NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 18, 1905.

AGENTS. ATTENTION!

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unneld subscriptions sent in by them.

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VOL. XV.-NO. 34.

## PHILADELPHIA CAMPAIGN.

Work Done That Will Count for the Future.

Secretary of the Campaign Committee Reports on the Best Socialist Compaign that Philadelphia Has Ever

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.— Last Sunday evening, Nov. 11, the So-cialist Party of Philadelphia witnessed cialist Party of Philadelphia withself-the greatest mass meeting of its mem-bers in many years. To prove that the falling off of the vote did not dampen their ardor for the cause, the meeting room was packed by two hundred de-votees. Seven visitors decided to affilvotess. Seven visitors declared a mili-iate themselves with the party of their class, and fifty subscription lists were gobbled up to secure funds at once for the next campaign. The report of the Campaign Committee, as given below, showed that never were there so many meetings held, nor such large and appreciative audiences. The report of the Literature Agent showed that the record for literature sales this year far outdistanced that of previous years.
The Socialists of Philadelphia mea

business. They are going to work again harder than ever. There is going to be no let-up or rest between campaigns. The seed has been sown which in a little while will blossom forth into

Comrades:-The campaign just end ed has surpassed even the most san-guine expectations. Notwithstanding the financial restrictions and other hardships we had to encounter, we have conducted a campaign of which ve may all be proud.

before has Philadelphia dis played so much activity as in this last campaign. The difficulties to be surmounted were many. First was the so-called reform movement, which promised "honest" government, and thus distracted the attention of our sympathizers from the real issue; and sympathizers from the real issue; and then there was the spathy of many party members. Notwithstanding these obstacles we have done all we possibly could have done under these circum-

As soon as the Campaign Committee was elected, a letter was sent to every ward branch to co-operate with it The response was generous and encour-aging, altho some of the branches did not fulfall their pledges.

Much credit is due to the members

of the old campaign committee who gave their assistance towards the suc-cess of the campaign. They turned over to us a complete list of corners where successful open-air meetings were held in the previous campaign. ond also gave us such information insure fruitful results with the

The branches were requested to ap-point committees to take charge of the meetings to be held in their respective wards. Some compiled with this re-quest, but many did not. On the corners where there were committees to look after the meetings, there was always provided a soap-box, and litera-ture for sale and distribution. In other places the speakers themselves had to provide all these things. No little credit is due to the speakers, who made a gallant effort to overcome all obsta-cles.

THE POLITICAL WORK.

The Campaign Committee secured nomination papers for the city and state, and when the papers were filed, there were no less than 4,000 names on the city papers and about as many on the state papers. This work was taken charge of by the various branch-es under the direction of the Campaign Committee. On the city papers there were about 500 signatures in excess of he required number.

An appeal was printed in the party

An appeal was printed in the party

An appeal was printed in the party

by what meeting is held.

be present at the swearing in of the nomination papers. The result was gratifying, as at least 500 members and sympathizers responded to this call. This was in every way satisfactory and surpassed all the experiences

of the previous years.

Thru the efforts of the branches and under the direction of the Campaign Committee a list of 230 watchers for the polls were secured. Very little was served and used for references if future campaigns.

Also thru the help of a few members

the Campaign Committee som Jarty members were naturalized.

DINANCIPE

The lack of experience of those in charge of the campaign had its effect on the financial side of the work. The subscription lists were issued too late, and therefore very little was realized

A circular was printed and sent to all the trade union organizations of Fhiladelphia, explaining on general lines the principles of Socialism, and appealing to the unions as a body to contribute to our campaign fund, also offering speakers to explain Socialism campaign committee did not y immediate results from the expect any imu Issuance of this circular, it was the Intention to bring Socialism before the trade unions, to let them be aware of the existence of the Socialist Party, and make them discuss the Socialist

We did not do this on a larg

nembers of the campaign committee had a little more experience a great ore could have been collect

In the previous campaigns mass meetings have always been beld, from which the campaign committee real-ized some profits, that went to increase the campaign fund. This year there was only one mass meeting held di rectly under the auspices of the cam paign committee, but this did not turn out to be a material success.

A new feature of this campaign was the making of collections at the out door meetings. There were many com osed this method of se uring funds, but after it was started it was so encouraging that even tho who had objected to it became ardently in favor of this new system of swelling our trensury. The collections ran from 50 cents up to \$1.50. In many cases the collection was as high as \$2 often it reached over \$3. These colle tions helped a great deal and have been used towards defraying the ex-

penses incurred by the meetings.

Receipts were as follows: Donations by unions, \$198.50; collections, street meetings, \$88.59; Local Philadelphia, Central Committee, \$95; miscellaneous \$99.25; total, \$481.64. Expenditures: Literature, \$183.20; meetings, \$148.74; postage, \$43.72; miscellaneous, \$79.92; total, \$455.58; balance on hand, \$26.06. MEETINGS.

The campaign committee assume charge of all the outdoor meetings, in order to have a systematic arrange-ment of them. No section of the city was neglected, and every ward branch was given due attention. The total number of open-air meetings held was 306. Arrangements were made for 334 meetings, but owing to bad weather 28 were not held. In the number of meet-ings held we have broken the record of all other years. Every meeting was addressed by at least two speakers. The first speaking from 30 to 45 minutes, cond from one hour to one and half hours. The first speaker has always been one with little experience and thus our young comrades have been given the opportunity to develop themselves. We may well congratulate ourselves for the number of speak ers we have developed in this can

The meetings, when the weather was favorable, were attended by from 100 to 250 people, the City Hall meetings breaking the record, the audience often reaching more than 600.

The people were more eager to listen to our speakers than ever before. It seldom took more than from five to ten minutes to gather an audience. At all the meetings good attention was paid to what our speakers had to say. Few attempts were made to break up our meetings, and it was always an old party politician who made such an attempt, but the crowd was always with the speaker and forced the crook to take to his heels. On some corners we had to hold meetings opposite the corners where old party politicians had meetings and, notwithstanding that they had fine built platforms, with torches and bands of music, we always

At many of our meetings party mem bers were secured and many declared themselves ready to support our ticket. Owing to the smallness of the commit-tee in charge of the out-door meetings they were unable to keep a record of those who declared themselves in sympathy with the Socialist movement But the experience gained in this cam paign will be utilized for future guid

Another shortcoming in this cam paign was the lack of some display a these open-air meetings. A banner, platform and a light would have added much to the success of our meetings. It is therefore a suggestion that future campsign committees may make us of. Such platforms ought to be erect The display of a Socialist banner is

rectly by the campaign committee, held in the Labor Lyceum, the well advertised, was not a rousing success Other mass meetings were held by the Jewish branches with New York and local speakers. The audiences attend-ing these meetings ranged from 1,200 to 1,600. The 40th Ward branch held a mass meeting with Walter Thomas Mills as speaker. The meeting was a success in every respect. The 33d Ward branch had a mass meeting with

couraging. Generally speaking, everything wer well. On some occasions our speakers were molested by the police. In one box for blocking the highway. Bu thru the persistence of the campaig committee, meetings were continue on the same corner, and due to this fact our constitutional rights have been preserved.

In many instances old-party politi-clans tried to break up our meetings, in the presence of the police. In spite of the appeals of our speakers to preserve the peace the police remain

our comrades everything was manage systematically and with dignity. Toward the end of the campaign series of noon-day meetings were rule in the factory districts. These meet ings were very successful and much good was accomplished.

SPEAKERS.

The there are about forty to forty-five able speakers in Philadelphia, only fifteen or eighteen did the speak-ing thruout the campaign. Some spoke from two to five evenings a week. With very few exceptions the speakunions. We did not do this on a large scale, due to the fact that we were short in speakers and could not even smitisfy the demand of some of our ward branches. However, had any union requested a speaker we would have filled the demand.

The German trades contributed very more all the speakers and trades contributed very more not ashamed to state that had the

ter equipped financially we would have PROSTITUTION LITERATURE.

More literature has been disposed of in this than in any other campaign There was hardly a ward branch that did not receive weekly bundles of papers ranging from 100 to 300 copies. These papers were distributed free at the open-air meetings. The exact number of papers distributed every week cannot be ascertained, branches having ordered these bundles upon their own book. But it can safely be said that a large quantity was disposed of in this manner. The Worker and Wilshire's special campaign issues were widely circulated. Charles H. were widely circulated. Charles H Kerr's leaflets "What Socialists Think"

The campaign committee used the following literature: 20,000 copies of the special Philadelphia edition of the "Union Sentinel," 40,000 leaflets on the heal political issues, 10,000 stickers advertising the party and calling the voters' attention to the fact that the Socialist Party stands alone in every campaign and refuses to endorse any other political party; 2,000 copies of the Labor Day edition of the "Union Sentinel"; 1,000 copies of the campaign number of The Worker, and a thou and sets of the Kerr leaflets.

The Literature Agent of Local Philadelphia reports that considerable litera-ture has been sold. The exact quan-tity of literature sold cannot be estimated, as many of the branches used

their own literature.

After such a magnificent campaign, ansurpassed in the local history of the Socialist movement, the vote which we polled may not be encouraging. But, comrades, considering the peculfar circumstances thru which we passed in this campaign, we did well. The workingmen have been and are being temporarily misled, but the near future capitalist demagogs to lead the work ingmen astray but cold facts of experience will soon teach the working class that the Socialist Party is their party. The events that will soon follow this last election will be an eye-opener for the workers and as classconscious workingmen we must be on our guard and utilize all events for the

spreading of our cause.

Local Philadelphia is the leading tire state to activity. Everything is on our side. "We have nothing to lose but our chains; we have a world to

> SIMON LIBROS. Secretary Campaign Committee

AMERICAN AID FOR

Friends of Russian Revolution, ac-knowledges receipt of \$19.60 from W. McDevitt, collected at a meeting of Alameda County, Cal., Socialist Party, which was addressed by Anna Strut

Local St. Louis, Mo., has issued the

"The people of Russia are struggling for political freedom. The forces of Tsarism and autocracy are concentrat-ing to crush a bravely and heroically struggling people. The Tsar and his government, seeing the absolute bank-ruptcy of their reign of terror and crime, are organizing the hoodlums and slum dwellers of the cities and the criminal classes into hordes of pillaging, murdering, raping maniacs, for no other purpose than to inaugurate a campaign of wholesale slaughter and massacre of the revolutionists, and to divert the popular indignation and dis-content from Tsarism and bureaucracy content from Isarism and Hebrew population. The anti-Semitic riots massacres in Odessa, Kishineff other cities, where thousands of men, women and children were slaughtered, thousands of homes wrecked, and entricts looted and burned down, were the work of the rowdy elements, un-der the direction of government gents, bureaucrata and so

"The real revolutionary struggle has just begun. The revolutionary patriots of Russia are sacrificing their lives for the cause of humanity. Resolutions of sympathy are no longer of much help. The Russian patriots are in need of financial aid to carry on their revolutionary work go heroically be-gun, and to bring about political free-dom for the hundred million people of

and distress, all should contribute free-ly, for in helping our Russian com-rades we help ourselves."

Comrade Ingerman says that "Arms!" is now the only crv of all the revolu-tionists in Russia.

OF THE PRESS!

One of the disclosures in the investi-

was used by many ward branches for distribution from house to house.

local in the state and thru our con-stant efforts we will soon have such a big movement as to inspire the en-

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in

Russia: From meeting in Grand American Hall ville and Brooklyn, \$56.85; Ernst Bessel man, San Francisco, Cal., \$2; M. Saltis, pe Schenk, \$1; Socialist Party of New Haven per C. Zimmerman, \$7.87; Socialist Party f St. Louis, \$35.82; Macanercher, Gran ille, N. J., \$3; Comrade Pritschau, B Neb., \$4; previously acknowledged, \$4, 181.10; total to Nov. 12, \$4,132.79.

Contributions should be sent and trafts and orders made payable to Dr. 8. Ingerman, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New

Morris Hiliquit, for the American

the following appeal to the Socialists and freedom-loving people of St.

priests whose immediate interests are closely allied with the present regime.

hisers with the cause of the a revolution for financial aid. this their greatest hour of need trees, all should contribute free-

Prohibition Organ Furnishes Another Example.

Managers of the "New Volce" Suppress an Editorial Favorable to Labor and Insert a Paid Anti-Trade Union Ad as News Matter.

gation of the life insurance companies was the fact that, while the investiga-tions were proceeding, several of the companies were spending thousands of dollars in filling the newspapers furu-out the country with items regarding life insurance, "designed to create a on the witness stand. These communi-cations, printed as ordinary reading matter, were paid for at the rate of papers, and there poison the springs of in a dollar a line in some instances. Pa-formation. pers published in large cities were usually passed by, none of the New York publications receiving any of the capalizations battling for their own upilit, ambigrous advertising. As most of the crook comes sauntering into the bust them published verbatim reports of each day's investigation, the reason gold in his breeches and asks "how much for this compassion can be readily under." for this omission can be readily under-

"startling revelation" during the inves tigation, is none the less a commor transaction with the capitalist press But it is not so generally known per haps that the religious press is just as commonly addicted to the practise.

Several weeks ago we commented on a "radical" editorial which had appear-ed in the leading organ of the Prohi-bitton party. "The New Voice"; and which was evidently written by one in full sympathy with the labor move-ment. Upon inquiry in Prohibition quarters we discovered this to be the fact. The writer, Mr. Johnson, was fact. The writer, Mr. Johnson, was editing the organ in the absence of Mr Woolley, who is at present engaged on a lecture tour in Australia. In our comment we pointed out that the editor was treading on dangerous ground by handling prohibition from a class standpoint, and this prediction has already proven true.

A few weeks afterwards, the union label which has heretofore appeared at the head of the editorial page, was discontinued. The appearance of several contributions adversely criticising the tendencies of the editor prepared us for this, and we knew in a genera way that there was something doing in the office of the prohibition organ. When a few weeks later, a full page; article appeared from the pen of the union-hating C. W. Post of Battle Creek, under the title of "Report to the Beauty" was known that "gradies." the People", we knew that "radical" litor was on the toboggan.

Mr. Post's article was of the usual

type, and reeking with lies and venon regarding labor organizations. From its position on a news page of the "New Voice" it might readily have been taken for ordinary reading mat-ter. It now develops that it was paid for; that Mr. Post simply bought the columns of the "New Voice" for that purpose. The organ that has been con tinually howling against the iniquitous conduct of the whisky interests in buy

Instantly there was trouble in the prohibition sanctum. Against the pro-tests of the editor, the deal was accomplished, an editorial which he had written denouncing the nefarious use written denouncing the nefarious use of wealth in this manner being sup pressed to make room for Mr. Post's tirade.

Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago has made a statement re-garding this matter from which so that our readers may see for them Local St. Louis, Mo., has issued the following appeal:

"The Socialist Party of St. Louis, in mass meeting assembled, hereby issues the following appeal to the Socialist response to the Socialist property of the Socialist prop partially blind to the real situation:

The country is just now being treated to nother epidemic of advertisements of

Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky." frauding the people for years. They are accompanied by faked and forged "testi-monials" from people who not only never gave any testimonial, but who have never

whisky. '\*\* notices, with no advertising marks what ever, telling in the ordinary news manner the miracles that have been performed by this marvelous stuff. The frauds appear to be able to get almost anything in the pa-pers masked as "news" or otherwise, re-

gardiess of its character.

There are two classifications of bawds—femsic and male. The first stands grinneling and calcimined on the street corners—"a rag, a bone, a bank of hair"—waiting for the other, who comes anointed, giancing furtively in his rear and jingling coin in his jeans. It is a meeting of two of a kind—

In the despotal slame there is always be found the crook who wants something that does not belong to him and which he cannot get alone. He seeks another trool who makes a business of selling himself and rybody else to the highest bidder for

pon the people. He hires quited vivian moaks to commend it. He hires anteditivian moaks to testify that they lived to be 100 years o commend it. He hires antediluvian soaks testimonials" of respectable old people who have never even tasted the stuff. Then he hunts the crooked newspaper office and

scheme, and a crooked politician to plot, and then hires crooked space in crooked newspapers to fill the people with crooked The crocked newspaper is the key to the crocked situation, for on it the people of

pend for the facts.

When crocked scamps wish to steal and lost the people under the guise of "life Insurance," they divide their thefts with the crooked political party in power, an

all goes well until there is an inopportune explosion somewhere in the gas magazine. Just so, when the organized whisk power finds it necessary to fight the progress of Prohibition in this or that locality their crooks buy "news space" in the crooked local papers to misinform the people from behind these masked batteries all about the "failure of Prohibition in

Just so when organized corrup greed wishes to fight against the develop-ment of reform movements, to contest civil service reform, municipal enterprises to stave off tariff reform, or divert the mind of the people from ANY reform, the crooks begin at once to hunt out the crooked news-

Just so when organized er a line for news space to fight labor with?

The lasiness office of the modern news of crooks meet for these assignations There the boodler and the boodles meet on common ground, with the curtains drawn and cotton in the keyhole; there the gold is counted and the plots are made to pollutthe streams of information which feed the intellectual republic.

The "New Voice" is not alone in this meforious business. Mr. Post purchased the space of dozens of religious journals for the same purpose. Before us lies a copy of the "Luthgran Ob-server" carrying his full page ad, un-der the guise of news. Such religious papers as the "Ram's Horn", "Sunday School Times". "Presbyterian Bau-School Times", "Presbyterian Ban ner", "Baptist Standard", and a dozen others we could name, have been sub sidized for the same display of Post mortem hatred of organized labor.

Editor Johnson resigned at once, and Editor Johnson resigned at once, and with him went almost the entire office force of the "New Voice". On the day on which Mr. Post's "news" ad appeared, he attempted to insert a few lines in another part of the issue explaining that the apparent article was really a paid advertisement, but this last small was the discounter of the series of the last small advertisement, but this last small was the discounter of heavy. effort in the direction of honesty was also frustrated by the action of the directors. The "New Voice" is now a scab concern and is having a merry war with the printer's union. It is now advertising "Liquozone", a patent preparation that has been de-nounced as the worst medical swindle in the United States, and Editor Johnson will write no more articles de nouncing "Duffy's Malt Whisky' whatever the journalistic prostitut who succeeds him may do.

When it is understood that the direca peculiar odor of sanctity among their fellows, men who in many instances are also interested in religious publications, and in some cases own them what wonder is it that the masses turn away in disgust or indifference; what wonder is it that "the workingmen don't go to church" when they see the mouthpieces of religion lining up on the side of their enemies, and secretly and hypocritically engaging in the very practises for which they plously de sounce the openly unregenerate?

Editor Johnson has had his lesso a lesson which, if thoroly understood, will eventually graduate him into the ranks of the Socialist Party. He will yet discover, as thousands who have gone thru a similar experience have discovered, that what he denounces as "crookedness" is really the dominance of material interests, that no matter what the professions of piety or high moral purpose may be, economic necessity prevails, and that so long as our industrial system is founded on the robbery of one class by another, morality of classes or groups will suc-cumb when brought into conflict with material interests—in short, that hypocrisy is a necessary element of capital

Life insurance grafter, patent medicine quack, whisky power, union hat-ing capitalist or newspaper proprietor, all have something to buy or sell whereby they live. And between buying and selling, where the necessary condition is that one party must try to get the best of the other, fraud must ear increasingly as the struggle to becomes more intense; and the use of hypocrisy is to cover up this

It is useless to denounce crooked-ness. The thing to do is to destroy cap-italism, the system that breeds and perpetuates it. And the only place for those who want to make honesty between man and man possible is it the Socialist Party.

KINGS CO. CAMPAIGN FUND. The following additional contribu-tions to the Socialist Party campaign fund of Local Kings County have been

tions to the Socialist Party campaign fund of Local Kings County have been received since last report:

Morris-Shaw Society, surplus of benefit, \$54; List 563, Chas. Meyer, \$3; List 532, Geo. L. Glefer, \$1.25; List 507, C. Castan, \$2.25; Lasalle Maennerchor, \$6; Fridl. Duerr, \$1; List 397, Ad. Werly, \$1.45; List 510, B. Andree, \$1.25; List 549, Jos. Kuhn, 50c; Labor Lyceum Association, \$40; List 876, J. Schneit, \$1; List 594, J. A. Weil, \$1; List 48, Millwrights Union, \$7.25; List 1,021, B. Wolff, \$3.75; Beer Drivers Union No. 24, on account, \$8.90; A. N. Danials, \$5; Aug. Skosetz, 50c; Lists 1,270, 1,284, 1,286, 1,289, M. Peters, \$2.75; List 277, Gus. Petrit, \$4; List 275, \$7, Gastiener, 50c; Christ, Jacobson, \$1; List 619, H. Helms, \$5; List 91, Arb. Kr. St. Kasse, Br. 17, \$7; List 111, Son, 41; List 10, Arb. Rr. 17, \$7; List 111, O. Michelk, \$2; List 1,206, H. Bichmann, \$1.05; Ludwig Link, \$1; List 531, M. Geriach, \$2,75; previously ac-knowledged, \$1,160.51; total, \$1,829.66.

# SOCIALISM IN BOSTON.

Municipal Platform of the Party.

Socialists Have to Get On the Ballot by Petition this Time -A Hard Fight Will be Made for the City Election in December. BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.-The com-

mittee elected by the city convention of the Socialist Party of Boston to draft a platform for the coming muni-cipal campaign, which follows the state election in Massachusetts, has opted the following: "The Socialist Party of Boston en-

ters upon the municipal campaign of 1905 with a call to the workers, the wealth producers, to unite by constituting themselves into a political party distinct from and opposed to all par-ties formed by the propertied classes "We call upon our rellow workingmen of the city of Boston to face squarely and without flinching the one

vitally important fact: that the inter-

ests of our class, as producers of all wealth, are opposed to the interests of the property owning class that dominate the Democratic and Republicat Democratic each of these parties is inanced and therefore controlled by that class which lives by the exploita tion of labor: the serving of their

did ends, the maintainance of their power to despoil the workers is the sole purpose of their efforts to secure political power, resulting in scandals ton Dock Trust graft exposures. "In order to guard against the fur-ther physical and mental degradation and exploitation of the working class and aid in preparing them for the responsibilities of social reconstruction we, the Socialists of Boston, insist or

the following immediate demands: "1. The public ownership and opera-tion of all street railways, ferries, gas, and electric lighting and heating plants, telephones, etc.; the income from such industries to be applied to the improvement of the condition of the mass of the employees by the re-duction of working hours, increase of wages and the protection of life and health and the extension of the now inadequate public service. "2. Inauguration of public works for

the employment of unemployed, "3. The abolition of the contract system on all public works, such work to be done under the direct supervision of the city.
"4. The enactment and strict en

forcement of ordinances protecting all workers in stores, shops, and factories. "5. Municipal provisions for books, clothing and food for the needy children and the education of all up to the

age of eighteen years.
"6. The initiative and referendum and the right of recall of representa slums by the erection of modern dwell

ings with ample provisions for light, air, and privacy, to be let at cost. "But in advocating these measures "But in advocating their age of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure government control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelloration

of the conditions of the working By a ruling of the Election Commis sioners and the failure of the courts to render a decision in the case of the Socialist City Committee of Bos ton versus the Election Commissioners, the Boston comrades had to get nomination papers for the munici pai election. In a number of other cities similarly situated difficulties may be experienced in getting the So cialist ticket on the ballot for the city

The Boston Socialist city convention nominated the following ticket: Fo Mayor, Geo. G. Hall of Engineers' Un ion 263; Street Commissioner, Geo. G. Cutting of the International Typo-graphical Union; School Commissioners, Mrs. Bertha S. Hall, Mrs. Saman tha H. Merrifield, Dr. Antoinette Koni kow, Rev. John Ellis, Rudolph Appel Aldermen-East Boston, Wm. Birthel Charlestown, Stephen O'Leary; Ward Charlestown, Stephen O'Leary; Ward 8, Marcus H. Livingston; Ward 9, Dr. M. J. Konikow; Ward 18, Samuel Piller; South Boston, Wm. Brennan; Dorchester, Peter Ohlsen.

## PROGRESSIVE STAGE

'The Scab", "The Revolt" and "On the Road" to be Given Under the Auspices of the Women's Trade Union League.

The Progressive Stage Society will give a special performance, under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, for the benefit of the locked-League, for the beacht of the locked-out girl collar starchers of Troy, this Saturday evening, Nov. 18, 8.30 p. m., at the Berkeley Lyceum Theetre, 19 W. Forty-fourth street. Three one-act plays will be given: "The Scab," by Bisa Barker, which made such an impression when first produced last year at Carnegie Lyceum and at the Academy of Music; "The Revolt," by Villers de l'Isle Adam; and "On the Road," by Mrs. Clara Buge, a Socialist play which made a great hit when produced for the first time at the regular performance last Sunday.

Tickets can be had from Gertrude Barnum, 30 First sirset, or from the President of the Progressive Stage Society, Julius Hopp, 244 W. Forty-third street. Elsa Barker, which made such an in

# GORKI ON THE REVOLUTION.

Great Russian Writer Is With the Socialists.

Says the Political Revolution Depends Upon the Proletarist and Must Be Followed by the Social Revolution. An Associated Press dispatch of Nov. 11, from St. Petersburg, gives th following statement by Maxim Gorki,

the great Russian author:

"For the proletariat the political rev olution is only one stage on the road to social revolution. The bourgeoisie are content with half measures and half reforms. We unite with them t secure guarantees of political freedom but later we will demand guarantees from them and we will be entitled to

"All the former despotic govern ments of Europe were overthrown by the people under the leadership of the bourgeoisie. They resulted, however only in setting up constitutional mon-archies which are paradises of the bourgeoisie perhaps, but economic hells for the workmen.

"Russia is the only country owing its evolution to an organized army of workmen who are able to oppose the forces of the government with a forces of the government with a weapon which has paralyzed the nation's heart.

The greatest credit for the victory thus far achieved belongs to the noble-minded body of students who years ago began to realize their historic mis-sion. They acted the part of an alarm clock for the working classes and have been the yeast of the proletariat move-"For years they unsuccessfully tried

to arouse the peasantry and wandered thru the villages, but they preached to deaf ears and finally were driven to follow the line of least resistance and shops and factories found the men who accomplished the October revolu-Gorky makes a scathing characteriration of the attitude of the bour-

zation of the attitude of the bour-geoisie, says the same dispatch, in which he classes the zemstvoists and other constitutionalists, who while the workman's army marched to battle, hung in the rear, but when the army returned after destroying the outer bulwarks of the autocracy were at the head, singing songs of triumph. Continuing, he draws a contempt

tradesmen in the cities "with their eyes blinded by the great tragedy of life, everlastingly content if they only can live upon the gains stolen from labor, soothing their minds with the delusion that they are cultivating their souls with promises of religion made up of century old lies." It will be remembered that some

time ago Gorki stated that while he himself believed in Anarchism he thought Socialism was the inevitable next step in human evolution and that it would lead to individualism. The above interview shows that his position in the present struggle is heart and soul with the Social Democrats and that he has no faith in the proper tied elements who are demanding po litical liberty.

## TRADE UNION PROGRESS.

Socialist Resolutions Adopted at Re cent Convention of the Bakery Workers' Union. At the convention of the Bakery and

Confectionery Workers international Union last month in New York the following resolution was adopted by a rote of 189 against 80 Whereas, A fierce and bitter struggle

is continuously waged between the capitalist class and the working class, the rich and the poor, the exploiters and the exploited; and Whereas, The delegates attending the twelfth convention of the B. & C. W. I. U. of A. recognize the existence of this class struggle and the injustice

of the present system; and Whereas, It has repeatedly been proven that this unjust capitalistic system can only be overthrown by the working class thru united action on the economic and political field; and

Whereas, We recognize that only the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery as advocated thru Socialism will finally and forever remove the injustice under which we are forced to suffer to-day; therefore be Resolved, That we, the delegates of this tweifth convention of the B. & C W I of A recommend the men bers of our organization to study So cialist principles carefully and in order to aid them in this endeavor we at thorize the editor of our official organ "The Bakers' Journal", to open its col umns for the discussion of economic questions and from time to time pub-lish articles on Socialism and other progressive ideas; and be it finally

Resolved, That we ask our member to ally themselves with the progressive forces on the political field in order to hasten the day when the Co-operative Commonwealth nay be established

When a mule has no work to ne gets his oats just the same. But it a workingman gets out of work he had trouble about his food supply at once -- A mule gets just enough oats to

keep him in shape to work and a work reached the same exalted level as the mule in one thing anyhow. -Under this "practical" capitalist Guttenburg, 35; last year, 58. Harrison, 65; last year, 75. Kearney, 73; last year, 71. East Newark, 13; last year, 23. Secaucus, 5; last year, 12. Union Hill, 224; last year, 171. Passaic County: Official count for

In North Haledon, where we received 45 straight votes as against 27 last year, two of our candidates. Samuel Buser and Emil Bräutigam, were elected as Tax Receiver and Assessor

Trenton: 857; last year, 504. Three yards increase 95 per cent. Returns Union Township: 3. The S. L. P.

County.

In a light vote for minor offices on state ticket the Socialist Party gains as follows: Baltimore City: 1,619; last year,

Sharpsburg: 20; last year, 21. Hagerstown: 55; last year, 53. Anne Arundel County: 31; last year,

Washington Co: 92; last year, 85.

