chemical reaction. This is a pleasing hypothe is; but there lingers yet some of the old ,goodly terror of orthodoxy.

which one may discourse with a free imagination, and without the possitalk of your dreams; and you may tel what you heard a parrot say. Both Morpheus and the bird are incompetent witnesses; and your listener dare not attack your recital. The baseless fabric of a vision, then, shall furnish my theme—chosen with apologies and regrets instead of the more limited of pretty Polly's small talk.

I had a dream that was so far re moved from the higher criticism that it had to do with the ancient, respectble, and lamented bar-of-judgmen

Gabriel had played his trump; and those of us who could not follow suit were arraigned for examination. I noticed at one side a gathering of professional bondsmen in solemn black and collars that buttoned behind; but it seemed there was some trouble about their real estate titles; and they did not appear to be getting any of us

A fly cop-an angel pelicemanover to me and took me by the left wing. Near at hand was a group very prosperous-looking spirits raigned for judgment.

"Do you belong with that bunch?" 'Who are they?" was my answer.

"Why," said he, "they are —"
But this irrelevant stuff is taking up pace that the story should occupy. Dulcie worked in a departm tore. She sold Hamburg edging, or stuffed peppers, or automobiles, other little trinkets such as they l in department stores. Of what she earned. Dulcle received six dollars per her and debited to somebody else's ac count in the ledger kept by G-Oh! primal energy, you say, Reverend Doctor-well, then, in the Ledger of Primal

During her first year in the store Dulcie was paid five dollars per week It would be instructive to know how she lived on that amount. Don't care? Very well; probably you are interested in larger amounts. Six dollars is a larger amount. I will tell you how

she lived on six dollars per week.

One afternoon at six, when Dulcie was sticking her hat-pin within an eighth of an inch of her "medulia ob " she said to her chum, Sadi the girl that waits on you with her

"Say, Sade, I made a date for dinner

this evening with Piggy."
"You never did!" exclaimed Sadie
admiringly. "Well, ain't you the lucky one? Piggy's an awful swell; and he always takes a girl to swell places. He took Blanche up to the Hoffman Hous one evening, where they have swell You'll have a swell time, Dulce."

Dulcie hurried homeward. eyes were shining, and her cheek wed the delicate pink of life's-rea life's approaching dawn. It was Friday; and she had fifty cents left of her

The streets were filled with the rush hour floods of people. The electric lights of Broadway were glowingcalling moths from miles, from leagues ness around to come in and attend the singeing school. Men in accurate cherry stones by the old salts in sail ors' homes, turned and stared at Dulcle as she sped, unheeding, past them Manhattan, the night-bloo ing cereus was beginning to unfold its dead white, heavy-odored petals.

Dulcle stopped in a store where tation lace collar with her fifty cents otherwise-fifteen cents for supper ten cents for breakfast, ten cents for her small store of saving cents was to be squandered for lice rice drops—the kind that make your cheek look like the toothache, and inst as long. The licorice was an extras life without pleasures?

Dulcie lived in a furnished room. There is this difference between a furnished room and a boarding-house. In a furnished room, other people do not

know it when you go hungry. Dulcie went up to her room—the third floor back in a West Side brownstone-front. She lit the gas. Scientists tell us that the diamond is the hardest substance known. Their mis take. Landladies know of a compound beside which the diamond is as putty. beside which the diame They pack it in the tips of gas-bu and one may stand on a chair and dig at it in vain until one's fingers are pink and bruised. A hairpin will no it; therefore let us call it im-

So Dulcie lit the gas. In its one-fourth-candle-power glow we will observe the room.

