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JOHN C. CHASE'S ADDRESS TO THE WORKING CLASS

Socialist Party for Governor of New York State.

To the State Committee and Comrades | party has been in power. Self-conof the Socialist Party of New York: Comrades:-Your notification of my nomination as the candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor of the state of New York received. I desire to say to you and the Socialists of the state that I greatly appreciate the confidence your convention has shown in me by making me the standard bearer of the Socialist Party in a year des-tined to be memorable in the history of our great movement. It is an honor at any time to be chosen as the nominee of the Socialist Party for any political office, and as our movement grows in strength and power the responsibilities imposed upon a standard

Never in the history of the workingclass political movement was there such need of loyalty and integrity as now on the part of every comrade, be he standard bearer or a worker in some other field of activity.

The Working Class Party.

Never before has it been so evident that there is an absolute necessity for a distinctively working-class party

Never before have the political and industrial conditions of this state and nation so insistently demanded the growth of the revolutionary Socialist

On every side abound the evidences of the existence of an implacable class struggle.

Society is dividing into two distinct classes—the useless and the useful, the robbers and the robbed, the master and the slave.

few, government is debauched and the courts of the land are but instruments for the persecution and exploitation of the poor and the protection and aggrandizement of the rich.

An arrogant and rapacious class of conomic masters are in full control and are determined to use every power known to the cunning and unscrupu-

giant, Labor, is awakening to the knowledge of its enslavement. The struggle is on, and on in earnest, between the master and the slave. In this struggle there can be no com-

the liberty only to change from one master to another—and still remain a slave.

Political liberty is set at naught by

constitutions are documents merely, behind which are entrenched the ruling class, shouting "unconstitutional" to every demand of their victims for relief from oppression.

graft, while business rapidly nears

cal succeeds. Dishonesty rules, the old ideals of the nation are dead, brotherhood is becoming an impossi-bility, and democracy is a sham.

Millions work and die in economic

servitude, leaving a heritage of poyerty and rags to those who come after

Prosperity for a few is unlimited:

numberless millions in wealth is created, yet thousands hunger.

In the great Empire state as in no other, do we feel the intensity of the class struggic. Here as nowhere else

The powers of government, legisla-ve, executive and judicial, are used to benefit the capitalist and to exploit the

Republican and Democratic Parties Are Allied.

In this state there has been for years, an open alliance between the Republican and Democratic politicians, and it has made absolutely no difference to the working class which

set have been in control.

At all times, the machinery of government has been used to perpetuate

Here, as in Colorado, Idaho and

fessed criminals have been given custody of the peoples' interests by making them the guardians of insurance and other trust funds. -

Criminals in high places have been allowed to go at large in the enjoyment of their plunder, while the petty thief has been railroaded to the workhouse or the jall.

The interests of the rich have been fully protected and extended, while poor have been plundered and robbed.

The organized grafters and thieves for years have with safety carried on their systematic debauchery of gov-ernment and their wanton fleecing from the people of their wealth and their liberties.

Widespread discontent has been aroused by the reckless usurpation of power by the capitalist class. Because of this discontent, all kinds of incipient reform political movements have come into existence and have thrived for a time on the strength of their fine sounding promises of relief.

Reformers, demagogues and "friends of the people" leap into the political arena from time to time and fool the voters into electing them to places of power-only to become the willing tools of those who have the mos money to buy them with

The Independence League.

One of the most prominent among hese mush-room movements is that styled the Independence League, which has now entered the field of state politics.

Even the casual observer cannot fail to see that the primary object in the formation of the organizations known as Independence Leagues is to bring about the nomination of their selfconstituted leader and owner for the governorship of the state.

With the cry of "Down with political bosses," this organization in its first inception becomes the pri-vate machine of a politically ambitious individual for his personal aggrandizement. The working men of the state should think long and seriously before they place their bopes for emancipation on any one-man organization.

The Independence League is not, and does not pretend to be, a working class political organization. It is careful to assert on every possible occasion that it believes in the protection of capital and the class which directs it.

It has no understanding of the needs of the workers. It seeks to reconcile the slave to his master. It addresses itself to all classes, and ignores fact that the differences between the exploiters of labor and their victims are irreconcilable.

If labor would be free, it must attain that freedom by and thru its own power as a class

One Road to Freedom.

The Socialist Party declares that there is but one way to free labor, and that way is to transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production into collective ownership by the entire people.

This transformation can only made by the working class thru a working-class Socialist Party, intelligently organized and uncompromising-

The struggle for industrial freedom is war between class and class. In this struggle the working class must be equipped with all the weapons of

omic and political warfare. It must organize and use its political power to overthrow its masters.

Our people will never enjoy greater measure of liberty than they can wrest from the ruling class.

Any people that wait for liberty to be handed down to them from above will forever remain enslaved If the working class is content to

wait for a leader to show them the way to liberty they will continue in

The Irrepressible Conflict. Between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class there is an irrepressible conflict.

The Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class in this conflict. It issues its call and makes its appeal to this Working

state of New York as elsewhere, regardless of nationality, sex or creed, to organize politically and assume full

Believing. Comrades, that the Socialist movement of the world is destined soon to triumph, and that in our own Empire state, we shall at no far distant day see the battle lines drawn sharply and clearly between Capitalism and Socialism; that an aroused, intelligent, liberty-loving working class

\$7,000,000

Show Up as Grafters by Getting Caught.