Worcester County: 25; last year, 12.
There are twenty-three counties in
Maryland and the other counties are not yet heard from.

30,000 votes. Ohlo. Ohio: Nineteen cities report vota 7,103; last year, 11,284. Corning: 30; last year, 31; Toledo, 752; Putney, 364; last year, 294; Bel-

ast year, 100. Indiana. Indiana. Nine towns report total

Massachusetts.

Leominster, Massachusetts: 102; last year, 59; Chicopee, f03; last year, 161; Adams, 120; last year, 138; Ware, 124; last year, 121; Pittsfield, 71; last Leominster, Massachusetts: year, 62; Stoughton, 73; last year, 62; Holyoke, 216; last year, 197; Lawrence, 376; last year, 382; So. Hanson. 44; last-year 13; Groton, 20; last year, 13; New Bedford, 327; last year, 256;

287; Adams, 325; S. L. P., 117; last year, 126.

from reporting vote of 2,907; last year, 5,247; vote of Philadelphia, 1,650, estimated: last year, 3,240.

give 52 this time.

The slave owning parasites of old have disappeared and we have in their place a class of job owning parasites. -When men can make a better liv-

-At one time the lash of a whip drove the slaves to work. This crude slavery is now out of date. Under the refined wage slavery of capitalism the

conductors on the street cars in many places eating their lunches as they go along with their work operating the

# Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

MORE NEWS OF THE VOTE.

Socialist Party Does Well in Chicago-

Maryland Makes a Good Showing-"Reform" Wave Temperarily Cuts Into Our Vote in Many Places-Returns Still Very Incomplete. Chicago, Cook County Judicial elec-

tion, Socialist vote, 20,000. The per-centage of gain of the Socialist vote, of Cook County, Ill., was from 8 per cent. of the total vote last spring to 12 per cent last Tuesday.

Two Elected in New Jersey.

Returns for Jersey City are not is yet. Elsewhere the vote for the So-cialist Party is as follows: Hoboken, 294; last year, 380. West Hoboken, 350; last year, 447. Bayonne, 80; last year, 60.

Assemblymen, 812; last year, 980. S. L. P., 421; last year, 423.

Paterson: 579; last year, 603. ncomplete.

Maryland Gains.

1,461. Baltimore County: 120; last year, 88,

Frederick County: 58; last year, 15. Montgomery County: 15; last year,

The disfranchising amendment to the state constitution was defeated by

laire, 252; last year, 209; Crooksville, 28; last year, 21; Toronto, 21; last year, 26; Marion, 684; last year, 245; Winchester, 56; last year, 13; Elkhart, 268; Huntington, 113; last year, 96; Washington, 39; last year, 35; Clinton, 152;

vote of 1,730; last year, 1,009 for the same towns; the latter includes 1,065 cast in Marion County and 200 in Sul-livan County; Marion reports large inrease—684; last year, 245; Terre Haute, 177; last year, 150.

Brockton, 1,202; last year, 896; Somerville, 166; last year, 165. Worcester: :309; last year for Debs.

Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania: Fifteen towns heard

mated; last year, 3,240.
Gastonville, Pennsylvania: 18; last
year, 8; Wilmerding, 110; last year,
123; Royersford, 49; last year, 49; Rutler, 43; last year, 46; Northampton,
222; last year, 180.
Allegheny County: One hundred and twenty-one districts out of 621 give the Socialist Party 796 votes. There still remain five hundred districts to hear from. This gives us an average of over 6 votes for each precinct. We are sorry that we cannot give better re-turns, but, as has been stated time and again, it depends upon the com-

Nebraska: Four places heard from that gave 34 Socialist votes last year

rades to make the returns. The capi-

tailst don't do this for us, so we have to wait on the official count.

ing by working than by stealing, steal-ing will disappear.

lash of necessity drives us to it. -You can see the motormen and

cars and collecting fares. Now you never see a mule eating H18 tunch out of his nosebug as he hauls his load along. No indeed. The hear class don't ask mules to work will out givsystem the mule is treated better than workingmen almost any way you take it. If sick he is doctored and cured. If we are sick we are doctored at our own expense and kept sick as long as our money lasts. ing them time to eat. They respect mules of the four-footed variety. Eec.

lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. 

Weekly Bundles:

Address all business communications, and sanks money orders, checks and drafts payhe to The Worker. Communications contrining the editorial department of the
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first should be addressed to the Editor
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tereints are never sent to individual sub-berg, Acknowledgement is made by seins the number on the wrapper, the following receipt of money.

The Worker guess to press on Wednes-correspondents sending news should their communications in time to reach office by Monday, whenever possible, is an other of the address made here.

Complaints about the business or celtorial management of the paper should be added to the state of Directors, Socialist Complexity Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1803.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. THE SOCIALIST VOL.

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: \$200 (Presidential) 96.961.

300 (Size and Congressional) 229.762

300 (Cresidential) 408.230



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

 1905. for Mayor
 16,956

 1905. for President
 24,512

## ELECTION AFTERMATH.

The result of the contested mayor alty election in New York city still remains doubtful, the the belief that Mr. Hearst was really elected is growing. His papers as usual, publish senentional statements almost hourly, regarding the alleged developments in the situation, and Murphy appears regularly in the cartoon department, clad in prison stripes, or adorned with hand cuffs, or as a felon grasped by the heavy hand of the law and being pushed towards Sing Sing, whose yawning gates are depicted in the background.

It must be said, however, that, with such an effective equipment for pub-Beity, the results, so far as inciting th public itself to take action in the hatter, or even to demonstrate to any considerable extent over it, have not been great. The one meeting of protest held, the large in numbers, fell far Fort of what might have been expected. Those taking part in it re presented rather that class of people who constitute themselves champion of "our institutions" than the actua antworters of Hearst. Had the latter cheated McClellan, these people would have been found holding forth at meetings in behalf of "the purity of the ballot" in halls rented by Murphy However commendable their inter tions may be, there is little strength in these amiable "non-partisan" auxilfarles. Nor does the fact that the pulpit dilated largely on the matter last Hearst, tho he naturally exploits the sayings of the reverend gentlemen to the limit in his papers. A smaller e would have been quite sufficient

to set the pulpit chattering. The demonstrated weakness of Mr Hoorst's supporters lies in the fact that of their own initiative nothing has been done to give vent to their anger and dissatisfaction. There have ings or demonstrations of any kind on their part, incidents which would have certainly taken place had there been any positive or definite purpose and organization behind their vote. It is rather ludicrous, a week after election, to find Mr. Hearst plending with his voters thru his papers not to hold any more public meetings of pro test, but to let the legal proceedings he has promised take their course Seeing that they have held none no evince any particular inclination to do so, the advice is to say the least,

abilities are not great that Mr. Hearst will be seated the it is fairly certain that he has been deprived of the election by fraud. There are not enough people interested in the "purity of the ballot" to become a menace to Tammany, and the same may be said o those determinedly interested in Mr. Hearst's election. As against the almost perfect organization of Tamsporadic outburst of unorganized and varying elements, popular the they may be, counts for little after

that Mr. Hearst himself is gradually shifting his attitude with regard to the mayoralty. Since the election his papers have overlooked no opportunity to inform their reasiers that Mr. Hearst never wanted the position and does not want it now. In several editorials this statement was capita ized to give it more emphasis. Mr Hearst's pre-nomination reluctance is again appearing after his election showing apparently that he is suffer ing from symptoms of political "col feet". Mayor Dunne of Chicago, his protege, is reported to be disgusted with his position, conscious of the fall ure of his promises, and seriously con sidering abdicating the mayoral chair This to some extent may account for the symptoms that Hearst now seen to be developing, even when he as sures us that the prize is within his

A political necessity, however, may become a political virtue. Hearst is the rôle of a Cincinnatus, may not be altogether disinterested; at least there is a suspicion of "practical politics" in his attitude. As Mayor of New York he would most assuredly be even more of a disappointment than Mayor Dunne, having less apparent power than that gentleman. As a sort of political martyr counted out by whole sale fraud, he could strengthen his in fluence for future eventualities. There are higher offices to which an ambitious politician may aspire than th mayoralty of New York,

At any rate Hearst is not only an in

teresting figure to Socialists but one

grasp.

that will have to be reckoned with perhaps for an indefinite time should the probabilities alluded to above b correct. That he has temporarily seized the radical discontent of the country and is molding it as far as possible to suit his own purposes is indisputable, but whatever his inter tions may be there is little doubt that his work is both necessary and valua ble ultimately to the Socialist cause For years his papers have been foltia Republican and Democratic working men by scores of thousands out of the old ruts of thought, if that word can be applied to the impulses that lead the workingman to expend his vot on either of the old parties, and the recent election has had desirable and valuable results in breaking down party lines, and rendering it more easy to brenk such affiliations again in the future. The idea that Hearst is Socialist, however mistaken it may be is also an asset that can be ultimately used as an opportunity to familiarize the public with the real principles of the movement, and minimize the prejudice against it. Thousands who one considered Bryan a Socialist are now in the Socialist Party, and scores of thousands who hold a similar political superstition regarding Hearst are now heading the same way and will reac their destination when economic evolution has done its work on them.

To the Socialist immersed in the p litical organization of our party, and whose vision of its progress is chiefly confined to the growth of the vote Hearst must necessarily appear an ex asperating and irritating phenomenor Those, however, who can compre hend the movement in its broader as pects and reach a generalization on its progress, have a much truer conception of the economic significance of Hearst, and can look on his efforts no only with complacency but with satis faction, knowing to what they must ultimately lead.

## SOCIALISM AND ART.

Some weeks ago this paper cor mented on the rupture between Mr. F Edwin Elwell, the curator of sculpture in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. and Mr. Story, the director. That Mr. Elwell is learning something of the talism may be seen from the following extract which we reprint from one of the daily papers:

"J . Pierpont Morgan wants to direct the dismissed curator of sculpture of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, yesterday.
"What I mean by 'Morganization' of

the museum is making of it the expression of one man's fancy. Whilms art to do with an aim like that?

"I suppose that I was not respectful enough to the bronze statue of the Emperor Gallus. But was it not the duty of the director to introduce it to "It was Mr. Morgan's great find in

Europe," Mr. Elwell was told.
"I know," he replied. "But is Mr.
Morgan infallible? And what is the duty of a curator of sculpture if not

"Does the public want the Metropoli tan Museum of Art to be a storeroom for all the things that Mr. Morgan wishes to send there?"

"Do you not think that your habit of saying what you think, exactly as you think it, has burt you with the trustees of the museum?" he was

With some of them, yes, he replied. "But this is a free country.
What is the use of being an artist in
it if one may not say what one thinks?
"What is to come of the museum's
Morganization? The blight of suppressed criticism. The inseum is to
become a cenotaph."

We notice elsewhere that Mr. Elwell ans been using the phrase "Morganiza tion of Art" which was the title editorial, and assuming that he is a reeder of The Worker and seems to be in doubt about a few points on the take the liberty of handing him some

information on the subject, as a long experience has taught us something of the relations of employer and employee.

You must understand Mr. Elwell.

that while you no doubt could conduct the Museum far better than Mr. Morgan, still he is or rather was your employer, and as such his wishes and desires take precedence of yours. The fact that you call yourself an artist makes no difference. He is an artist ilso, and has thousands of other artists fashioning things for him all over the country. Artists with picks and shovels, hammers, saws, axes, chisels, and monkey wrenches; artists with locomotives, trolley cars, steamships, engines and machinery of all kinds; artists with forges and bellows and smelting pots; artists with ledgers, typewriters and pens; artists who inspect fields for investment with the same critical eye that you inspect a piece of statuary. And every one of them (with the possible exception of a few hundred wicked Socialists who don't obtrude their obnoxious views upon him as you have done) believes that without Mr. Morgan their artistic abilities could not be utilized, that if Morgan or some one of his class didn't employ them they would perish from the face of the earth and then there would be an end of everything, art included. So they regard him as a benefactor and phllanthropist and defer to his opinion without question. You see, Mr. Elwell, he has been very succes ful in running all these people in accordance with the most up-to-date business methods, and it is not strange that he should undertake the running of the museum on the same lines. It is the only way he knows, anyhow.

And if they don't object you have certainly less right. They are necessary artists, while you are a sort of supernumerary, a luxury as it were, that Mr. Morgan allows himself in his spare time, a sort of ornament that could far more easily be dispensed with than any of the others. You have therefore no grounds for objecting to being treated as a bank clerk; indeed the bank clerk is, or thinks he is, a very superior person compared with the pick and shovel and forge and bel lows artists in the same employ. If you only knew the good opinion the verage bank clerk has of himself you wouldn't feel so bad about being placed on his level. But even the bank clerk, important as he is, must learn the lesson of obedience which business methods demand.

You object to the museum being made "the expression of one man's fancy, but the museum itself is but a fancy of Mr. Morgan's. He is the one man. Mr. Elwell: he is "it". He is running the business; he knows how to run it and will brook no interfer ence. If that is good law for the other artists in the foundries and offices and on the railroads, it is surely good enough for you. You ask: "What has art to do with an aim like that?" Well. the best that art can do is to say noth-

ing and look pleasant-or get out. You were disrespectful to the statue -Mr. Morgan's statue, and disrespect is something that no real business mar will tolerate for an instant. Nor have you any right to question the duty of the director. He is responsible to you mutual employer, not to you.

You ask if "Mr. Morgan is infallible in a tone that suggests that you actually question that dogma. Why of course he is. You have committed the unpardonable sin by daring to doubt it-that is, publicly. Of course you are allowed to hold a secret mental reservation about the matter if you please, but as Mr. Morgan can't well know anything about it in that case. it will neither hurt him por endanger

It is not the duty of a curator to be otical about the quality of the stock that his employer purchases, or if he is sceptical, it is his duty to con-

Never mind what the "public" wants. Mr. Elwell. It doesn't know what it wants, but Morgan does. The "public" is not artistic, but capitalistic. If you were to tell.it, as was your duty, that Gallus was about the finest thing that ever came from a sculptor's chisel, it would say, amen. If Morgan were to put a cigar store Indian alongside Gallus, and if you were a well trained, shedient bank clerk artist and gave it your approval, the "public" would never know different—unless some artist not on the Morgan staff came along and put them on to it. But he would have to possess a world-wide reputation before they would believe

You have been talking too much altogether, Mr. Elwell. You musn't say what you think. If your employer, Mr. Morgan, bad always done so he would never have been able to employ you. Language, Mr. Elwell, was given us for the purpose of concealing our thoughts. It is a free country all right but every man is responsible for his language, as a great number of our 'soap box" artists can tell you, who have been chased all over the country for eaying what they think about Mor gan's class.