Couch-bed, dresser, table, washstand, chair-of this much the landlady was guilty. The rest was Dulcie's gilt china vase presented to her by Sadie, a calendar issued by a pickle works, a book on the divination of dreams, some rice powder in a glass dish, and a cluster of artificial cher-ries tied with a pink ribbon. Against ries tied with a pink ribbon. Against the wrinkly mirror stood pictures of General Kitchener, William Muldoon, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Benvenuto Cellini. Against one wall was a plaster of Paris plaque of an O'Callahan in a Roman helmet. Near it was a violent oleograph of a lemon-colored child assaulting an inflammatory butterfly. This was Du 's final judament is art; but it had never been tory butterny. This was DV is man judgment in art; but it had never been upset. Her rost had never been dis-turbed by whispers of stolen copes; no critic had elevated his eyebrows at her

fantile entomologist.

Piggy was to call for her at seven.

While she swiftly makes ready, let us

ossip.

For the room, Dulcie paid two dollars per Week. On week-days her breakfast cost ten cents: she made coffee and cooked an egg over the gas-light while she was dressing. On Sun-day mornings she reasted royally on veal chops and pincapple fritters "Billy's" restaurant, at a cost wenty-five cents-and tipped the waitress ten cents. New York pre-sents so many temptations for one to sents so many temptations for one to run into extravagance. She had her lunches in the department-store restau-rant at a cost of sixty cents for the week: dinners were \$1.05. The ing papers—show me a New Yorker without his daily paper!—came to six cents; and two Sunday papers—one for the personal-column and the other to read-were ten cents. The total amounts to \$4.76. Now, one has to buy

I give it up. I hear of wonderful performed with needle and thread; but I am in doubt. I hold my pen poised in vain when I would add to Duice's life some of those joys that belong to woman by virtue of all the unwritte sacred, natural, inactive ordinances of the equity of heaven. Twice she had been to Coney Island and had ridden he hobby-horses. "Tis a weary thing to count your pleasures by summers

Piggy needs but a word. When the was cast upon the noble family of wine. The words-of-three-letters les on in the old blue spelling bool with Piggy's blography. He was fat; he had the soul of a rat, the habits, of a bat, and the magnanimity of a cat. . . . He wore expensive clothes; and was a connoisseur in star-He could look at a shop-girl ration and tell you to an hour how long it had been since she had eaten anythin and tea. He hung about the shopping districts, and prowled around in de-partment stores with his invitations to dinner." Men who escort dogs moon the streets at the end of a string down upon him. He is a type: I can dwell upon him no longer; my pen is not the kind intended for him; I am no carpentere . ...

At ten minutes to seven Dulcle wa wrinkly mirror. The reflection was satisfactory. The dark blue dress, fitting without a wrinkle, the hat with its faunty black feather, the butslightly-soiled gloves—all representing self-denial, even of food-itself—were

vastly becoming.

Dulcie forgot everything else for a moment except that she was beautiful, and that life was about to lift a corne of its mysterious veil for her to serve its wonders. No gentleman had ever asked her out before. Now sh glitter and exalted show.

The girls said that Piggy was a spender." There would be a grand dinner, and music, and splendidly dressed ladies to look at, and things to ent that strangely twisted the girls jaws when they tried to tell about them. No doubt she would be asked out again. There was a blue ponge suit in a window that she kney ten, in let's see—Oh, it would run into years! But there was a second-hand

Somebody knocked at the door. Dul opened it. The landlady there with a spurious smile, sniffing for cooking by stolen gas.

"A gentleman's down-stairs to see you," she said. "Name is Mr. Wig

By such epithet was Piggy known to unfortunate ones who had to take him seriously.

Dulcie turned to the dresser to get ner handkerchief; and then she hard. While looking in her mirror sl

stopped still, and bit her under-lir had seen fairyland and herself, a prin cess, just awakening from a lon-slumber. She had forgotten one tha was watching her with sad, beautiful stern eyes-the only one there was to approve or condemn what she did Straight and slender and tall, with a look of sorrowful reproach on his handsome, melancholy face, General Kitchener fixed his wonderful eves or her out of his gilt photograph fram-

on the dresser.