Once more our most honored and listinguished citizens appear in their

Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia that are discovered to be 'short" about \$7,000,000.

Frank H. Hipple, the president of the company, is dead—believed to have ommitted suicide.

vas the treasurer of numerous religlous and charitable institutions. If we could learn his true history no doubt would be found that he was a strong opponent of Socialism and a strenuous champion of the rights of property.

Company were John F. Betz. the millionaire brewer, a proper partner for a church worker; William W. Porter, a former Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, no doubt a staunch de fender of capital from the encroachments of labor organizations, and William A. Patton, assistant to President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other people equally good and respectable.

None of these champions of law and order and the sacred rights of property so far forget themselves, however, as to come forward and make up the \$7,000,000 shortage of their president. They are all willing that all the blame should be placed in the coffin of the dead man.

How many of "our" most solid and substantial financial institutions are in the same condition as the Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia?

COOPER UNION. SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Local New York to Hold Great Rati-

The great ratification meeting of Local New York will take place on Sat-urday, Sept. 15th, in Cooper Union. The speakers for this meeting will be John C. Chase, August Strebel, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, Jos. Wanhope, John W. Brown and Morris Hillquit.

The Executive Committee ordered 25,000 meeting announcements printed for free distribution by the comrades at the various open-air meetings.

There is only a short time before the meeting, and it can be made one of the largest ever held if the comrades will begin the necessary work of advertising. Speakers at out-door meetings should also call

fill Cooper Union as to make this ratification meeting one to be long remembered by the local comrades. In addition to this ratification meeting plans are now under way to arrange a larger meeting during the latter part of the campaign.

Printed matter announcing the me ing can be had from Organizer U. Solomon, 66 East Fourth street.

SPLINTERS.

have gone by and not a single law has been declared unconstitutional by the seven tin gods we call the United States Supreme Court. To be sure, the court has been on its vacation.

and degenerates they do not mind. In fact, they sometimes seem to enjoy it. But when a hot-air machine in the White House mildly suggests an income tax (which, incidentally, it never intends to put into practise), they jump up with indignant howls. Why? Well, Marx said the powers of the Established Church of England would lose 38 of the 89 articles of faith rather than lose 1-39th of their income. So Rockefellers and Thaws would rather lose 99 per cent of their morality than sacrifice 1 per cent of their

Within the past year several persons redress for certain wrong done them by the government have been unceremonlously ordered out by Secretary Loeb; if they persisted they were grabbed by policemen, bundled into patrol wagons and locked up on charges of insanity. Secretary Loeb is right. Anyone seeking justice at the White House must be crazy.

will be seen standing solidly together under the banner and in the name of Socialism, victoriously striving for industrial liberty, I accept your nomina-tion for governor, and will labor as best I may to aid the bringing in of that day when the great American nation will tolerate no master and con-tain no slave.—Fraternally yours, JOHN C. CHASE.

BEAT TYPOTHETÆ.

Find a Way to Lock the Boss Out, and See How He Likes It.

Since the beginning of this year the members of the International Typographical Union have, directly and indirectly, expended close to two mil-lion dollars in the establishment of the eight-hour day for the book and job trade. In years gone by immense sums have been expended to secure the

eight-hour day in the newspaper trade. The writer of this does not think the union printers have spent a dollar too He does not believe that there much. should be any let-up in the fight. The printers never have won their fights by quitting. On the contrary, the printers have won their Lgats in the past because they never quit. No matter now long it took them, once they went after an unfair boss they stuck to him till they got him, even if they had to wait 18 years till he ran for vice-president of the United States.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

In this they are right. In the labor movement there must be no such word as Fail. In the present printers fight there is every cause for encouragement. At present about 10 per cent of the membership are on strike. But this is the dull season, which will soon give way to the increased work of the fall, and many of the strikers will secure jobs in the offices already union. and it is certain that some of those Typothetæ shops which have not lost their work as a result of their fight with the union will be compelled to

come to terms to get competent men. The 10 per cent assessment has been running a long time. To some it is a burden. But it must not be forgotten that in the labor movement no progress ever has been or ever will be made without sacrifice. Consider the dues and assessments paid in the past. Then consider what would have been the hours and wages of printers at present had not those dues and assessments been paid, and it is clearly and instantly seen that every dollar paid into the union has brought back benefits many fold.

NO LET-UP IN THE FIGHT. But while there should be no let-up in the fight on the Typothetre, the

members of the International Typographical Union should give their most thoughtful consideration to the subject of how to fight the bosses most effi-

The strike and pickett, boycott and union label should not be dropped. But is there not something that can be added to them to make them more effective? There certainly is, and for these 15 years past the Socialists have been trying in the best way they could to get their brother union men to see it

MEDICINE FOR THE TEAPOT. How would it do if we had a government which, whenever an employer was unable to get along with his worknen without a resort to the strike or lockout, would step in, "confiscate" his shop and operate it as a collectively owned plant?

Pretty severe medicine, isn't it? All right. How about the medicine rou take when you are locked out or on strike?

Anything mild about that? How about that 10 per cent assessat? Fun to pay it, isn't it? Noth

ing else to do with the money? No-body in the family need anything that 10 per cent would buy?