You sak, "What is the use of being an artist if one may not say what he While you were Morgan's and mick and shovel actions, that que tion was for him to decide, not fur you Your business then was to say what Morgan thinks, just as Director Story

does. The use of being an artist and not being able to say what you think is that the artist may hold on to his job, which means his living, and that

is in the hands of the Morgan class. Now let us speak to you seriously,

Mr. Elwell. You may be an exception. You may be so luckily situated on account of your ability that you can have a larger measure of independence than most of the other artists we have mentioned can enjoy. But let us tell you that while they remain slaves to the Morgan class, your artistic ability will remain unappreciated by them, and they form what you call the "public", the im mense majority of present society.

Practically all these artists are slaves of the Morgan class. They feed and clothe and house and educate and supply everything that supports the Morgan class, and they do the sam for you, for Morgan paid you with what he took from them. Now, Mr Elwell, if you want to declare for the freedom of art you cannot ignore these brother artists of yours. So long as they remain slaves you cannot be free. As a true artist your business is to do what you can to secure their freedom. They feel their slavery just as much as you did and detest class rule as you do. Their criticism is suppressed also and many or perhaps most of them, are driven to work so remorselessly that they have no time to examine the chains that fetter them. You can help them see and understand, and break those chains, and in so doing you will complete your own treedom also.

It is your duty, Mr. Elwell, as a real artist, to study and understand So cialism, and then get out and advocate it with every particle of ability and talent you possess. Thousands of artists of your kind and millions of different sorts of other artists are doing so and it is your business to swing into line with them and fight for the freedom of labor which is also the freedom of art.

And then,-Mr. Elwell, there is fanger that the museum will become cenotaph of Morgan. We can make it the cenotaph of a dead and buried capitalist system instead, a monumen commemorating at one and the same time, the freedom of art and the de feat of its tyrants and despoilers.

## IN BUSINESS FOR OUR GOOD

Reverend C. Mogg of the Central Methodist Church of Wilkes Barre Pa., 'in 's 'recent 'sermon,' divides the capitalist sheep from the goats in the following fashion as reported by the

"Whatever people say about Mr ockefeller, he is the greatest passes of the hat in the country for the ex tension of education. When he want versity he simply puts another half cent on the price of oil, and we all conhe does this and uses the money as he does. If I were able I would do it too,

'Andrew Carnegie is anothe for whom we should be thankful, as he collected money by charging a good price for steel and is now using it for the establishing of libraries all thru the country and is doing good in this

We should be thankful that there get to his place of business, has every check for rental brought to him that he may scrutinize it before passing it over for deposit, and his wife even has to render an account to him of all sh

Whether we should be thankful or not for Rockefeller and Carnegle may be a disputed point, but there is no doubt Mr. Mogg deserves some thanks for his blunt statement of how the aforesaid gentlemen "get it". They simply pass the hat and we all chip in whether we like it or not, but this oked by Mr. Mogg, in his anxiety t identify Rockefeller's method of pro cedure with the usual pulpit practise

If Mr. Mogg were able he would do it also, imitation being the sinceres form of flattery. Fortunately he is no able. It would be ruinous to his busi ness were he to attempt the Rocke feller method of "passing the hat". Let him send his ushers around with the tion box in one hand and a blud geon in the other, wherewith to cracl the pates of those who refuse to con tribute, and the disappearance of his congregation might be confidently predicted. But when Rockefeller passe the hat, his congregation can't ge away. Mr. Mogg may admire this ar rangement but he cannot imitate it. All he can do is to defend it.

It was exactly in the same manne that the priests of the middle ages de fended the robber barons. Thes picturesque thieves did a vast amount of "good" with a portion of their plun der by endowing churches, monaster supporting the clerical predeces the modern Moggs' in comfortable in dolence, the duty of the latter being to tell their flocks how thankful they them and "do good" with the loot. It was a case of mutual self help att round, with the seris providing the

eas a few of the harons who corre-ponded to the Sage type, hard fisted ellows who wouldn't dig up for the harch and were generally fishined in predecessors of Mogg usually scared them into being "good" when they

were about to leave the scene of their

And just as there were good and bad rons in the old days so there are good and bad capitalists in modern times, and just as the serfs produced the plunder of the robber barons so the modern wage laborer produces the plunder of the modern capitalist, only we call it by the more respectable name of profits. And just as the clergy defended the ancient thieves so do their descendants now defend the nodern ones, and for the same reason a share of the loot

We should be thankful for this state of affairs, perhaps, if "we" were either capitalists or capitalist's para sites, but, as the capitalists can't be "good" to all of us, ingratitude is growing apace, and every year that passes, the task of More and his ilk to make us duly thankful for being robbed, becomes more difficult. "We refuse to be comforted, and most of us are so ungrateful that "we" actu ally stay away from church, so that the capitalist press, which is engaged in work similar to that of Mr. Mogg. has to help him get his message to u thru its columns.

It is perhaps proper to be thankful for being robbed so long as you don't know it, but when the robbery is recognized the individual characters of the thieves or their method of dispos ing of the plunder become matters of altogether minor interest. The only question of interest then is how to stop the robbery.

Socialism will do it, and Socialism only. And when it comes there will be no need for defenders of thieves whether in press or pulpit, for the thleves will have disappeared. We will then be able to be "good" to our selves, which will be much preferable to having to depend on Rockefeller and Carnegie, and a state of affairs far more conducive to "thankfulness" than the present.

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

The following statement shows in detail the circulation for the last two weeks: Week ending

Single subscriptions ....12,432 11,655 Outside bundles ..... 8,825 581 or at retail...... 3,059

9.704

## WHY NOT BE YOURSELF?

To act in accordance with the opin n of some other man, or class, or to act in unison with the mind which within you-that is a question My neighbor—I am afraid of him-afraid of what he will say; yet what I think or say about my neighbor af fects me imperceptibly, provided he nas not injured me. And my neighbo s afraid of me, afraid of what I migh say, yet what he thinks of me, or says of me, is of little consequence to him Why then this fear of what people

Why permit your character to be blamed? Rather let your individuality stand out clear. What matters it if all do not accept you? You accept yourself. What matters it if you are sourself. What matters it if you are scorned? See that you do not scorn rself. I will speak and write wha I think now, the to-morrow I may cry aloud: Would that I had kept silent

I will steer clear of the society of forced smiles and keep forced smile from my face. A forced smile in time becomes ineradically asmine. I wil be true to myself, choosing freedom rather than approbation. I seek to be neither good nor great but to LIVE in the Here and Now.

Society is burdened with dead cus toms, dead institutions, dead ideas. Let us bury them. Or stay! Let them be used as fertilizer, that the future

society may thrive and grow.

Am I deplorably egotistic? I do not pretend to be different from what ve are or to be what I am not or you are

speaks within me-when I can (Miss) GLADYS VERA LAMB.

# THE REFORMER'S PREDICAMENT.

Our topsy-turvy system produc ome Indicrons contradictions resultin from the efforts of reformer good people in Indiana, thru vigorous crusade against the "den izing effects" of the cigarette, have brought around a state of affairs more noralizing still to the interests of that pillar of middle class society, the taxpayer, who is now being muicted in an unexpected manner thru his de votion to the cause of morality in mak-ing it a criminal offense to smoke cigarettes. The wandering outcasts of capitalist society have been furnish ed with an admirable pretext for get ting into jail during the winter and are taking full advantage of the opportun ity, the jails of the state being a trifle more comfortable than elsewhere. When Weary Willie strikes an Indiana town, instead of wandering around looking for hand outs, he simply lo cates the town marsh paper pipe and proceeds to smoke up. eans arrest, a fine of \$25 or three weeks free board and lodging in the county jail, while an arrest for simple vagrancy carries with it a fine of but one dollar or a mere two days board and lodging. From all over the adjoining states tramps are migrating to Indiana to enjoy the hospitality thus made passible thru the efforts of the anti-cigarette cranks. A repeal of the anti-cigarette law may be con fidently looked for, as reform at such ddently looked for, as reform at such a price is too expensive. What a com-ment such a situation is upon our so tailed civilization and morality?

me capitalists kill the when they go broke. They'd rather dis

## THERE WAS A FINE SHOWING OF REBELLIOUS HANDS.

Do you think I do not see where the

By Horace Traubel.

There was a fine showing of re-

pilgrims once started must go? They may take more time than was pro-vided for in the haste of our faith. But bellious hands. Election day was red with radical warnings. I am very hap py. Things did not all go far enough time is on their side. Time will bring But many things went my way. I welcome the commencers. The men them out where they belong. After they have tried experiments which will not do they will turn to the experi which have started to go somewhere ment which your heart and my hear feel will do. They have broken their not knowing where. The anti-boss me cipal ownership men. onds. They have come out on our side single tax men. The Tom Johnson They do not know it but they have com William Hearst, Brand Whitlock Judge Dunne, Mayor Weaver sort o out on our side. They say this present world is all right for a present world men. The kickers and antis. They but that this world will not do. What have not all gone far. Some have just thout got on the way. But they are will do? They do not quite see to the next thing. But they are facing to ooking towards the sun. Yes, the yet wards it. I do not say to these people am sorry you got started before deep in the shadows they are lookin had determined what you started many thousands of them have not They had to get loose first before they gone shead never to go back Have they wanted to get rid of the burden ncient bonds. They do not know why of the established infamy. I stand by. I welcome them all. I cheer them on. perhaps but they have shaken free. They do not know where they are going perhaps but they are going. They are full of the passion of rebellion. I do not croak. I do not say rather nothing than this. I say better this than nothing at all. This is the pro-They do not like things as they are. They do not know why they do not This is the school. learn the right and left of the truth. like them but they do not like them Give them time. They are anxious to Some day they will know why they do not like things as they are. Maybe know. Give them eyes. It is beautiful to see the new man risen into the they are taking the wrong dose to-day mood of noble rebellion. It is beauti-Some temporizing drug instead of the simple open air. But they will learn ful to see the new man taking exercis and getting into condition. These pre-liminaries are not useless. They open the way. There is a way. They are They the doors. They let in the air. They invite imprisoned people out into the enfranchising open. Men at first do gesturing with wild arms. They not know where to hit. They do tnow what to do. They know they are in trouble. They do not know what the trouble is. They do not know what will cure the trouble. But they not know what to do with their free They hurt friends and foes alike. But have got stirred up. They object to being played for suckers any more. The gentle people who suffer and say they are growing, growing. They are getting strength. Yes, health. And the mistakes will all be counted as nothing. The robbed millions who will alds towards the end. For the forces no longer worship their robbers. It they can do all this harm to the prodelayed by the first promise will keep on until they hear the last of its immortal guarantees. The rebel prietors when they do not know what s the matter what may they not do forces will not stop for good at any what is the matter? When they make for rebellion. The commune. I seemed to hear this word on the Hps of th every letter of the social alphabe the single tax man knows what is the far off on some lips. It sounded very real matter and goes forward beyond the single tax? When the municipal feeble. Sounded almost impossible had to listen hard to recognize it. I heard it. It convinced. It was clear ownership man knows just what is the to my ears even in the first lians of real matter and goes beyond municipa ownership? When Toledo and Chicago and Philadelphia learn what the real swearing at those who were slow. At those who saw badly. At those who walked on sore or doubtful feet. I matter is and go beyond Toledo and Chicago and Philadelphia? I see the walked on sore or doubtful feet. saw that they had got started. Tho procession as it passes. Some farther along than others. But all moving sands and thousands of them got started. That was enough. That was a much as I expected. They said thei Moving. Moving. Moving, the whole procession, the way of the commune Some afraid. Some without eyes that final good byes to some beliefs they see. Some just creeping. Some just learning to walk. Some half persuad were never to see again. They started off not knowing where they were to go ed. Some trying to compre or what would happen to them on the journey. But they could stand the darkness of the old world no longer tween going and staying. But all go ing. The thousands, millions, going. Going now never to be halted until the They were hungry and thirsty for the goal is reached. Some so far ahead the last man could not cry to him and be heard. Some so far behind the first light. I greet them all with my hello. I let them all hear my voices Brothers all, hear my voice. They are toying man may wonder if he has started with the first syllables of the com

## Do not be discouraged. Look at me. POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

the procession? It was a great elec-

tion day. It said some things that

election days have never said before it threw new forces into the alliance

for the commune. It released som

It was a day of hope. Of blind hope

maybe. Of hope, with two good eyes

maybe. Are your feelings hurt be-cause all the pilgrims have not gone the whole distance of the journey?

retofore tied fast to injustice

No matter how the election contest may go it will be the workingmen who are counted out.

Only seven people died of starvation last week in New York. At least that is all reported by the press.

Wonder if that great and good "friend of labor", Mr. Hearst, were in Russia, would be deny the red flag?

Judging from their passivity in the election booths last Tuesday week it would appear that the police were "divorced from politics" in a rather pecul-

By the bye, that election recount may turn up a few hundred Socialist Party votes that Tanmany scooped up by "mistake". Anyhow they were just as good as Hearst's for Tam many's purpose.

General Trepost has been removed by the Tsur, and our only regret is that the "removal" was not effected n a different minner by a somewhat ess prominent person.

Last week the workingmen elected Hearst all right, but now they seem too fatigued by their exertions to make nuch effort to seat him. We notice that the resumption of

the life insurance investigations has disclosed the usual yellow bow-wow in the Metropolitan also. Have you seen the new and in ved debt collecting machinery of United States and Great Britain

Just bear in mind that the "be who have been knocked out in the recent elections are not the fellows chinery of the country.

he North River?

The other day the Tsar looked out from his palace windows over toward Cronstadt, and saw his finish, or at east the preliminary stages of An exchange asserts that about two

thirds of the child labor laws are en-torced. Correct. The capitalists en-force the "child labor" part of it and et the "laws" part slide.

Balfour, the British Prime Minister ande a bad break the other day when he introduced the disgusting subport of England's starving unemployed at the costly state banquet held in London. - It is not good manners even to

There was a fine showing of rebellious

mune. They are wrestling with a new experience. Shall our veteran feet dis

courage their baby steps? God bely

us, no. We cry to them the unmistak able cry of our faith. The farther

back they are the louder we will cry. And they will hear. And they will come on. The line has started. See, the procession is on the move. The

The first news of an abortive revolt in Rio Janeiro last week was cabled to the Rothschild banking house in London. The explanation of this apparently curious procedure is that th the free and independent republic of Brazil. -

If there were no Socialistic tender cles in Bernard Shaw's suppresse play, its "immorality" would not have alarmed the capitalist press to an

Referring to Hearst and "Little Mac" we asked a Socialist acquaintance the other day which of them, in his opinion, was honestly elected, and he replied, "Neither". No farther ex-planation was needed or asked for.