Dulcie turned like an automatic doll the landlady.
"Tell him I can't go," she said dully. "Tell him I'm sick, or something. Tell

After the door was closed and locked, Dulcie fell upon her bed, crush-ing her black tip and cried for ten minutes. General Kitchener was her only friend. He was Dulcle's ideal of gallant knight. He looked as if h might have a secret sorrow, and his stern yet tender look in his eyes. She used to have little fancies that he would call at the house sometime, and ask for her, with his sword clanking against his high boots. Once, when a boy was rattling a piece of chain against a lamppost she had opened the window and looked out. But there was no use. She knew that General Kitchener was away over in Japan, leading his army against the savage Turks; and he would never step out of his glit frame for her. Yet one look from him had vanquished Piggy that night. Yes, for that night.

When her cry was over Dulcle got up and took off her best dress, and put on her old blue kimono. She wanted no dinner. "Sammy." Then she became intensely interested in a liftle red speck on the side of her nose. And after that was attended to, she drew up a chair to the rickety table, and told her fortune with an old deck of cards.

"The horrid, impudent thing!" she said aloud. "And I never gave him a word or a look to make him think it!" word or a look to make him think it?"
At nine o'cleck Duice took at in box
of crackers and a little pot of raspberry jam out of her trunk, and had a
feast. She offered General Kitchener
some jam on a cracker; but he oally
looked at her as the sphinx would have looked at a butterfly—if there are but-terflies in the desert.

"Don't eat it if you don't want to,"
said Dulcia. "And don't put on so
many airs and scold so with your eyes.
I wonder if you'd be so superior and
snippy if you had to live on six dollars
a week."

It was not a good sign for Dulcie to

be rude to General Kitchener. And then she turned Benvenuto Cellini's face downward with a severe gesture. But that was not inexcusable; for she had always thought he was Henry

VRI, and she did not approve of him.
At half-past nine Dulcie took a last ook at the pictures on the dre turned out the light, and skinned int bed. It is an awful good-night look at General Kitchner, William Muldoon, the Duchess of Marlborough, and Ben-

This story really doesn't get anywhere at all. The rest of later—sometime when Piggy asks Dul-cle again to dine with him; and she is feeling loneller than usual, and General Kitchner happens to be looking he other way; and ther

before, I dreamed that was standing near a crowd of proous-looking angels and a polle ook me by the wing and asked if longed with them.

"Who are they?" I asked. "Why," said he, "they are the men who hired working-girls, and paid 'em five or six dollars a week to live on.

Are you one of the bunch?"

"Not on your immortality," said I.

I'm only the fellow that set orphan asylum, and murdered a blind man for his pennies."

# MORE TRUSTIFICATION.

Worgan-Carnogie Steel Trust Absorbs the Biggest of the Remaining Independent Iron and Steel Works.

WHEELING, Nov. 1.—By a deal ar ranged to-day at Pittsburg, the im mense iron and steel plants of the La Belle Iron Works at Wheeling and Steubenville, O., will soon pass into the control of the American Speet and Tin Plate Company.—New York Times'spe

Thus, as we pointed out two week ago, the trustification goes right on, in spite of the "trust busting" bluff of the Democrats and the "trust curbing humbug of the Republicans, trusts cannot be "busted" w turning civilization half a century backward\_and civilization cannot 1 turned backward by a Hearst or even n Bryan. The trusts will not be "curb ed" by a party that gets its campaign funds from the McCalls, Perkinses, and McCurdys. "Let the nation own the trusts" is the only motto for thos who are not in the trusts, but who have to work for them or to buy from

### THE LONG-AWAITED WORD.

The very foundations of the social edificmire and blood. Never before had Pierre so acutely realized the derisive futility o sclous that the long-waited word-the word which was at last springing from the great silent multitude, the crushed and

ragged people—was JUSTICE!