When the Brooklyn Rapid Transit refused to pay its men decent wages and they went on strike twice in the last decade of the last century you would not have felt glad if the government had stepped in and confiscated the road, would you?

You would not have shed any tears if the B. R. T. had been confiscated a fortnight ago, when they were holding you up for the extra nickel to Coney, would you?

You would not have felt any great sorrow if the government had confis cated Belmont's "rights" in the subway when his men were last on strike, would you?

Not by a long shot. Well, just the same, when the owner of a printing office can't run his office without strikes or lockouts, that office should be taken away from him. LET THE BOSS WORRY.

Terrible thing-for HIM. Why do you always worry about Let HIM worry, say we Socialists.

If anybody is to go on strike, let the Maybe he'll enjoy it. It's no fun for ns. We've been thru it. If anybody is to be locked out, let

the boss be locked out. Maybe he'll enjoy that. "We don't. We know by experience. Crazy notion, that- locking the boss

What kind of a notion is it, pray, that one boss has the right and power to lock hundreds of honest and capa-

Speaking of crazy notions-what would you call that? How can we lock the boss out?

HOW PRINTERS CAN \$128,560,000

Oil Co. Would Owe if Convicted.

ten indictments on 6,428 counts against the Standard Oil Company, charging violations of the Elkins anti-rebate law. The maximum penalty for each violation is \$20,000, and if the company should be convicted on all counts and the highest penalty imposed the total fines would amount to \$128,560,000.

But don't worry, son. Poor old Standard Oil will not be convicted to any great extent, so far as the law courts are concerned. Nor would they be assessed the maximum penalty if they were. Nor would they pay it if they were fined. And if they did "pay" it, they still wouldn't lose it, for they would first get many times that amount out of the dear peopleas in fact they have done already.

Maximum penalties are for workingmen and poor folks, my son-not for Standard Oil.

Well, my son, Standard Oil can count on the courts.

Now and then a prosecuting attorney may have been overlooked by or got away from Standard Oil, but the courts-well, good old plous. Sunday school, hard-shell Baptist Deacon Rockefeller isn't losing any sleep-yet. But he will-yet.

B. R. T. HIDING ITS MOTORMAN?

Fannie Rodinsky Cannot

While the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was holding up its passen-gers for an extra pickel for the ride to Coney Island, which a Supreme Court Justice had declared to be illegal, Fannie Rodinsky was killed by being knocked off a trestle and into a creek after having been ejected from a car, altho she had paid the extra and

Now the coroner is about to hold an inquest into the cause of her death, but the motorman who had charge of the car which struck her is not to be found.

man will be placed on trial for some kind of crime-probably manslaughter. carelessness, if nothing else.

community that there are men guilty of the most henious crimes it is possible to commit in connection with the recent troubles with the B. R. T. They are the men who are the offi-

cers of that corporation. They are the men who own that corporation. They are the men who care nothing for a de cision of a Supreme Court Justice They are the men who caused thousands of people to be builled, bounced and manhandled by their hired thugs and toughs in the effort to exact from them money to which they were not

They ought to be tried for murder, and it should be murder in the first de-

ALLIANCE MEETS.

The national convention of the Polish Socialist Alliance opens at the rooms of the Russian Revolutionary Club, 205 East Broadway, New York, Sunday, Sept. 2, 10 a. m. On Satur day evening, Sept. I, a public meeting will be held at Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Mark's place. Speakers will be: English, John C. Chase; Jewish, B. Feigenbaum: Russian, A. Cahan: Po lish, Dr. Zayoneskowski, A. Stovik, B. Buchman. Comrades are invited to attend both convention and meeting.

Typothetæ. Do not throw away any of your old weapons. Stick to the ion label and the boycott. Use them for all they are worth.

man's 12-inch gun. USE IT.

That's What the Standard

A Chicago grand jury has returned

And the courts?

Things are moving-fast.

The Man Whose Car Killed Be Found.

illegal fare demanded.

No doubt, if he is found, that motor-Very possibly he is guilty, at least of

But it is known of all men in this

Those are the men who ought to be placed on trial. And they should not

be tried for manslaughter.

The highwayman who kills his victim to get his money is not more bloodguilty than the officials and owners of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Murder is a crime against which the statute of limitations does not run. The B. R. T. officials should make a note

POLISH SOCIALIST

Socialist government—that is a work ing-class government-and it will be as easy for you to lock the boss THEN as it is for the boss to lock you out NOW. Think 't over.

Meantime, continue the fight on the

But these are the days of 12-inch guns. The Socialist ballot is the working-

MOYER AND HAYWOOD ARE INNOCENT AND WE KNOW IT.

The Independent and Impartial Editor of "Collier's Weekly" Doesn't "Know Whether These Men Are Innocent or Not"-He Can Find Out with Little Trouble.

"The Socialists in convention in Idaho passed a resolution declaring their belief in the innocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of for-

mer Governor Steunenberg.
"As they DON'T KNOW WHETHER THESE MEN ARE INNOCENT OR NOT, and only know that they are Socialists, they would do better to wish for a fair trial, and not turn what ought to be a simple matter of evidence into a party issue."-Collier's Week-

What do you mean, Mr. Editor of Collier's Weekly, when you say the Socialists "DON'T KNOW whether these men are innocent or not"?