The king of England now weigh hundred and twenty-five pounds Ed is putting on flesh almost as rapid ly as his starving unemployed subje

Governor Higgins says the recent election was a "severe lesson for some people". Could be have been referring to the numerous nincompoops who voted for Hearst under the impression that he was a Socialist?

A hundred Cossacks were killed in recent fight with Russian workingmen which shows that the latter know how to shoot straight even if they neve . . .

Murphy's knowledge of the proper method of stuffing peas into his inter ior department may be a trifle defec lot boxes he needs no pointers from J. Sergeant Cram.

A Chinese mob has murdered five American missionaries for the trivial false gods. A gunboat is now goin river and that "outraged com munity" chance to hear "His fiery preached in burnished rows of

When asked by a deputation of prominent Hebrews to shaks his stick at the Russian Government, stick at the Russian Government, for murdering Jews, Roosevelt shook his head instead, but of course that is nt as effective anyhow.

Bourke Cockran stands ready to giv the Filipines their independence when they quadruple the industrial wealth of the islands, but in that case it will sesses to make the other capitalists let

One of the city papers says that during the latter stages of the campaign the old-party stump speakers were so hoarse that they could not make them-selves understood. After listening to bunch of them while their voices ness could make any real difference in that respect.

Prince Louis of Battenburg thinks Jerome has a "charming personality", which shows that a Prince does not necessarily have any deeper insight into human nature than the ordinary species of hero-worshipping plug.

Two companies of militia have been d to Chattanooga, Tenn., to settle a dispute between striking union miners and seabs. The press dispatch doesn't say which side they will take, but perhaps that was not necessary.

In a roundabout fashion, so as to avoid lese majeste, German Socialists have hinted to the Kaiser that it will not be prudent for him to butt in on the trouble next door in Russia. If the Tsar can't hold his own job Billy must not endanger his by trying to

As a patriotic American citizen you may not be interested in knowing that King Edward had a birthday last week and has attained the age of sixty-four. But you should know that the greatest American in the country, President Roosevelt, sent a long congratulatory telegram to Ed expressing delight that he had taken the trouble to live so long.

Dr. J. Minot Savage in a recent attack on Social.sm stated that the world started in Socialism and all progress since has consisted in getting away from it. We didn't think the Doctor was quite gnorant savage as this remark shows

As the "big stick" is not to be wieldd in the interests of the Russian Jews, the Socialists of this country are getting funds together to supply arms and ammunition to those still left alive, and if this be treason make the most of it.

Universal suffrage is not opposed by European governments because the workers are too stupid to use their ballots properly, but for the very opposite reason. The stupidity of the workers The stupidity of the reason. The stupidity of the workers is the safety of the ruling class every-where, and their intelligence is its peril.

## AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISM.

The Labor Party Coming Very Much Nearer to Real Socialist Principles and Will be Represented at the Hext International Congress.

The two labor congresses of this year which were held, the first in Jan-uary and the second in July last, mark a decided change in the Socialist path. The January congress (the South Wales Political Labor Co ence) was held at Sydney, and in spite of the pronounced intervention of the cialist delegates, adopted a resolution of a very weak nature. The reso-

lution proposed by the Socialists was "The aim of the Workingmen's Party should be the establishment of a co-operative Republic, founded upon the socialization of the means of pro-

luction, distribution and exchange. The political leaders of the labor orthat the passing of such a motion would have dangerous co from the electoral point of view; and they succeeded in turning over the resolution to a committee of seven

This committee, selected at random, laborated naturally a hybrid resolu tion, with protectionist hardly reconcilable with the interna s understood in Europe. It was as

follows: "The aim of the party is the cultivation of the Australian sentiment, based upon the uphoiding of the purity of the race, and upon the development of an enlightened community, trusting in itself; the guarantee to all th ducers of the entire product or the toll by means of the collective owner sion of the industrial functions of the state and municipality."

Previous to this, an amendment, affirming the solidarity of the working class of Australia with International In spite of the temperate form of

the committee's resolution, the capital-ist press denounced it for its Socialist tendencies, and, on this occasion, it gave proof of such ignorance that the result of the discussion turned out entirely different from what they expected. Socialism was studied. And when, in July, the Congress assembled at Melbourne, most of the resolutions formulated by the various organiza tions, marked serious progress towards international Socialism. After two days of debating, the Congress adopted the motion which the Socialist dele-gates prescuted in January, as quoted above. The general impression pre-valled that the delegates were more advanced than the leaders, that the mass was more permeated with Socialism than its official representatives

The resolution adopted conformed in all points with the resolutions adopted gresses at London and Paris. Better than that. The Melbourne Congress adopted a new resolution, to the effect "that the Australian labor movement should be put in organic relation with tional Socialist move to assure to the assembly direct repre entation at the next International So cialist Congress. We have it from a good source that

this application hasn't yet been made but it is certain that it will be in a short time. At the last Congress in the next Congress, which will meet in Stuttgart in 1907, all the labor organied, the same as the young groups of cialists of China.-H. Dierks.

Mational.

During the absence of National Sectory Barnes, while attending the conion of the American Federation of Labor at Pittsburg, Pa., as a delegate from the Cigar Makers' Union, Walter

W. Rihi will act as National Secretary.

The official monthly bulletin for October has been shipped to all state-secreturies and local secretaries in unor-ganized states.

As the National Executive Commit-

tee appropriated \$250 to be paid to the State Committee of New York to as-sist in defraying the expenses incident to the legal contest on the question of the party name, to be paid at the con-venience of the national office, the funds not being in hand, contributions are solicited from locals and individ-tuls. Mention New York Contest Fund when remitting to National Secretary.

Dates for National Lecturers and Or George E. Bigelow: bank, S. D.: Nov. 15-16, Kindred, N. D.; Nov. 17, Fargo; Nov. 18-10, Hatton Nov. 20-21, Buffalo; Nov. 22-23, Valley City; Nov. 24-25, Jamestown.

James H. Brower: Nov. 19, Alexandria, Ind.; Nov. 20, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Nov. 21, Esterdy; Nov. 22, Princeton; Nov. 23, St. Paul.
Guy E. Miller. Nov. 11-20, in and about Boston; Nov. 23, Harbor O.;

Nov. 24-25, Canton. Teofilo Petriela (Italian): Applica-

tions for dates are on file from the following places: Calumet, Mich., for two dates; St. Louis, Mo., three; Dal-zell, Ill., two; Joliet, one; Collinsville, three; Glen Carbon, one; Ashtabula unton, Ill., two; Chicago one; St. David, one. This tour has count of the above prospective dates being so widely separated and to give opportunity for comrades at intermediate points to arrange for further dates. State secretaries can greatly assist the national office by submitting the names and addresses of Italian comrades where there might be the

possibility of securing dates.

Orders for the Wecks' leaflets will be promptly filled until the present supply is exhausted. The last of the 600,000 lot has been received from th printer. Price to state committees in lots of 10,000, fifty cents per thousand and cost of transportation; to locals or individuals, \$1.50 per thousand, deliv-ery free. Cash must accompany all orders.

New Jersey.

A special meeting of Hudson County local was held Sunday, Nov. 12, at hendquarters, 375 Central avenue, for the purpose of nominating state offi-cers for 1906 and the transaction of such other business as could not well be deforred until the local meeting in January. Nominations were made January. Nominations were made as follows: Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Oswald and W. B. Kullingbeck; Recording Secretary, Frederick Kraff; Finaucial Secretary, A. E. Cull and M. M. Goebel; Treasurer, William Morton: National Committeemen, James ton; National Committeemen, James M. Reilly and Ferdinand Utert; for state convention, Liberty Hall, West Hoboken, May 30, One hundred dollars was voted as a guarantee fund for the establishment of a speakers' school and the County Campaign Committee was instructed to take steps for the enrollment of students and such other actions as well tend to speedy opening of such school. A preliminary meetic will be held Sunday morning at hea quarters. Thirty names have been s cured and it is expected that fifty as-pirants for soap-box honors will an-swer to roll call at the opening of the school. So many cases of gross violation was instructed to fran rotests and file same with Board of Elections, County Clerk, Prosecutor o Pleas and Secretary of State and se cure for it, thru the press, the wides

e publicity. Leeds of Moorestown was stopped by the police when speaking at Bridgeton and was taken to the Mayor's office and there told that if went back to speak he would be

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. County Organizer Schwartz address the membership as follows: "Another election has passed into history. Have courage, comrades, you have done your part as well as you could. The your part as well as you could. The working class does not yet understand its mission—they have been fooled again. If they can star it, we must. Let us work that m. harder. Let us exert every energy and strike capitalism a harder blow in the fall of 1906 than we did in 1904 and 1905. Let us begin right now by strengthening our organisation. Let us find out who these people are that are reading Socialist papers and don't vote our licket on election day. The thousands of leaflets and papers we distributed of leaflets and papers we distributed during the late campaign must and will do good in the long run. From now on we will arrange to have each local hold at least one meeting monthly, at which a local comrade will speak ly, at which a local comrade will speak and all readers of Socialist papers liv-ing in the vicinity will be invited to these meetings with a view of educat-ing them and inviting them to join the party. This can be done only with your co-operation. This means that you must attend the meetings of your local or hearth variable. Pays were local or branch regularly. Pay you dues regularly. If you are not a citi zen and can become one attend to it at

Arrangements are under way to have a weekly special edition of some So-cialist paper, the first page of this pa-por to be devoted entirely to Allegheny County affairs. There will be at least \$2,000 of these papers for distribution reach week.

The County Organizer is also prepar lng a campaign handbook for 1906 This booklet will be for free distribu

to change their vote. When they come up to the polls to vote they have their minds made up. They walk into the voting place and walk out and do not notice things. The Republicans and e things. The Republicans and ocrats will stand around and look

the situation over."

For the benefit of those that have inguired, we wish to state that votes cast for Director of the Poor are only counted outside the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny, because the latter cit-ies have their own poorhouses.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY rade Pepe of the South Side lish speaking branch, was out the night after the election distributing Socialist papers. The first comrade to open the campaign for 1906. That's the kind of workers we need. Keep

at it, Comrade Pope.

The Socialists of Allegheny will hold their city convention at Perry Hall, First and James streets, Allegheny, Friday evening, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. Al and are in good standing in the locals of Allegheny will be entitled to voice

Monday evening, Dec. 11, at Teu tonia Hall, Pike street, Allegheny, the locals of Allegheny will hold their third annual ball. The comrades of the locals of Allegheny are always the most liberal to the campaign fund and all should help to make this affair a success. Come and spend an evening of pleasure with the Socialists of Allegheny.

A new local has been organized in McKeesport; this makes the total of locals in this county eighteen.

Local financial secretaries will please make reports to County Organize Schwartz before the 8th of each month. Those that have not reported should be asked why by the me have the names and addresses, ward, precinct, etc., of all members. urned for correction.

The County Committee meets at headquarters, 1701 Centre avenue, Pittsbürg, Sunday, Nov. 19, 2 p. m. Barnes, Victor L. Berger, Max Hayes and other Scelallet. and other Socialists who are delegates to the A. F. of L. convention in this cialists who are delegates city, will be present at this meeting All comrades, whether delegates of not, are invited.

### Massachusetts. The election is over-now organize

campaign it is evident that literature played the most important part.

gains or held our vote there either speakers or distribution of liter zations have been maintained.

Many letters have been received by the State Secretary, since the state election, which have an optimistic tone, with an encouraging word for arger and ended with the statemen that they believe the party in an ad-vantageous position for the coming year. It will be impossible to answer all these at length. All can be answer ed in three words: "Organize and edu

The Boston "Globe" gives a list of thirty clubs under the caption: "Where they were strongest". Every one of these centers has maintained an or-

The Socialist Party of Boston is nov preparing for the municipal campaign, and are busily engaged in getting out nomination papers. This will not be sary next year as we will be a

legal party.

The Socialist Dramatic Club of Boton gave a successful entertainment on election night in the theater of the The program was opened by Grishaver's Orchestra. After a fev recitations, the club gave Mrs. Russell Kavanaugh's comedy, "How I Made My Fortune". Election returns were then announced, followed by dancir served. There was a good audience and everybody enjoyed the entertain ment. The Socialist Dramatic Civil was organized in April. It has pre viously acted two short plays "The Curate's Dream", by Robert Grenville and "The Upper and the Lower Class" by Ernst Preczang, translated from the German. The club will soon give Socialist play, Elsa Barker's Socialist play, "The Scab", and Max Kegel's comedy, "The Attorney General's Daughter", in which the leading character is a So-cialist editor, will be given the coming spring. The play has already l ing spring. The play has already been acted in German by the German Socialist Club of Boston. The Socialist Dramatic Club now has over twenty members and is steadily increasing in membership. Valuable help is received from a good number of persons who have not yet joined the club. regular meetings of the club are held at 330 Shawmut avenue on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. There are no dues. Visitors are welcome.

The much longed for day when both the old parties shall be driven into one anti-Socialist party seems to be approaching in Wisconsin. The Raci "Times" recently came out with the following headlines: "Form a New Party: Democrats and Republicans Here May Unite to Defeat the Social-ists." Under this heading the "Times" says: "It is believed that an effort will be made by leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties to unite and form a Clitizens' party, the purpose of which will be to nominate candidates for city offices at the spring election in order to defeat all nominees of the for city offices at the spring election in order to defeat all nominees of the Social Democratic party. At the coming spring election, altho five months distant, a city treasurer, assessor, justice of peace and eleven aldermen and supervisors will be elected, and many are of the opinion that as the Social Democrats have been gaining strength during the past two years the party will place strong candidates in the field in order to defeat the older parties and this pian the leaders desire This booklet will be for free distribution, and will give a general idea of what the Socialist Party is, what it stands for, etc. There will probably be 25,000 of these leaflets printed.

There is a growing demand for the location of the county headquarters in the central part of Pittsburg. Now is the time to discuss this matter in your locals and instruct your delegates to the County Committee.

Superintendent of Police Glena of Allegheny says: "The only persons not to be tackled are the Socialists. It's no use to try to persuade those fellows and members of the older parties. The nominations would be split up and members of the older parties.

nominated and the strength of the two be given to the nominees. This is the only way the leaders figure that the Social Democrats can be defeated. That party now has four of its members in the Common Council and Sc cial Democrats have figured on gain

cial Democrate have ngured on gam-ing in two or three more wards." Social Democratic School Board Di-rector Arnold introduced a resolution in the Milwaukee School Board providing that the printing of the Board should bear the union label. An old party director, says the Milwauke "Journal" is quite worked up over the question, and has given notice that the matter will be carried into the courts A corporation lawyer has been retained, and a lively contest is expected.