Aye, Justice, not Charity. Charity had
only served to perpeutate misery, Justice But under Socialism you could always but under Socialism you could hiways have work. Is that a proof of sla-very? Suppose under Socialism you were told that you must work or starve! Would that be any more perhaps would cure it. It was for Justic hungered; an act justice alone could sweep away the older despotic treatment than the treatmen world; so that the new one might be you get now? Tell your present em ployers that you do not wish to work

"NO INCENTIVE UNDER SOCIALISM. Soreheels-What makes you look s

happy, Blisters? Blisteredfoot-Oh. I've been vaccinated with the anti-everything toxine. It's composition, sir, wot makes me Immun against glanders, hydrophoby, smallpax, yalla jack, collery and all such terrors. I'm all right!

Soreheels (at night)—This is the hardest road I ever traveled; looks as if we migh dle of hunger here, Blisters.

Blisteredfoot—Yes, it looks that way.

(They both collapse and lie down

Htch.) Soreheels-Say, Why didn't ver git vac

s as bad us any other dying. Blisteredfoot—Me: Yaccinate agains starvation and LOSE MY INCENTIVE Perish the thought. Get out of here, you

not like the conditions could refuse them, just as he can now. Ingersoll's: "If the government is to provide work, it must decide for the sordid, miserable outcast and let me rejoicing to the last in the full posses of my incentive.-Peter E. Burrowes, in

# THE WORMS WILL TURK.

Crawlers and grovellers so thickly en upright without treading upon so and exciting angry remarks.—Brisba

# PUSKIN ON THE HUDAS TYPE

We do great injustice to Iscariot to wickedness. He was only a comm money lover, and like all money lovers didn't understand Christ. He did not whn him to be killed. He was horror struc when he found that Christ would be killed threw, his money away instantly and hanged himself.

How many of our present money-seekers themselves, whoever was killed?

But Judas was a common, selfish nuddle-headed, pilfering fellow. He didn' understand Christ; yet believed in Hin much more than most of us do; had seen Him do miracles, thought He was quite strong enough to shift for himself, and be (Judas) might as well make his own-little by-perquisites over the affair.

Now that is the mency desier's idea all over the world. He does not hate Christ, but does not care for Him—sees no good in that benevolent business; makes his own

And thus, out of every mass of men, you have a certain number of bagmen, whose main hope is to make money.

And they do make it in all sorts of

who are working at the trade of their choice or living where and how they That is the modern way of "carrying the bag" and "learning what is put therein."

please?

Let us return to your boy of fourteen. Suppose, instead of choosing to
be a cabinet-maker, be said. "I want to
be a doctor"! You would laugh at him.
Why? Because it is absurd for a
weaver's son to ask to be a doctor. AN ANNOYING SENSE OF HUMOR. Why?

Because it costs a lot of money to The Merchant (to applicant)—Where die you work last?

Hecause it costs a lot of money to become a doctor. And, once more, why? Because a doctor has a great deal to learn, and education is dear. So though your son wishes to be a doctor, though he might possess great talent for the work, he must go and be a candlestick-maker instead, for you are too peor to give him his choice. But under Socialism education would The Office Boy-Fer de Gotham Life In urance Comp'ny.
The Merchant)—How'd you come to The Office Boy—One day de president tred me on de head an' advised me ter be hencet an' never tell a lie, an' I snorted right out in spite av maselfi-Brooklyn Life.

SOCIALISM AND SLAVERY.

any the world has yet known

country. Let us see.

decline to work.

the state.

soll says:

Clearly there are two things which

Mr. Herbert Spencer, like most of our

critics, has failed to understand. One of these things is Socialism; the other

is the condition of existing society.

I deny that Socialism would rest

in any form of slavery; and I asser

First as to Socialism. Mr. Spencer'

idea appears to be that under Social

If a man did not choose to work

he would not be coerced. He could either do his fair share of the work

of the community, in return for his

fair share of the wealth, or he coul-

certainly have to starve, or to leave

fore I go any further, that as things

are at present some men live luxuri ously and do not work, many men de

a great deal of work and live wretch

edly, and nearly three-quarters of million of men who are willing to work

under Socialism, you would suppo

we had freedom now. Robert Inger

Some of the best and purest of our rac

have advocated what is known as Social

lsm. . . . Socialism seems to me to be one of the worst forms of slavery.