The Socialists DO KNOW these men. The Socialists DO KNOW these men

are INNOCENT.
The editor of Collier's Weekly can know that they are innocent if he will while to learn the facts in

the case. We do not ask Collier's edor to take our word for the innocence of these men. We do insist, however, that Collier's editor has no right to take the word of their enemies as to the guilt of these men.

The editor of Collier's Weekly is anxious to appear to be impartial and independent. If five men charge another man with a crime, and if five other men declare that they know the man did not commit the crime, Collier's editor imagines he is nicely balancing the scales of justice when he says that he is not decided as to the guilt or innocence of the man accused. But the impartiality and independence of Collier's editor are purely and en-

tirely imaginary.

Evidence of Bill Sykes. Suppose five men of the known character of Bill Sykes, the burglar, should accuse Collier's editor of a henious crime. Would the editor want the community to suspend judgment until

Well, Mr. Editor of Collier's Weekly, we want to inform you that every single one of the Colorado and Idaho officials who accuse Mover. Havwood and Pettibone of the crime of murder has a known character that would be dis-

owned by Bill Sykes the burglar. All of those officials are acting in the interest of the Mine Owners' Associa-

What is the character of the Mine Owners' Association? The members and agents of the Mine Owners' Association have vio-lated all the fundamental laws of this

so-called free country. Character of the Mine Owners' Association.

They have ignored the constitution of the state of Colorado and of the United States. They have set aside the writ of habeas corpus. They have arrested men without warrant and kept them imprisoned without due process of law. They have set aside the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms. They have debauched the executive, legislative and judicial powers of Colorado. They have kept peaceful and law-abiding citizens for periods of weeks and months in bull pens without bringing a charge against them or giving them an opportunity to be heard or tried in court of law. They have deported hundreds of capable, honest and in dustrious workmen from the state for no legal offense whatever, but for the sole reason that they wished to destroy a trade union which stood between its members and their exploitation by the members of the Mine Owners' Association. Do not believe these things, Mr. Im-

partial and Independent Editor of Collier's, because we SAY SO. Believe them because they ARE so. Official Proof.

Believe them because you can find the PROOF of all we say in official reports issued by the United States gov-

ernment. Believe them because they are NOT DENIED. Go (or send) to Cripple Creek, Telluride, or Trinidad, Colorado. Having arrived there, ask any of the known members of the Citizens' Alliance or the Mine Owners' Association if they

did or did not deport union men from

their towns and into other states with-

out warrant of law. They will NOT deny it

They are PROUD OF IT. In May, 1904, the writer of this was n the military headquarters at Teiluride, Colo., located in the bank bulkiing. Captain Bulkeley Wells sat ca one side of a flat-top desk, the writer on the other. Captain (now Adjutant-General) Wells was then in charge of the military forces at Telluride, which

was under martial law. "Captain Wells," said the writer, how much violence has been committed by the union men in Telluride during the present strike"?

"During this strike"? said Captain

Wells. "Yes." said the writer. "NONE," said the Captain, "There has not been so much as a fist fight

in town since the strike began." "No violence?" said the writer. "Then, Captain Wells, why did you deport these men?"

"Oh!" said the captain, "there would have been violence had we not deported them." The writer got the same story from not less than a dozen other "business

men," "good people" and union-haters in Telluride. The Socialists "would do better to wish for a fair trial" for Moyer, Hay-

wood and Pettibone, says the editor of Collier's. We desire to inform the editor of Collier's that the Socialists do wish for

a fair trial of these men. That they may have a fair trial, we do not want them to be tried by their accusers:

Up to this time, their accusers insist that they shall also be their judges, or that they shall not have a trial. That is an added proof, Mr. Editors

of Collier's, that these men are inno-We also wish for a SPEEDY triab

for them. These men themselves want a fair trial and a speedy trial.

Denied Fair Trial:

Denied Speedy Trial They and their counsel have ex-bausted every resource in an effort to get a FAIR TRIAL and a SPEEDY

So far they have been denied both The editor of Collier's should read The man who in the United States to-day is undecided as to the guilt or nnocence of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is either dull or dishonest. He may be worse-he may be a cow-

ard who is afraid to say what he knows. There are other forces of rascality and crime in the United States beside the proprietary medicine men. Mr. Ed-Collier's. Dishonest editors and the vendors of editorial dope should take due notice thereof and govern

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The "Saturday Evening Post" and 'Ladies' Home Journal." issued by the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, are the product of non-union labor, and should be dealt with accordingly by trade unionists and their friends. The Curtis Company refused to concede the eight-hour day to its union printers.

"Woman's Home Companion" The and "Farm and Fireside," published by the Crowell Company, Springfield, O., are also the product of non-union labor.

All the Butterick publications are produced by non-union labor. "McClure's Magazine, the "Cen-

tury," "Bookman," "Smart Set," Nicholas," "World's Work," "Black Cat," "Monthly Magazine," "Men and Women." the "Housekeeper" "Lippincott's" are the product of nonunion labor.-Typographical Journal.

-Read a Socialist paper, The Worker, 50c. a year.

PICNIC FOR SOCIALIST PRESS.

themselves accordingly.