As our Social Democratic Director drew up his resolution with great care. It will probably stand the test of a egal controversy.

There can be no question that Mayor Rose (Democrat) will use all possible frauds in the municipal election next spring to defeat the Social Democrati and secure his own re-election. As previously stated, the City Council has refused to appoint the Social Demo our party is entitled. In order to pre vent election frauds under Democrats propose a sort of regulating committee of about fifty men in every should have for their duty the delec tion and punishment of election frauds and abuses and the maintenance of the law against the gang of boodlers and

State Executive Board has called for a vote of the state member ship upon the following referendum: "Shall the action of the State Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin in accepting a state charter from the national headquarters for the sake of party harmony Wisconsin comrades are now

making nominations for a new State Executive Board and National Com-

Hore and There. H. S. Baker is at present occupying the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at Eastport, Me., and is anxious to con into contact with the comrades of that state and will readily respond to the call of any local desiring his services n the lecture platform.

## New York State.

The regular meeting of the State Quorum was held Tuesday evening at party headquarters. Comrades Bar-tholomew, Phillips, Chase, Pelser, Schafer and Solomon were present Communications from many were read and acted upon. C were granted to Niagara Falls and Wellsville. J. A. Turner of Amster-dam and Ralph Van Name of Mariners Harbor were admitted as members at erge. Comrades in Constableville have reorganized the local there. The committee gave its endorsement

to Sol Fieldman for a place on the list of National Organizers. M. M. Bartholomew resigned as financial secretary and treasurer of the committee and U. Solomon was elected to fill his place until the organization of the incoming Quorum. An extended discus-sion took place on future agitation and organization work thruout the state. Comrade Solomon reported that the General Committee of Local New York had passed resolutions calling upon the State Committee to use every method possible to put at least two n the field and keep them there as long as possible. Plans for carrying out this suggestion were discus the State Secretary was empowered to secure available men for the work and was also empowered to arrange a ser-les of winter lectures with the locals in the state for the month of January for some capable speaker. It is th intention of the committee to funds for the purpose of sending out one or more organizers to build up organizations in unorganised places just as soon as conditions will permit. It is deemed absolutely necessary that all the locals in the state do everything in the state campaign next year, and that to take hold of the plans adopted by the committee and render all aid pe future agitation and organization work will be sent to locals in a few days from headquarters, together with a full report of the recent campaign.

All locals not having reported on

so as soon as possible.

Referendum ballots have been sent to all locals for use in voting on the national referendum on amendments to the national constitution. Members voting must deposit their votes with voting must deposit their votes with the socretary of the local by Dec. 12. Secretaries of locals must send a tabulated statement of the vote of the members not later than Dec. 17. Votes received at the office of the State Secretary after that date will not be counted. All members voting on this referendum must be in good

All orders for stamps should now be sent to U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, instead of M. M. Bartholomew. own. R. Lovejoy will lecture on Child Labor in Yonkers at Odd Fel-lows' Hall, 72 N. Broadway, Sunday evening, Nov. 19. Special musical pro-gram. Admission free.

## New York City.

W. J. Ghent will speak at the Verein für Volksbildung, Labor Ly-ceum, 64 E. Fourth street, Sunday evening, Nov. 19. (Subject: Mass and Class. Musical program.

Class. Musical program.

J. G. Dobsevage will lecture at the
Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. /One
Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sun-

Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday evening, Nov. 19, on The Dangers of Capitalism. There will also be a discussion meeting at the club on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22.

J. C. Frost will be the speaker at the next regular Sunday evening lecture of the 22d A. D. at their headquarters, 241 E. Forty-second street. The lectures start at 8 p. m. and all the Socialist sympathizers in the neighborhood are urged to attend them.

General Jules Marius Bergeret, a member of the Executive Committee and Military Committee of the Paris Commune of 1571, died in New York on Oct. 7. As the deceased never affiliated himself with the Socialist movement in this city, and lived a secluded life, the notice of his death did not appear in the capitalist press until last

week. Bergeret escaped from Paris in the last days of the Commune and set-tled in Belgium, from which country he went to England and thence to New York in 1880. He was employed as a night watchman and lived in exreme poverty, being known to n the comrades of the Socialist Party to this city. The old Communard had many wealthy relatives in France, but never appealed to them for assistance. never appealed to them to He was seventy-four years of age at He was seventy-four years of age at

At the business meeting of the Har-lem Socialist Club last Monday it was voted to undertake the formation of a speaker's class, and Comrades Mayes and Weinecke were elected as a committee to have it in charge. A meetclass will take place at the rooms of the club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Nov. 19, 3 p. m., when the work will be out-3 p. m., when the willined and organized. At a large meeting of the West Sid

Agitation Committee held last Sunday it was decided to hold a formal open-ing of the new headquarters at 585 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, on Sunday afternoon and even this housewarming there will be a entertainment by first-class music, and plenty to eat in first-class talent. of sandwiches, cake, coffee, etc. Party members on the West Side are urged not only a center of political activity? bousewarming is the success it ought to be, it will be the first of series of monthly entertainments held on similar lines, from which we expect" great returns in enthusiasm; membership and activity. Come when the show opens and bring your family and friends—if you have none, get some—and stay all the evening. mission free.

The Harlam Socialist Club has ratefully accepted the loan of a plane from one of the comrades and the crganizing of a male overtette or doubl at lectures and other gatherings is nov being agitated. Now that we have at least two books of Socialist nusic of this kind acceptably render ed, will fill a long-felt want in th American movement. Those who are willing to assist in this work will kindly communicate speedily with Edward P. Clarke, 2108 Amsterdam ave-

Assembly district branches and syn pathetic organizations are asked to take note that the entertainment and ball of the 32d A. D. will be held Saturday evening, Jan. 20, and to re frain from arranging festivals for the same date. The affair will be held in Harlem Terrace, 210-212 E. One Hundred and Fourth street.

Bertha M. Fraser will lecture o The Wealth Producers at Hart's Hall Gates hvenne and Brondway, Sunday evening, Nov. 19. Ladies are especially invited to be present and bring their

Dr. E. P. Robinson will lecture on

BROOKLAN

Socialism and Biology at the Silver Building, 315 Washington street, Sunday evening, Nov. 19. Ballots for the vote for three members of the State Quorum and one member of State Committee were given to all assembly districts at the last meeting of the County Committee nations for State Quorum, H. A. Cry

gier, C. L. Furman, Wm. Koenig, Mark Peiser; for State Committee, Henry Baues, H. Seiden, Fred. Schnefer. The vote must be returned a later than Dec. 9 to the County Con mittee. The referendum ballots for amendments to the national constitu tion have also been shipped to the of ganizers of the various districts. This vote must be returned no later than Dec. 12.

## LOCAL NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN I UND. Organizer Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contribu-tions to the campaign fund of Local New York (Manhattan and Bronx), Socialis

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## "I WAS AFRAID HE WOULD BRING ME A GOOD STEAK."

days of "prosperity". However, I sat down at one of the tables, where I was joined a few moments by ed a few moments later by a man se appearance marked him unmistakably as a workingman. As soon a he had looked over the bill of fare h emitted a suppressed "whew" which made it plain that the prices were much higher than he was used to payd "whew" which

ently he said to the waiter: steak, please". But after the latter had gone a few steps he called him back and in a low tone added: "Make that a plain steak, please". Seeing that I had noticed what went on, with that pleasant disregard of formality com-mon among western workingmen, he mon among western workingmen, he said, with a faint smile: "I was afraid be'd bring me a good steak."
"Don't you like good steaks?"

"Yes, of course," he replied, "but I can't afford to pay for them."

Workingman, think of that confes

Being in a city which was strange to me, I strayed into a restaurant of a ligher order than workingmen can usually afford to patronize in these food. Himself a product to accept the poorest and coarsest par as his small share of his own product. "I was afraid he'd bring me a good What did the words r work. I work so I may be able eat—such cheap stuffing as my low wage enables me to buy. I do not eat for pleasure. I do not live for pleasure. I exist to work. I do not expec

steak." It means a great deal. I ea the chuck steak so my master may have the tenderion. I produce the plenty. Idlers enjoy it. My portion is scanty. The portion of the parasite is bountiful. I work long hours so idlers may dine sumptuously.

"Yes, of course, I like good steaks but I can't afford them.", Waiter bring me a big cheap steak or a chun of liver—something big and cheap to fill up the "aching void". Something that will fill up space and cost little. No, no, thanks: "I can't afford the Workingman, think of that confes-sion, so thoughtlessly made, but with such a world of meaning in it. Lis-ten! "I was afraid he'd bring me a good steak." Afraid of good food? No.

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W. J. Ghent, in The "Independent."

Many persons, kindly disposed toward a vague or partial Socialism, criticize the uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Party. They want 'practical results" and they believe that these results are best obtained by a policy of fusion with elements conceived to be making for the Socialist goal. Social evolution, they say, must be gradual and uniformitarian, as they ocently imagine physical evolution to be. They appeal to history, too, to show that most reforms have come by gradual stages. The extension of manhood suffrage, the general abolishment of the property qualification for office-holding, the growth of factory legislation, the increase of wages, the short-ening of the work day-all are instanced by them as advances made by means of a policy directly opposed to the separatist policy of the Socialist Party. Step-at-a-time is their policy, and fusion, compromise and appeals to the better nature of the opposition are

Small Latin and less Greek, and something less than an encyclopedic holding in social science, are needed by the Socialists to question their asse tions and to dispute their conclusion Long before De Vries and Burban to our aid with their proof of mutations in the physical world, we knew out of history that social evolution has other movements than those of gradual and uniformitarian stages. made. French Revolutions, English and American Civil Wars, abolitions of feudal privileges and of chattel slavery, interrupt the peaceful progress lety, just as Krakatoa and Mont Pelée accompany the age-long erosion of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado or the washing down of the detritus of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. Evolution makes use of all forms of motion. She multiplies her effects by infinitesimal gradations, but when this multiplication reaches the allotted sum she overturns, in the twinkling of

As social evolution is not universally gradual neither is it homogeneous and pacific. Its main impulse has ever been a conflict of interests. Classes have opposed classes in all historic times, and the efforts of the possessing class to hold and of the non-possessing to acquire have determined, in large part, the social order. The illusion of many opportunists that the acknowle edged advances toward democracy and well-being have been caused by a spread of altruistic ideas is dispelled the moment we look seriously at the prevalent economic and political conditions. Altruism is rather an effect than a cause. When England granted the reform of 1832 she did it not out of an expansion of democratic ment, but to avert a civil war. rising class of manufacturers and traders pressed heavily against the ruling class of nobility and gentry for a share of political power, and would not be dissuaded until it was granted. The first factory acts were passed not because of a humanitarian interest (except on the part of a few) in the workers, but because the rapid anni-hilation of the peasantry jeopardized the existence of the English army, and because the nobility, jealous of the rival class of manufacturers and traders, were willing and even eager

to clip its profits. frage to Germany it was not thru any are the love for his fellow men, not thru devo-tion to an abstract principle of democracy. He recognized the force of the particularist patriotism binding men to their various kingdoms and pricat to their various kingdoms and principalities, and to oppose that force he sought to create a tie binding men by a dominant interest to the Position of the contract to the Con a dominant interest to the Empire. To this day Germany displays the an-omaly of a nation electing its national representative body by manhood suf-frage, but electing its various state and municipal bodies by the grossest forms of property suffrage. The win-ning of the suffrage in America is an-other case in point. Had altruism-or-even common honesty—determined the matter, surely the men who wrote the democratic platitudes of the Declara-tion of Independence would have con-

much. I am only a workingman.
"I was afraid he'd bring me a good

My masters eat porterhouse. I ea

capitalism. Indeed, they may be held to have conserved, to have strengther ed, capitalism; for they have furnished an outlet and a means of express however fruitless, for popular di

isfaction. As they did not jeopard th system of capitalism, the question of instituting them could, and often did. divide and array against one anothe the various factions of the ruling But in the conflict which the Social ists are waging for the overthrow of the capitalist system another situation is presented. In this conflict the Sci

cialists need expect no aid from any capitalist group. However the so-called "middle class" may oppose the trusts and corporations, however the Bryan they are a unit on the preservation of the reigning order. They have an equal appetite for rent, interest and profit; and if the poorer oppose the richer it is only because they want a larger share of the common defense of the existing system petty trader will shed his heart's blood, or even his money, as freely as will Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller. He will consent, gradually, to municipa ownership, and even to national own-ership, only as he becomes firmly con-vinced that any share in the private ownership of utilities is impossible t himself and his fellows. But all th other avenues of exacting rent, inter est and profit he wants left open, that he may batten upon them at will. The "middle class" needs the backing of the working class in its revolt against nopoly and undue privilege; and is ever ready to concede something, or the show of something, to forward this alliance. But when it has won its point it invariably dismisses its ally. The bourgeois Directory of 1797 forgot the splendid platitudes of '89, and sent the proletarian tribunes Babeuf and Darthé to the guillotine. The English "middle class" of manufacturers ap ing in its fight for the reform bill of 1832; but when the workers, in the subsequent Chartist agitation, clamor-ed for their share in the victory, they were ruthlessly suppressed. The European revolts of 1848, and the brief installations of bourgeois government in several nations, repeated to the

not till then, did the workers learn;

and since then all movements of a So

cialistic character have adopted a mor

aratism.

or less uncompromising policy of sep-

One cannot get anywhere at all to

this matter unless he comprehends, or at least becomes acquainted with, the economic interpretation of history its corollary, the class struggle. must be able to see and understand senti-the determining character of the eco-rhe nomic environment upon social instinomic environment upon social insti-tutions; must further understand the reaction of the individual's special interests and functions as an earner or receiver of wealth upon his beliefs and conduct, and must further understand conduct, and host further duders and that men strive in classes, whether consciously or unconsciously, for their material advantage. The mere sentiments of philanthropy or justice which individuals of the possessing classes sometimes entertain flare up in a transitory fervor, and as quickly die out, while the economic needs of the class to which such individuals belong remain forever a guide and a determin Bismarck gave manhood suf-Germany it was not thru any are the hidden springs of our belief, and attitudes. Men may be sympa-thetic and helpful; they may be pro-fuse in charity; they may entertain large ideals of human welfare; but the large ideals of human welfare; but the ideal that trenches upon one's means of wealth-getting is by ninety-nine men in one hundred dismissed like an unwelcome guest. By an inevitable law of our being we are made to sanction the means by which we live, and even when these means are socially regarded as questionable we have no trouble "honest graft", while that which those of another class, with opposing inter-ests, glean is "crooked graft".