. . . Nothing would so utterly paralyz

all the forces, all the splendid ambition

zation of man. . . . Socialism de stroys the family and sacrifices the liber

ties of all. If the government is to provide work it must decide for the worker what

he must do, etc. Is it possible to conceive

race cannot afford to exchange its libert;

The human race cannot afford to ex

liberty to exchange. The human race,

at least the great majority, are slaves

Suppose you are out of work; car you have work for the asking? No

and see what the alternative will be

difference between present conditions

and the conditions of Socialism, are

that you now work long hours for a bare existence, whereas, in a socialistic

state you would work short hours

The socialistic state would not com

pel any man to work; it won' 1 preven

It would organize the industries, pro

munity, and would then say to the citi

zen: "If you would enjoy the benefits and share the wealth of this common

wealth, you must also obey the laws and share the labor." Surely that is

to mean slavery, for the man who did

But note that other statement of Mr

At present the capitalist finds work

So when the state found work it

You will ask me how a Socialist state

You have a son, say a lad of four-teen, and wish to put him to a trade.

You ask him his choice. He says he

rould like to be a cabinet-maker. You

apply at the shops in your town and

you find that trade is bad, or that the

allowed number of apprentices is made

up. So you get the boy work as ar

his trade subject to the demand for

labor of certain kinds. If all boys

These conditions would exist under Socialism. The state or the municipal-

ity would need a certain number of

mbers and a certain number

painters. If more boys asked to b

painters than the state needed to do

its painting, some of these boys would have to take other work. Where does

the slavery come in?
Robert Ingersoll is considered a very
able man, and Herbert Spencer enjoys

the reputation of being a great thinker

loing with their eyes? How have they

contrived to commit the egregiou

blunder of supposing that men have free choice of occupation new? How many men do you know, John Smith,

say, your boy can choose

engineer or a painter.

all get work at that trade.

how the work is apportioned no

would not decide what each man mus

he does not decide what he must He cannot decide, or he would.

worker what he must do."

luction and distribution of the

You must work or starve now

change its liberty for any possible

comfort! But the human rac

for any possible comfort.

choice is left to you.

hear people talk about slaver;

can get no work to do

But if he declined to work, he would

ism the state would compel men t

occupations uncongenial to them.

The common misconceptions of So-cialism are most perverse and foolish. be free. It would be free to all. There fore the competition for doctorships would be equal. It would not be what Mr. Herbert Spencer wrote an article called 'The Coming Slavery." I thing he is responsible for the much-quoted opinion that Socialism would result in a more odious form of slavery than it is now-a close thing for the privi-leged classes. So your boy would have as good a chance as any other.

"Ab," but you will say, "und

but you will say, "u cialism all the boys would want to be loctors and artists and writers." Not likely. At present all the boys want to be "gentlemen", but very few of them get their wish, and many of them have to be beggars or thieves.

Under Socialism any boy who had the industry and talent might qualify himself to get a diploma. Of course, when he had it, he might not get an appointment as one of the medi men for his town. But I understand octors with no practise.

There is no greater blunder possible than the blunder of supposing that in This is a mistake. The state would this country, at the present time, every ot compel any man to work. It would follow the work of man may only enable all men to work, and to live in peace and comfort by their

To read Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Inger soll, and Mr. Spencer, you would think that things are so well ordered now that all kinds of work must fall to the nen best fitted to do it. Writers and painters have to write

and paint what they can sell; provided

Take my own case. Here I am, after eing forty-two years a free man. in free country, obliged to confess that have never yet succeeded in doing the kind of work I have wanted to do.