The Volkzeitung's Conference gives a Picnic and Summernight's Festival at Sulzer's Westchester Park, Sunday next, Sept. 2. commencing at 1 o'clock. The United (Labor) Singing Societies of New York, Turn Verein Vorwarts and the Socialist Music Band, Carl Sahm Club, have kindly given their services.

There will be games of all kinds on the grounds, and prize bowling, bird catching, children's parade, with music, and other attractive features. Tickets in advance, 10 cents; at the gate, 15 cents. As this picnic is for the benefit of

sympathisers are urged to attend and make it a complete social and financial success. -Do not try to learn Socialism

the Socialist press, all Socialists and

from its enemies. Read a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year; 25c. for six months.

other states, the militia, police and courts have been used against the workers, no matter which political

AGENTS, ATTENTION! Agents sending in subscriptions without remit tances must state distinctly how long they are

Ringing Letter of Acceptance by the Nominee of the

bearer of the party become greater and greater.

The means of life are owned by a

lous, stopping not at murder or treason, to remain in control.

The political machinery of both the Democratic and Republican parties is manipulated always for the purpose of aiding and abetting the capitalist class in its plunder and spolliation of the dependent working class. The working class has slept and been enslaved. But now the great sleeping

Changing Masters. The workman's liberty of to-day is

industrial despotism.

To realize political or industrial liberty we must have industrial democ-Our Declaration of Independence is

Government has become organized the point of grand or petty larceny.

The honest man falls, while the ras

is displayed the arrogance of the rich and the humility of the poor. In few other states are political parties so subservient to the ruling class.

It calls upon the workers of the control of the powers of government. and to use the machinery of that gov ernment in all its branches for the makes its appeal to the Working from capitalist wage-slavery.

Again "Our Best People"

true character. This time it is the officials of the

He was a prominent churchman, and

Among the directors of the Trust

floation Meeting.

These announcements are now ready. and the comrades in charge of the open-air meetings are requested to get a supply for distribution.

attention to it. Admission is free and we should so

By Morris Korshot. This country is saved! Two months

So long as you call the Rookefellers, Whites and Thaws thieves, adulterers

Vote the Socialist ticket. Elect a

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. Bundle Rates: ss than 100 copies, per copy...... Weekly Bundles:

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All communications should be written ith the and on one side of the paper; ords should not be abbreviated; every letrahould hear the writer's name and advances; and matter should be put in as few ords as possible, consistently with clear-sea. Communications which do not communications which do not communications which do not communications which do not comfort with these requirements are likely to disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Iteration is not individual subnot be returned unless stamps are the returned unless stamps are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by scribers. Acknowledgment is made by schanging the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

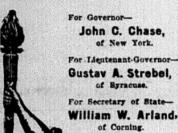
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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has possed through third general election. Its growing po-is indicated by the increase of its vote:



York State Ticket



For . Lieutenant-Governor-Gustav A. Strebel, For Secretary of State

For State Treasurer William W. Passage of Brooklyn.

For Attorney-General-Henry L. Slobodin,

of New York.

For State Comptroller-John O'Rourke,

For State Engineer and Surveyor-

Russell R. Hunt. of Schenectady.

Comrades sending in subscriptions for The Worker should read our list of Special Premiums (to be found in another column) and state clearly what books they desire. In that list are to be found some of the best works known to the literature of Socialism, and their circulation is certain to greatly aid the growth of the Socialist movement.

It cannot be too often pointed out to our party members the importance of raising funds for the Socialist campaign as quickly as possible. This is a case where the old adage of "he who gives quickly gives twice" always holds good. Our campaign committees are always embarrassed in their plans thru lack of money, for they are unable to prepare far in advance for that work which should be done before election day Comrades should therefore bear in mind that the sooner the different campaign committees get money the sooner will they be able to get speakers and literature into the field and attend to all the other detalls so essential to success.

A CHAPTER FROM MARX

The mistakes of a great thinker are often as instructive as anything else in his work; and it is the mark of the the slightest measure of gratitude to great thinker that he can correct his their saviors or even to respect their errors, making them the means to a broader Vision. By this, as by many The "forces of order" will quickly fit other marks, we recognize the greatness of Karl Marx' mind. We here make the remark a propos of the extract from the "Neue Rheinische Zeltung," a translation of which we publish elsewhere in this paper. What we find significant in this is not alone these parts which history has verified, but oulte as much those which it has refuted.

Marx' insistence upon the international importance of the struggle be-

terest to-day. Let us substitute Russia for France, and this review of a revolutionary year in one country in the middle of the nineteenth century may serve as a useful warning during a revolutionary year in the twentieth century in another land. In February of 1848 the proletariat of France, in unison with the smaller bourgeoisie and the peasantry, had overthrown the bankers' government of Louis Philippe, which since 1830 had maintained peace and prosperity for the benefit of the great financiers and landowners at the expense of every other section of the people-industrial capitalists, small business men, wage-workers, and peasants alike. This government was almost universally hated. But the opposition lacked unity and spirit; it could not act with vigor until the day when the proletariat-the class which "had nothing to lose but its chains and had a world to gain"threw its physical force, its real tho as yet untrained intelligence, and the moral power of its instinct of solidarity upon the firing line and overthrew the throne that had seemed so securebuttressed. Four months passed, and the generous devotion of the proletariat to ideals of liberty and equality was rewarded with slaughter at the hands of the bourgeoiste which it had delivered from oppression and to which it had given its guileless trust. And then, the one vigorously progressive force being for the time nullified, the distinctly capitalist elements marched on from one reactionary step to another, easily brushing aside the resistance of the middle-class radicals and Democrats. Nor was this the case in France alone. The triumph of the "forces of order" there was the signal for even more brutal and complete reaction all over Europe, even in the British Isles, despite the "silver strip" which is traditionally supposed to separate their politics from those of the Continent; June, 1848, was a paralyzing blow to Chartism in England and to the gathering forces of Irish