and poverty come low wages, and low wages are the peculiar food and medi-cine of small capital. It concedes only what it must of working-class de-mands in order to win over temporari-

ly from the workers a force sufficient to threaten the magnates. When, therefore, the Socialists, who are the political representatives of the workers' interests, consent to any fusion of forces with the political rep-resentatives of the "middle class", they doom themselves to two disappointments: First, to the denial o withholding of all but a paltry few o their demands, and second, to the dis integration of their own forces, and consequently to a destruction of their conditions their army melts in a moment, like Wat Tyler's, and is render ment, like wat Typers, and a continuous define and held it spart are they in a position to win the respect of their opponents. As the Socialist vote increases, the air is full of municipal ownersh national ownership, rate regulation and factory laws. But let this vote remain static, and the decline, or remain static, and the dies down to a whisper. It is the force definitely attained, and the threat of a further increase of force, threat of a further increase classes to that induces the possessing classes romise concessions.
This lesson has been so often given

thruout history that it is almo uous to dwell upon it here. When the militant yield to promises, and disband elves with a body having fundamen tal interests and purposes other than their own, they invariably sacrifice their chance. As it has been so in all times, so is it today. Twenty years ago, before the present Socialist Party was organized, and when its predecessor, the Socialist Labor Party, was but in its swaddling clothes, the labor organizations of New York City and state adopted a separatist policy. By means of it they forced from the possessing classes a measure of recogni-tion that never before had been granted them, and they succeeded in place ing upon the statute books laws of far eaching importance. But persuaded that they could more effectively carry on their contest by fusion, they perited themselves to be swallowed up by the capitalistic parties. By this conduct they lost much that they had gained, and they further paralyzed their power for the making of new advances. With rare and incidental exceptions, succeeding legislatures and courts have looked upon the demands of labor as measures inimical to so ciety; and only when labor has assum ed a threatening attitude have our makers and law interpreters been able

to see differently. Still, society does make gains in the the opportunists; there is New Zealand and there are, in our own country, the slow growth of the referendum, the occasional passage of factory acts, and there is an occasional judge who interprets law as the the capitalist class were not the sole arbiters of legisla-tion. True, and we of the Socialist Party are not unmindful. Society is not static; it seeks constantly to ad Just itself to new economic conditions, however it may be held down and back from the exercise of its spon-taneous impulse by a powerful class owning the means of production and resolved never to let go. There are gains, it is true; but the gains must be compared with the losses. It is nothing for exultation if the referendum is granted in Podunk, while at the same time. In the metropolis of the nation, the streets and subways are given over for three generations to a group of tax-farmers. For every petty dvance the opportunists show, ocialists can show a score of capitalist victories, farther reaching in effect and far more suggestive of the actual trend of events. A radical advance in democratic sentiment among a part of the population may coincide with extreme reaction by another part of the population. So, too, certain institu-tional changes of a progressive nature nay coincide with the most daring and wholesale aggressions of a predator, class. At this very time, in the fac of a rising wave of revolt, the capitalist class makes everywhere new seiz-ures of power. "After us, the deluge!" —the reckening will not come in our time, is its sole reflection, and it laughs at the puny efforts of the op-portunists to limit its conquests. Only

the specter of Socialism awakens it to Nor should the opportunist take ontemplation of New Zealand. It is true that in that antipodal nation a kind of opportunism, growing out of a working-class revolt, has made great strides toward a juster organization of society. New Zealand is not by any means a Paradise; wages are low, and the problem of the unemployed is often, if not generally, as acute there as in some less progressive states. But with all shortcomings, it is the land of with all snortcomings, it is the land of all lands where the interests of the downmost man are best conserved. New Zealand, however, is a new coun-try, with undeveloped resources, large areas of unoccupied land, and capitalism is there but in its infancy. That opportunism has been able to do what it has done there is due to conditions unique in the modern world. In the older states, where capitalism has developed to maturity—in England, France, Germany, Belgium, the United States—conomic processes are regular, the alignment of classes is distinct, and the interests and purposes that array them against each other are fundamentally and lastingly antagonistic. Under such conditions opportun-ism loses its contest at the first effort. It has had its trial, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting

even common honesty—determined the matter, surely the men who wrote the democratic platitudes of the Declaration of Independence would have conceded the suffrage. But they did not their economic interests opposed it, and it had to be wrested from them and their successors by a long series of attacks by the working class.

There is thus, as society is now constituted, an enduring conflict of interests; and it is force, actual or potential, that wins advances. But it is force directed in particular ways, according to the issue and the political and and partial; they had to do, for the most part, only with political and administrative matters, and they did not their successors by a long series of attacks by the working class.

There is thus, as society is now constituted, an enduring conflict of interests; and it is force, actual or potential, that wins advances. But it is force directed in particular ways, according to the issue and the political and acconomic environment. The reforms here instanced were incidental and partial; they had to do, for the most part, only with political and administrative matters, and they did not their economic interests opposed to accepting its ethical standards. This class is suffering a constantly narrow ing scope of action and decrease of the billing protests against the increasing dominance of the billing deprivation, we reach that attitude which accepting turning connounce against fusion or compromise with groups or classes having economic interests opposed to our own. It is an attitude which accepting turning connounce against fusion or compromise with groups or classes having economic interests opposed to our own. It is an attitude which accepting turning economic interests opposed to our own. It is an attitude which accepting turning economic interests of our compromise with groups or classes that individual or croup having economic interests opposed to with the postulates of our compromise with groups or classes that our compromise vith groups or classes that our compromise Thus, both from theory and observa

# THE AROUSING OF CHINA.

Geo. Elmer Littlefield, in The Ariel.

It takes a great demonstration to | China will not only supply her own awaken a heavy sleeper. The despised Westerners could thump at China's walls for centuries and never disturb her. They could even tickle her ex-tremities—the English at Hong Kong, the Germans at Kalo-Chau, the Rusdans in Manchuria, the Americans at Manila,-but only reflex twitching resulted. When little Japan, however, tried to steal Koren, China got a slap that made her sit up. And now ban-tam Japan has thrashed the Russian bear, China at last becomes aroused. Despite her squint she perceives that Western ideas in a yellow brain are western ideas in a yeilow brain are powerful. Suppose 400,000,000 yeilow fellows catch on to these ideas. Yei-low peril? Yes, captained by both ori-ental and occidental capitalists. Yei-low supremacy thru its industrial

domination of the world! China is aroused at last. Or, rather the Chinese ruling class is awake.

No wonder the mill-and mine owners of America begin to form public opin-ion to break the Chinese exclusion law. Protection? Yes. They now want yel low labor to protect their machinery from threatened idleness and rust and

were suprised and curious over some flitting little yellow folk who were different from the rest of their race race whom we had seen or heard about. They were the picked youth of the Japanese aristocracy sent out by their class to acquire modern western ways and means of world power. They went back home after sufficiently ob-serving us with the result that Japan to-day has risen from a province of the past to an up-to-date nation of great mportance.

was on my way to speak in New Bedford a few days ago, wondering how I should commence my Socialist speech to the textile workers there. The train-boy gave me a Boston "Herald" containing an editorial on "The Chinese in the Rand". It told that since the Boer war 50,000 of coolies had been imported into Africa, under hocus pocus capitalistic legisla-tion which disguises the fact that 50.-000 vellow slaves are penned with a cordon of military police and coerced to work in the mines and take the places of the black natives who love savage freedom and a simple life too well to be "tractable" workers. ("Trac-table" means to "fie Boston "Herald" that the coolies won't strike, they are easily managed, are obedient to their masters.) And I learned that thes enslaved yellow laborers might get 30 cents a day wages if fines and extortion did not absorb that pittance No wonder many of the poor brittes manage to break away and terrorize the country. Capitalism brutalizes and

fosters its own terrorizers.

Thirty cents a day and more "tractable" than a Kaffir! And there are hundreds of millions of such cheap labor ers in China who will be glad to oper ate capitalistic machinery-shoe chinery, cotton and woolen and other machinery—at home, for ten dollars a month.

What a harvest of wealth for the first capitalists on the group ploit this clever cheap labor!

Ah! It is plain, now, why England and France and Germany, and Russia and Japan, and even America are all armed to the teeth and greedily gain ing footholds at Chinese ports. I pean and American capitalists their prize and are ready to cut each other's throats like a pack of robbe to gain it alone.

And Ching is aroused. Meditating thus, as I neared my sta-tion, I turned the newspaper over and: behold! the picture of six young Chinamen smiled at me, and beneath was the account of their matriculation in the Massachusetts State Textile School in New Bedford to learn that ndustry and its modern metho

Oh, Frank Foster! your dear Gover nor Douglas whom you laud to the skies, wants more industrial schools wherein may be taught more Chinese youth to take the trades and jobs from American workingmen. Oh you Gompers-et-al, revilers of Socialism, how much longer can you labor leaders lead? Oh you worked workers, who vote en masse for men who will help to smash our unions with Mongolian or in your pipe and smoke it-and think

And yet, the workers of the world. white, yellow, brown or black, cannot have any too much education of both hand and head. Some day Socialism will give every man, woman, youth and maid a full-orbed education. So, as a Socialist I am for state industrial schools. But as a union man, seeing the New Bedford situation, I say, Send Gompers-et-al to China to organize 100,000,000 coolles, else our unions or the frades schools must go. Well, I had the cue for my speech,

with local color, sure enough.

And as if some Ariel aide were accom panying me, as soon as I left the train, welcomed by Comrades Palme and Baer, I met two of the Chinese stu-dents, Tsu and Chang, on the street dents, Tsu and Chang, on the street and engaged them in conversation. Yes, they were the sons of rich Chinese. Their government paid them each \$1,500 a year to gather up brainfulls of our capitalistic ideas. "Are you learning the textile industry so you may work as a mule or a loom?" you may work as a mule or a boom?" I asked. And they grinned as only a Chinaman can, in answer, "Or are you going back to China to establish modern mills there and employ your mili-ions of cheap workers?" I further queried. They admitted that the latdeered. They summired that the lat-ter guess was correct. "Well, I said, "it won't be long before the capital-ists in China will become the greatest plutocratic vampires on earth, and

its integers come, a compact mass; it is single in purpose, militant in mood, resolute and undissuadble. It wants certain things done, and it will do them itself. It has learned Miles Standish's lesson, and will ask no middle-class John Attlen to intercede for it. Separate and apart, it holds up a banner to which all lovers of justice beaner to which all lovers of justice may rally; and to those of its friends and sympathizers who yet abide in the camps of strangers and strangers it sounds its trumpet-call: "To your tents, O Israeli"

theories which practical men support, the most fatuous and bestial is the theory of competition.

I use the word theory advisedly. You practical men are fond of scoffing at all humans systems of thought or govmarket, but the world's market pocommodities—then where will New Bedford and Fall River, and the other

ernment as mere "theories" It is one f the vainest of your vanities to beieve that you have no theories.

manufacturing cities of America and Europe be? What will become of near-ly half of the white workers of the world?" Again these keen young men gave me the yellow grin.
"China is aroused at last! the distinctive marks of all your the

Then having an hour to spare before my lecture, I called upon Megars. Nichols and Graves, teachers in our textile school, for confirmation of my inquiries and conclusions with the Chinesa lads. They both agreed that right there in New Bedford was budding a their utter impracticability.

For instance, your practical man swears by political economy. But it is by the political economy of the older writers. It is the science of the men who were only blundering over the construction of a rude and untried the ory. The later and wiser political conomy you practical men either do not know or will not accept. You reemble a railway director who she insist upon having his locomotives made to the exact pattern of Stephenson's "Rocket". Your economy isn't up to date, John. You cannot grasp ew iden—you are so practical

last four years."

As we said "Good bye" we saw once more the vision of a little cloud in the shes by the antagonism of its individ-uals".

but we realized its portent, it will yet deluge the world in industrial revolu Chinese capitalists are preparing to exploit their own tolling multitudes and the world market with modern machinery and methods; perhaps ever our American capitalists have arrived with murder and robbery (Christian his neighbor. expansion and benevolent assimilation

The yellow peril can stay at hon and still overthrow the nations! usy cruel as the grave?" said Solomon; and my one-time friend, Wm. Jarman, ex-Mormon from Utah, used to quote the Biblical polygamist and omon knew comparatively lit-

plant (more significant than Prof. Bur

bank's experiments) that would soon blossom in the Flowery Kingdom, "Al-ready there are six or eight modern cotton mills planted in China," said

these courteous instructors, "and these

or twenty we have had here during the

clear sky no larger than a man's hand

six new Chinamen make so

tle about the green-eyed monster. , the death of (the othe "Competition, the death of (the other fellow's) trade," says capitalism. But how comparatively little both capital-ists and capitalistic labor unions yet realize the deadliness of competition "cruel as the grave," as they will when we are up against the hosts of competitive coolies as multitudinous as the locusts of Egypt. We have over 2,000,000 workers in enforced idleness now in this country and 10,000,000 more who are not a cent ahead of their poverty of twelve months ago. Com petition means that ultimately, inevit ably, the lowest bidders in the world's wage market get the jobs. Who can picture the hell of competition to be in America when 100,000,000 coolies in China get the jobs and 10,000,000 and devitalized, demoralized and dy ing, while our desperate home capital ists batter down exclusion laws to get some of the yellow labor in their mills mines and shops at thirty cents a day ly they are crying "Chinese boy —a ruse to help lift the immigra tion latch. For even starving Ameri-cans will not be so "tractable" as rice-fed Mongolians. Yet, despite all, it must be famine, and abandoned mills added to abandoned farms as competi-tion carries the ruin of its capitalist

system to its end. But in the midst of the collapse will ome salvation. In the very storm that we enter our hunger will open our eyes, our miseries will organize the workers and Justice will command their action. Will it be Public Owner ship? Yes! But not the ownership of public ownership by private usurers. How much will such a bastard public ownership with competition and rent interest and profit robbery in it help our workers or protect them from yel low industrial peril? Not a bit.

Real public ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and of capital, by all the workers, white, black, brown and yellow—International Socialism: which means the international abolition of the rent, interest and profit system, and the sub stitution of international co-operation tools of employment belonging to the users and all production for the direct use of the producers-yes, this ren public ownership will save the w

## PARTY DIRECTORY

FOR KINGS COUNTY The following is a list of the branches of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn of the Bocial Democratic Party in Brooklyn of the Bocial Democratic Party in Brooklyn of the Party of th D. meets the third Thursday of the

th at 208 Columbia street; Secretary, Ballweg, 94 Rajelje street, a A. D. meets first and third Thursdaya, er Myrtle and Kent avenues; Organ-Leonard Davidson, 118 Walworth street.

7th A. D., Br. 1, meets on second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8946 Bay Twenty-seventh street; Secretary, A. O. Jennings, 1979 Stillwell arenue.