Turn your eyes to trade. There are two carpet factories in a town. Another man sets up in that trade. What happens? He may be a good man and carpets than the other firms, but unless he is very rich they will ruin him retain the trade in their own hands

Under present conditions, rascallty and money can always overreach honesty and brains

I am not talking fine-spun theory now, like that of Robert Ingersoll. am telling you facts and arguing from experience. About a year ago 1 met the manager

of a weekly London paper. He told me that he was trying to establish a circulation in the provinces, but that the local papers had boycotted him. And then he said: "We are making some headway, and have a small sale; but every copy of our paper we s costs us four shillings to dispose o You will observe that the merit of the papers had nothing to do case. The London paper was certainly better than its local rivals. But th ocals had blocked the agents and lowered their prices.

Talk about slavery! Freedom of con-tract! Under your much-glorified freedom of contract, how many contracts are freely made? Under your vaunted liberty of the individual, how many individuals have any liberty at all? At the bulk of the people are slaves. The are slaves not to a wise, beneficent, and popular government, but to a ring of greedy, grasping fools; a coterie of rich barbarians-who would bell down the last nightingale if they thought his bones would serve to dye yarn; who would choke up the last w had no place handy in which to shoo their alkali dust; and would cover the last rood of sward with ashes if they thought there was no hope of grinding the said ashes with sewer slime to make mortar for the people's houses "Can anyone imagine a despotism more terrible" than the regulation more terrible" than the regulation intellect have to be called into service, work of government? I think so. I There is no sword so keen as a just cause; think I could find it. But I have no my hand.

It is is here, in a letter, long kent by me, a sample of many I constantly receive:

If you can see your way to give us r sure it would do us good. We work longer hours than any others in the trade in Enrather our situations, dare not openly b ong to a union. If we strike-as we did by our wives and children (nearly all of whom have to work) being dismissed fro their situations. If we write to the "Times"-the best friend we poor dyers ver had-we are afraid to sign our name. would apportion the work. I ask you a dead secret. In fact, it is not worth shall ever get will be the union workhouse and many of us are half way there now and encourage the weak. Somebody must help us. We cannot help ourselves. We

> how to get up. P. S .- For God's sake do not mention my "For God's sake, do not mention my

> name." What? It is no crime to write to an editor and say, "I am not happy", or "I am ill-paid". It is not against the law to say: "We have no union". If a man trembles to hear his own name given with his own true statements, what becomes of the sa cred "liberty of the individual"? Is this your liberty, then? Is this the lib erty we "cannot sacrifice for any com fort"? Are these the noble aspirations and glorious ambitions that Socialism would trample out of life? Is this free England's free choice? When a free man fears to speak his own name Surely there is some despotism even But Mr. Ingersoll says: "The human

race cannot afford to sell its liberty for any possible comfort." I have, I think, said enough to satisfy you that the hu man race has no liberty to sell, but I don't want you to suppose that Social-ism is nothing nobler than a desire for comfort. We want better things than individualist and utilitarian are the dis-ciples of comfort. To their comfort and to their luxury all that is best and sweetest in the lives of the poor is sac-rificed. They imagine that so long as the worker has enough to eat an drink he has all that he requires. The comfort they wot of is the comfort of the hog—an overfed stomach, a bed of straw, and a close and filthy stye. We Socialists ask that the people shall be held as something better than hogs. We ask that they shall be treated as man and women—and to men and drink he has all that he requires. The

women comfort is not the fulfilment of

The people need more than wages, They need leisure. They need culture, They need humane and rational amusement. They need the chance to exercise those "splendid ambitions and aspirations" about which our critic is I want to know why the collier and

the weaver and the railway drudge and the silk dyer should be doomed to a dull and brutish round of iabor-I will not call it work-and greasy stew. and bad beer, and straw mattress, and filthy slum? I want to know the yahoo yelping of the free and easy should be considered recreation; and why the promotion to a head shuntership at 21s. should be counted as high enough ambition? Tell me, why should not the best that art, and science, and literature, and music, and poetry, and the drama can do be placed at the posal of the humblest workers? Why thould not the factory girl be an educated lady? Why should not the collier The answer is "capitalism"! The exi-

gencies of capitalism grind the de down, rob them of rest, of energy, of health, of food, of time-so that the have neither heart nor mind nor op-portunity to become aught but drudges. Talk about "splendid ambitions and aspirations"! Such things now are for the fortunate few; but we want them for the many.