revolt, as well as to the aspirations of

those who were growing restive under various forms of tyranny in Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia and the Balkans. The parallel should not be pushed too far; yet there is here a remarkable parallel with the current history of Russia. What is now going on in that country is the analog of the February revolution of 1848. For historical and geographical reasons that stage of the conflict is in Russia a matter of years instead of weeks. But the striking point of resemblance is the fact that, in the one case as in the other, a government cordially hated by almost the whole population has been able to triumph over all opposition until the wage-working class has taken the field. Every month as it passes makes it clearer that the Russian proletariat is the backbone of the revolutionary movement, that all the other revolutionary elements would be helpless without it, that all the others are forced for the time to follow its lead, and that its persistent vigor makes the downfall of tsarism a foregone conclusion. Only two questions are in doubt: How soon tion, those best qualified to judge are least inclined to venture predictions; nor is prediction worth while. The other is the important question. Basing our judgment on the analysis of class struggles in France and Germany which Marx and his collaborators have worked out, we may safely expect that, once the autocracy in Russin is fairly destroyed, the bourgoodste elements which are now glad to let the proletariat fight their battle will turn against it as treacherously and as cruelly as did the French bourgeoiste in 1848 and 1849. They can follow the red flag and fraternize with the Social Democracy and the Workmen's Councils, even pledging them selves to a large part of the working men's programs, so long as the common enemy is still in the field: but when that enemy is disposed of, it would be idle to expect them to show

"if" is what makes it worth while for workingmen to study the history of the past, that we may be prepared for the future as it unfolds. There will criticising with cruel thoroness the be this difference between France in the summer of 1848 and Russia at the fall of the autocracy that the Rus- criticism it is that has made Marxian sian proletariat has the benefit of the tweet the bourgeoiste and the prole- | French proletarians' experience, that | tems of his contemporaries have be-

most solemn pledges to the proletariat.

the voke of capitalist exploitation un-

on necks vet sore from the autocratic

It they see the opportunity. That

yoke, if they see the opportunity.

tariat in France in 1848 has a lively in- | in the agitation and education for and during the present struggle it 'will have been taught to rely upon itself and to beware of trusting too far its present allies, whom class interest must turn into its enemies as soon as the object of the present alliance is attained. The proletariat which will face the Russian bourgeoisle when the field is cleared for their unavoidable conflict will be a proletariat far more clearly class-conscious than that of 1848 or even of 1871. That it may be as fully instructed and as well organized as possible, that it may have played as large and as independent a part as possible in the present preliminary struggle, that it may enter the next stage of the conflict with the fullest self-confidence, with the largest measure of prestige, and with the best strategic position—that it may thus be equipped to prevent or to resist any reactionary attempt by the propertied classes, it is necessary that now, while the battle is still only a battle for political freedom, the distinctly proletarian elements should have the most energetic support from all who wish the ultimate result to be something more than mere political freedom.

And just as, in 1848 and the following years, the check administered to the French proletariat was a check to the forward movement all over the world, so, this year or next, should the Russian bourgeoisie be able to appropriate to itself the whole fruits of the victory-which it and the proletariat in conjunction will have won, the result will be a defeat for the workingclass movement in western Europe, in America, in every land. Against such a result we all have to guard.

Our remarks, beginning with a word about Marx' mistakes, seem to have wandered far from the subject: but that only seems to be the case. On the last day of 1848 Marx wrote: "A revolutionary uprising of the French working class, a world war-that is the forecast for the year 1849." In fact, the year brought nothing of the sort. The next revolutionary uprising of the French working class was postponed twenty-two years; and even then it won but a partial success. The expected war came in 1854-not a world war, indeed, but one involving four great nations; it did not wait for a "victorious working-class revolution in France"; when it came, the revolutionary movement was nowhere ready to take advantage of it; it did not "supply the organized English work ing-class party with the requirements for a victorious uprising against their giant oppressors"; the most it did was to inaugurate the era of reform in Russia under Alexander II and in England indirectly to stimulate the trade-union movement and hasten the extension of the franchise. It is a fact that Marx did not yet at that time fully understand either how exclusively the social revolution must be the work of the proletariat nor how great is the clasticity of capitalism, its power of adapting itself to new circumstances, of relieving its internal tension by extending its area, and of pacifying its demestic enemies by small concessions. Even a year later, when he wrote the third chapter of "Der Klassenklimpfe in Frankreich", he hoped that the will tsarism definitely fall and, What peasantry and small bourgeoisie of is to follow its fall? As for the first | France would again make common cause with the working class; still a few months later, in the last chapter of that work while declaring that "a new revolution is possible only in the wake of a new [economic] crisis," to add, "but the one is as certain as the other"; still two years later, in the wonderful opening chapter of "The Eighteenth Brumaire," be was able to speak of the proletarian revolution as "the revolution of the nineteenth century, with an assurance which is almost melancholy to us who read his words in the twentieth. In a word, when Marx was mistaken it was because he was not yet enough of a Marxist, in the truest sense of that word. It is related that in the last year of his life he told a friend that the great lesson he had learned was-Patience. Patience, indeed, is the keynote of Marxian thought, as of the working-class movement-not the pationce of despair but the nationce of resolution, the patience which corrects every error and profits by every defeat and sees the ultimate goal with an eye undismayed by the weary distance to be traversed. Of it, as of the proletarian revolution, it is to be said that it "constantly revises itself, continually interrupts its own course, go-