7th A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Fridays at 442 Fourth arenue; Secretary, Robt. McGovern, 862 Flfty-eighth

Tth A. D., Rr. 8, meets at homes of mem bers on second and fourth Tuesdays; Sec retary, Theo. H. Otter, 644 Sixty-fourth Rth A. D. meets third Friday at 556 Bai ie street: Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 31 ne street: Secretary, Geo. H. Lewis, 31: Carroll street. 9th A. D. meets first and third Sun fay mornings, 10 s. m., at 131 Inlay street. Secretary, Peter Thorsen, 233 Van Brusi

street.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 868 Union street; Secretary, Arthur Cheatie, 17 Sterling place.

12th A. D. meets first and third Pridays at 135 Prospect avenue; Secretary, H. A. Crygler, 374 Twelfth street.

13th and 14th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays is Ecklord Hall, Eckford and Colyer streets; Secretary, J. B. Clayton, 110 Huren street.

14th and Sr. J. 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Bundays at Northern Star Hall, 1868 Fulton at, bet. Halph and Suffaio avenues; Secretary, P. J. Flanagan, 38 Somers street.

15th A. D. meets first and third Fridays

avenues; Secretary, P. J. Flangan, 30 somers atreet.

16th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 187 Montross sevenue; Secretary, Conrad Webser, 30 Montross avenue.

17th A. D. meets every Wednesday at 181 Gates avenue; Secretary, C. Turner, 1207 Fulton street.

18th A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh street; Secretary, Geo. Peterson, name address.

19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue; Organiser, Julius Geber, 461 Bushwick avenue.

20th A. D. meets the first and third Thursdays at 237 Hamburg avenue, corab Harmon street. Organiser, Wm. Sphir, 1396 Greene avenue. Harmon street. Organizer, Wm. Sphur, 1896 Greene avenue. Sist A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 675 Gleumore avenue; Ese-retary, W. Koenig, 846 Jamaica avenue. 1814 A. D., Br. 2; Secretary, Isador Kay-fetz, 42 Ambor street.

—At the Pittsburg works of Jones & Leughlin the horses and mules are only worked eight and ten bours, while the men are worked twelve hours a day. Mules are valuable, you know.

# A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

of less advertised commodities there is

aking an average of one thing with anoth

er it may be safely stated that one-half of

manner in which the business is carrie

Then he goes on to show that where

as the soap manufacturers are all for competition in the sale of the soap,

they will have no competition in the making of soap. As thus:

Outside his works competition appear pulse natural, but inside he will have n

divided effort. If you were to suggest that he would supply himself better and more

ne would supply nimself better and more cheaply with boxes by having three joiners shops working independently of each other and under separate managements, he would tell you that you were an ass, John, and would not be far wrong.

Mr. C. Hart, in a pamphlet, one of

tional Socialism", goes into the same

(a) A and B are two builders, living ten

he transport of their ladders and plank

is uscless work, which, together with the of other builders, necessitates the construc

tion of many useless carts. This reason

cross each other in every town, and from

ly. How many useless ships we have to

(b) A country requires industrial and ag-

ricultural produce, inland and foreign. In-

sumption, and of writing a few letters to ask for the required number of tons, which would be sent to a central depot for dis-

tribution to the shops, we have thousands of merchants and brokers who each order

many separate parcels, large and small, small parcel requiring as much correspon

ence, bookkeeping, and drafts as a large

thus issue one hig draft instead of a thou

sand small ones, and do a hundred times less correspondence and bookkeeping than

these merchants, it follows that nearly all

lirect: vis. those who do the useless cor

this furniture and for all these small par-

small drafts, who do more useless book-

keeping there, who carry the useless business letters through the post, who act as useless porters, etc. Socialism does not wish to abolish all these middlemen, but

Frank Fairman, in his "Socialism

The immense extension of the telegraph

system since it has been managed by the

state, and no longer dependent upon the expectation of immediate profit to capital-

ists, is only an instance of what might be

done with regard to telephones, the electric light, rallway communication, and many

other things; for some of which the public,

to pay, in the shape of interest on capita

absolutely wasted in jobbery, promotion noney, parliamentary conflicts, and what is

much as it would have cost to do the en-

Nor are this increase of cost and

competitive system. There is also the

normous amount of profit made by the private firms to be considered.

This profit comes out of the pockets

But there is another very serious

of the workers and goes into the pock-

evil due to competition. Please reas

the following extract from H. M. Hyndman's "Socialism and Slavery":

To take a single but very important in

system works ruin all around. Industrial

crises occur more and more frequently in each successive generation. The increasing

powers of machinery, the greater facility

serve to make matters worse for the mass

of the workers in all countries, insomuch that the uncertainty of employment is greatly increased by these recurring crises.

apart from the danger of the workers be

ing driven out on to the streets by the in-troduction of new labor-saving machines.

But these crises arise from the very na

ture of our capitalist system of production. Thus, when a period of depression comes

tide of prosperity, and produces as much

as he can, without any consultation with

his fellows or any regard for the future;

there is a great demand for laborers in the

factories, workshops, shipyards, and mines; prices rise all along the line, speculation is rampant; new machines are introduced to

ocial and mechanical division of labor, as

well as by the increasing scale of factory industry. But they have no control what-

ever over their products when finished. The exchange is carried on solely for the profit of the employing class, who themselves are

of the employing class, who themselves are compelled to compete sgainst one another at high pressure in order to keep their places. Thus a glut follows, and then a depression of trade, when millions of men are out of work all over the world, tho ready to give their useful labor in raturn for food; and the capitalists are unable to employ them because the glut which they themselves have created prevents production at a profit.

Competition, it thus appears, raises the price of commodities, lowers the

the price of commodities, lowers the

rate of wages, and throws vast num-bers of men out of work.

Another evil of the competitive sys-tem is the milking of new ideas by the capitalist. Under competition a new invention is a "trade secret", and

s worked for the benefit of one firm. Brown gets hold of a new method o

cutting screws which enables him to dispense with half the labor. He con-ceals this from Jones and Robinson

omize labor and increase production All the work is being done by the most there social organization and for mani-festly social purposes; the workers are, as it were, devetailed into one another by that

Made Plain", says:

tire work themselves.

ets of the idlers.

pondence and bookkeeping, who build the less offices, who manufacture the use-

furniture and stationery,

ne. Now, as we could, under Socialism, rder a hundred big parcels at once, and

and shopkeepers (not all of them)

town and country to another,

miles apart. A gets a job close to house, and B a job close to A's house.

question. He says:

build on this account!

st I have seen, called "Constitu-

by retail the margin of unnece

Of the many senseless and brutal requisite to cover the cost of advertising theories which practical men support, he most fatuous and bestial is the latest latest

Why, John, you practical men have s many theories as any Socialist. But ries are their falsity, their folly, and

One of the laws of your practical

That is the theory of competition. It neans that war is better than peace, that a nation where every man tries to get the better of his neighbor will be happier and wealthier, more pros-perous and more enlightened, than a

Practical men are not usually blessed with nimble wits. Allow me to offer you new readings of a few old proverbs for use in competitive society. Urion is weakness. There's a nice terse motto for you. It means just what is meant by the imbecile axiom

that "society flourishes by the antagonism of its individuals". A house divided against itself shall stand. How does that suit your prac-tical mind? It is the same idea—the dea upon which all opposition to So-

It is better to make one enemy than a hundred friends. The greatest good of the smallest number. Waste not, have not. Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall give his wealth

to princes. Only a practical, hard-headed people ould listen to such propositions

out laughing.
You are not good at theories, my practical friend. This competitive me to show you, I will test it first by theory and then we will see how it comes out in practise.

Suppose two men had to get a cart

up a hill. Would they get it up soone if one tried to push it up while the other tried to push it down, or if both men tried to pull it up? . . . . Suppose a captain had to bring a

ship from New York to Liverpool Would he allow half-a-dozen men to fight for the post of helmsman, or the whole crew to scramble for the job crew in order, and send each man to

his proper post.

When there is a fire-panic in a the ater, how do people lose their lives? Is it not by all scrambling and fighting to get through the narrow doors And the result of such a scramble Is it not the blocking of the exit? But you must know very well that if the people kept cool, and went out quick-

all escape. John, if a hundred men had a hun them in a heap and fought for them. so that some got more than they could cut, and some got none, and some were trampled to death in the scuile, that would be competition. Were it no competition the hundred men would all

That, John, is the theory of competition. What do you think of it?

And now let us be practical. You have fallen into the stupid error of supposing that competition is better than co-operation, partly because you have never seen anything but competi-tion in practise, and partly because you have not very clear sight, nor very

lear brains.
You know that when a railway company, or a salt company, or a coal com-pany, has a monopoly, the public gets worse served than where there are

And you suppose that because com-petition beats monopoly therefore com-petition is better than co-operation. But if you were not rather slow,

John, you might have noticed that co-operation and monopoly are not the same things. Co-operation is the mutual helpfulness of all; monopoly is the plundering of the many by the few.

Give one man a monopoly of the coal mines and coal would go up in price; but miners' wages would not.

But there is a great difference be

tween making the collieries the property of one man and making them the property of the whole people. Now the Socialists propose to make them the property of the whole people. And they say that if that were done

the price of coal would be the natural price. That is to say, it would be the price of the proper keep of the colliers. Or, for you'll possibly understand this better, being a practical man, they this better, being a practical man, they say that the state could work the coal mines better and more cheaply—with less waste of labor—than could a pri-vate firm, or a number of firms in com-

This is because a great deal of the time and energy of the private firms under competition is spent, not in the production and distributing of coal, reach each other. And fortunately, we have o

example of this existing in the posta system. For it is a fact which no one attempts to deny that the postoffice manages this branch of the national business a great deal better than it ever could be managed by a number of small firms in competition with each

"Eithu", in his excellent penny pamphlet, "Milk and Postage Stamps", deals very fully with this matter. He

snys!
Taking up soap as an example, it requires a purchaser of this commodity to expend a shilling in obtaining sixpennyworth of it, the additional sixpence being

and uses it to undersell them. Let us under competition and under Social

Suppose that labor equals 50 per cent of the cost of making the screws, and that the new process saves half the labor. That gives Brown a profit of for the same reason. For a sewing ma 25 per cent more than Jones and Rob-inson. Now, Brown, first of all, diswith 44 of this amount on account of un-necessary cost; and so on in the case of all widely-advertised articles. In the price charges half his men, and then lowers the price of his screws 10 per cent.

The results of these operations are:

1. The public get their screws 10 per like manner included as unnecessary cost penses. In the price of goods as sol 2. Brown makes 15 per cent more

3. Jones and Robinson lose their

4. Half of Brown's men are out of

nson and take all their trade, then he will throw half of their men out of employment, and may even raise the price of screws again, and so take all the advantage of the invention

And very likely Brown has bought this invention from some poor man for a couple of ten-pound notes. Nor does the evil end here. I have if

on good authority that in some trades the capitalists have a fund for the pur-pose of ruining inventors. This is pose of ruining inventors. This is peals which make it impossible for a an to work his invention unle has a great deal of money. This kind of villainy is protected by the libel laws. I will therefore leave you to find out the facts for yourself.

But now consider the result of our new screw-cutting process under Socialism.

A workman invents a new process. He is rewarded by a medal and the naming of the process after its inventor, and the invention becomes the property of the state.

What are the effects? Screws can be

made 25 per cent more cheaply. Who gets the advantage of that? The people get the advantage of it. You may—1. Reduce the hours of labor in the screw trade by one-half;

or. 2. Send half the screw-cutters to ome other work, as farming.

But in either case the people will reap the benefit. For either hours of work will be shorter, or more wealth will be poured into the common store,

as a consequence of every new inven-Doubtless some of your political, hard-headed, practical friends will affect to be shocked at the idea that the inventor of our new process gets "no

1 The inventor has already as much of all substantial things as he requires.

more substantial reward" than a medal

2. That he could not spend money if he had it.

3. That he is under no obligation to think of the future, as he and his wife and children are sure of the care of

the state. Reside, you may remind your prac-tical friends that the heroes of the life boats, the hospitals, the coal mines, and the battlefield seldom get so much is a medal or a name.

One other instance of the bad effects of competition, and I have done with the subject. On June 17, 1893, the "Clarion" quoted from the "New Nation" the following paragraph.

"As soon as I get up a good thing, say, in chocolate," says a merchant, "some rival will imitate it in quality and sell it at a lower rate. To hold my own I have cut his price; but as I cannot do that and make a profit, I must adulterate the article a little. He knows the dodge, and he will do the same thing. So we go, cutting at each other, until both of our articles are so cheap and poor that nobody will again under another name, and the whole

circus has to be gone over again."

Every man who knows anything of trade knows how general is the knavish practise of adulteration. Now all adulteration is directly due to com-petition. Do you doubt it? Allow me o prove my statement by quoting from speech by John Bright. John Bright as a great apostle of gradgrindery. He was a champion of competition, an opponent of the factory acts and trade unionism; and in the speech to which I allude he intended to excuse adulteration, and he said: "Adulteration is

only another form of competition".

Could anything be clearer? Could any irony, or any argument, or any invective of a Socialist, wound compe-tition so deeply as does this maladroit chance-blow of its champion, John Bright?-Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie England".

## DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to So-cialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our princi-ples, if is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round cam-paign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above nor flanned from above. That is why if keeps to the right path-because it depends on its organi-tized rank-and file for guidance and for sup-

ised rank-and file for guidance and for sup-port.

If YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU,
If Is your DITTY to Soin, to do your little sart in the work, to contribute your little shar-to the sold in the sold in the sold in the end of the sold in the sold in the sold in the end of the sold in the little sold in the sold in the sold in the sold in the little sold in the sold in the sold in the sold in the little sold in the sold in the sold in the sold in the little sold in the sold in

ployment, he is excited the control of course standing.

If you can contribute more, of course there is always use for it, but it is not required. In will be expected, if you join, to attend the monthly or fortuightly meetings of your local or branch and to give some of your lessure to the work of the some of your lessure to the work of the party of the greater portion of the work.

For information as to the time and place of meeting of the branch which you should inter-

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If in any other state, a card of inquiry to
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Rarnes, 262
Dearborn street, Chicago, will bring you a
prompt reply, giving the address of your
state secretary and other needed informa-TON'T DELAY. FIND OUT WHERE YOU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW. If in New York County, address Organ-zer U. Solomon, 64 E. Fonrth street, New

lyn.
If elsewhere in the state of New York,
address State Secretary John C. Chase, 61
E. Fourth street, New York:

wick Castle will make a fine national museum by-and-by. Her Socialist indyship would look well under a glass case, but no one would be likely to mistake her for either a fossil or an antinque curiosity.-Brisbane Worker.

to an end, orders flow in from home and foreign customers; each manufacturer is anxious to take advantage of the rising

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- Lady Warwick says that War-