Beware of mistaking "what is un-

derstood as Socialism" for the genuine e. Genuine Socialism would the collier into a gentleman. article. What is understood as Socialism" could only make the gentleman into a collier. That is the difference.—Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie England."

#### ELECTIONS IN BADEN. Twenty-nine Clericals, sixteen Liberals, and five Socialists have been

returned in the elections to the Second ALL UNITS AGAINST SOCIALISM. The results of the Swiss national elections, held on Oct. 29, in

big and little capitalist parties united

# against the Socialists, show the suc cess of the former. Only one Socialist STEAD AND THE TSAR.

After several audiences with the Tsar, Mr. W. T. Stead has been permitted to organize public meetings in Russia to discuss politics and arouse enthusiasm in the

National Duma scheme.
Stead has always kow-towed to this crowned coward and butcher, and the poli-tics he is likely to discuss under imperial sanction is not likely to be any more dangerous to autocracy than a sawdust bombphobia in England the story used to go that Stead was a paid agent of the Tsar's course. Stead's chief characteristics totalls unfit him for such an office. The garruity, of an old woman joined with the guilibility, of a young man are scarcely the qualifica tions for a successful secret agent.—Bris

# AN IMPERSONAL FOR

The enemy of Labor is not of firsh and blood. It might easily be dealt with if it were. The throned tyrant can be bomb-shelled out of existence; the whip can be wrested from the hands of the slaver, and bor's enemy is more subtle, more difficult, more dangerous. It is an Evil Principle, a here dangerous. It is an Evil Principle, a System of Wronz h its roots centaries deep in the wear its tendrils twined round some or anost hallowed institu-tions of human. In dealing with such a for all the highest powers of the heart and there is no artiflery so deadly as knowlthe revolutionary force of fraternalism.

Brisbane Worker.

The modern criminal wears immaculate inen, carries a silk hat and a lighted clear. erene soul, leagues or months from the evil he causes. Upon his gentlemanly presence the eventual blood and tears do not obtrude themselves. Briber and boodler and grafter are often "good men." judged old standards. Among the chiefest sinners are now enrolled men who are pure and kind-hearted, loving to their families, faithful to their friends and generous to

the needy, How decent are the pale slavings of the polinted waters, compared with the red slavings of the bandit or assassin. What brawler and the law-defying neclect to fence dangerous machinery in a mill, or to furnish cars with safety couplers. The providing of unsuspecting passengers with "cork" life-preservers secretly loaded with bars of iron, to make up for their deficiency in weight of cork, is only spiritually akin to the treachery of Joab. The current methods of annexing the property of others are characterized by an indirectness and refinement very grateful to the natural feelings.—Prof. Edward Ross, at Chicago University.

## DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are fayorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialist to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above nor fluanced from above. That is why it keeps to the right paths—because it depends on its organized rank and file fur guidance and for support.

light path and file for guidance and for support. YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU, it is your DUTX to join, to do your little part in the work, to contribute your little part in the work, to contribute your little share to the expense, and to exercise your equal influence in selecting the party's candidates, framing its platforms, controlling its officers, and directing its whole policy. The duce vary in different localities from 15 cents to 25 cents a month—5 cents going its the Natitace, and the rest to the local State subdivisions. When a member is unsuled to pay by reason of sickness or unemployment, he is excused and does not loss standing.

If in New York County, address Organizer U. Solomof, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

If in Kings County, address Organizer Fred, Schaefer, 83 Stockion street, Brook-

lyn:
If elsewhere in the state of New York,
address State Secretary John C. Chase, 64
E. Fourth street, New York; -Poverty, thou half-sister of death,

that the people shall and better than hogs. shall be treated as and to men and Bobert Burns.