ing back to recommence that which

seemed to have been accomplished.

imperfection and weakness of its own

first attempts." This capacity for self-

thought a lasting force, while the sys

come obsolete. And if the article which we here present is worthy of attention for the living truth it contains, it is equally worth considering for the modicum of error. It is easy for any of us to repeat phrases from Marx, treating them as fixed formulas, ready for any occasion. It is not so easy, but it is better worth while, for us to cultivate his method of thought. which did not accept even his own formulas as sacred, but enabled him ever to return from by-paths of error to the highway of scientific truth. The daily press characteristically takes the refusal of 200 starving laborers in London to accept work at 13 cents an hour, instead of 14 cents, as they had been promised, as an indication that these laborers did not want work at all and they therefore forfelted any further sympathy. To the Socialist the refusal is taken as a sign that every trace of manhood has not yet fled from these victims of capitalist exploitation. If they were as degraded as the daily press constantly pictures the unemployed they would not hesitate to accept whatever crumb the capitalists contemptuously throw to them. If all the details of this case were known they would undoubtedly show that to have accepted the lower rate would have meant the establishment of a fixed scale to the detriment of other workers. At any rate, we admire the spirit shown by these unemployed workers for refusing to be made the medium of lowering the standard of livelihood of their class. It is that spirit of resistance which gives hope for the workers' future every-THING."

LABOR AND PRODUCE SOME-

Elsewhere in this paper will be found part of a circular issued to their clients by Fisk & Robinson, bankers, New York City. Its frankness is refreshing, but it is to be remembered that it was not intended for the eyes of workingmen.

"Make the health regulations as drastic as may be necessary, but let us have any amount of immigrants who can labor and produce some thing." They also declare that "professional, technical and business men are "pot essential"

These bankers evidently know what they are about. They want those who can labor and produce some thing." This, of course, is not to be taken as meaning that those who "labor and produce something" are to be the possessors of the "something" produced by their labor. Not at all. Fisk & Robinson and their fellow bankers and capitalists will attend to that.

Their idea of the matter is that the immigrants shall "labor and produce something" for bankers. Then the bankers need not labor.

We can assure Messrs, Fisk & Rob inson that we are more than pleased to see the immigrants come. Well we know their power to "labor and produce something." And we believe the day is not far distant when those same immigrants who to-day are under the necessity to "labor and produce something" for Messrs. Fisk & Robinson will see a way to "labor and produce something" for themselves. In fact, we expect the time to come-and that soon-when they will labor and Then Messrs. Fisk & Robinson can also "labor and produce something"for themselves or go without. True it is that "the business men are not essential." But labor is essential, Because labor is essential, and because capitalists and bankers are not essen tial to the production of wealth, thos who do all the labor are one day going to have all the wealth produced by their labor.

Let the immigrants come. If Fisk & Robinson do not teach them that the bankers are not necessary to the production of wealth, there are plenty of others who will teach them.

We suggest as a headline for the next circular to investors put out by Messrs. Fisk & Robinson the follow-

"Labor produces all wealth."

When the immigrant understands that labor produces all wealth it will only require a moment more for him to understand that all wealth rightfully belongs to the producer. In another moment he will learn how the producer can get it.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

Correspondents for The Worker are urged to have their communications in-tended for publication the following week, reach this office not later than Monday. Since the press of matter i so great that much, especially party news, has to be omitted every week, it is essential that copy be received in time: otherwise we cannot guarantee publication. Despite the enlarged size of the paper, it is increasingly difficult

to find room for all that might be published to advantage. Comrades generally should keep this in mind and make ordingly. And brevity allowances acc is a virtue which cannot be exercised

The twentieth anniversary number of the "Brewers' Journal", dated Sept 1, was an extra large number, with an illuminated cover and special articles by well known trade unionists and Socialists. The leading feature was a history of the International Union of United Brewery Workemen since its organisation in 1886. The author of this article was Comrade John P. Wei gel, editor of the "Brewers' Journal" and who died suddenly Aug. 15. W extend congratulations on its anniver sary to the "Brewers' Journal" and to the progressive organization which it

BODY SNATCHERS.

Eugene V. Debs, in "Chicago Socialist"

The title of this brief article de cribes the present Governors of the states of Colorado and Idaho. Gov McDonald of Colorado and Gov. Good ing of Idaho are the functionaries who by their official misfeasance have wor that notoriety.

BODY SNATCHERS! That is what they are!

Precisely!

Caught in the infamous act, they stand before the world to-day, hall human, half monster, clammy, drip ping, ghastly, a picture indescribable in its logthsomeness and horror.

The unexpected flashlight of the So cialist press has revealed them to the world in their midnight roles of BODY SNATCHERS.

Gooding, McDonald and McParland! A fine trio!

The governors of two sovereign states, accessories of a human byena, a lineal descendant of the betrayer of man, in the dark lantern roles of BODY SNATCHERS!

Contemplate the picture, ye voters of Colorado and Idaho, at your own

It represents the commanding political issue in your two states this fall. Be not deceived!

The alleged issues of the two old and rotten parties are but to divert your attention from the one over-shadowing issue in which your freedom aye, your very lives, are involved.

constitutions of both Colorado and Idaho, as well as the constitution of the United States, have all been cloven down and trampled into the mire by these body-snatching gover nors and their body-snatching admin strations that are in truth but the vassals of corporate power, riding iron-hoofed over all barriers, battering down all legal restraints and crushing out all opposition, even to the extent of making midnight raids and snatch ing the living bodies of those whose integrity cannot be debauched and whose courage defiles intimidation.

The governors of two great states sworn to uphold the law and above all others the men to set the example, in the degenerate roles of law breakers and BODY SNATCHERS!

Gooding, McDonald and McParland are the real criminals, the only ones who have violated the law and ought to be behind the bars.

These worthles are breathing the free atmosphere.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibon violated no laws no shadow of credible evidence has been, or can be, produced againts them.

They are in jall and facing the gal-

A fine state of affairs in a republic! As a matter of fact, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are as far above Gooding, McDonald and McParland, in point of good character and all the lofty attributes of true manhood, as are the eternal stars above the mo of prairie dogs or the holes of rat-

are in jail and the three who ought to be in fall are free. Here we have in concrete form the

issue involved in the Colorado and Idaho 'campaigna BODY SNATCHING! The people

of Colorado and Idaho versus Gooding, McDonald and McParland! That is the case to be decided at

the polls in November.

A vote for the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket is a vote for Gooding, McDonald and McParland; for the approval and legalizing of

BODY SNATCHING. A vote for the straight Socialist ticket is a vote for Haywood, Floaten, Moyer, Pettibone, St. John and their loyal comrades, and for the eternal dannation of BODY SNATCHERS!

GET WISE.

Don't tell the people you don't know,

Don't be among the tired and slow,

Don't have so much of that old gaff, Don't give your boss a chance to laugh, Remember you're not getting half— The prize.

Don't be the mouthpiece for a plute, Don't play with science, 'tis no flute;

The servile erectures that will bend, And into bell their comrades send-March on to Freedom-comprehend-E. J. HIGGINS.

MINERS LONG STRIKE LOST.

The strike of Alabama miners conducted since July 1, 1904, has been declared off by referendum vote of the strikers. Eight thousand men were in-volved. The strike was lost and the miners have to get work wherever they can, irrespective of union conditions.

NOTES OF THE RAND SCHOOL.

Miss Rosa Laddon, who was appointed assistant secretary in June, began work at her new post Monday, Aug. 27. Comrade Laddon was formerly ployed in the Library of Congress as a translator, and was an active member of the Washington local.

Tilden Sempers will be the instructor of the class in Composition and Rhetoric. Comrade Sempers was graduated from Harvard, and took the degree of M. A. in 1891. He was for three years librarian of the Authors' Club in this city, was for some time on the editorial staff of the "Youth's Companion", and periodicals. on", and is a contributor to various

The library and office are open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Beginning Monday, Sept. 3, they will be open evenings until 10 o'clock. A large col lection of books, pamphlets, and periodicals has been made, and comrades and friends are invited to make use of it.

All the lodging rooms but one are taken. Comrade John Assel and wife are the caretakers of the house, and the residents are Comrades John C. Chase, U. Solomon and wife, L. J. McIntyre, and Joseph Kaufman; John D. Barry the novelist; W. A. Collier, Edmond Picton, and G. B. Minassian,

The bufletin for the first half-year (Oct. 1 to Dec. 23) is expected to be ready for distribution by Sept. 10. All the classes are scheduled for evening sessions, except Joseph Adelman's class in Elocution and Public Speaking, which will be held on Sunday afternoons from 3 to 5. Comrades Hillquit and Ghent will have Monday evenings, Muzzey and Beard Tuesdays. Prof. Giddings and Comrade Sempers Wednesdays, and Comrades Lee and Sanial Fridays. Thursdays are reserved for miscellaneous lectures.

Returns from the prospectus have een very gratifying, and a large enrollment of students is expected. The enrollment so far is about equally diided between party members and others. A number of out-of-town comrades will come to the city in order to attend the school.

The school solicits loans or gifts of rare books, pamphlets, handbills, periodicals or other matter connected with the Socialist movement for its archive. It is intended to make this collection as complete a historical record of Socialist progress as circumstances will permit.

Those desiring Prospectus or Exformation regarding the Rand School should address W. J. Ghen Secretary. 112 E. Nineteenth street, New York City.

***************** IN A FEW WORDS

***** The workingman who wants a lead-

In Russia, those who use the sword perish by the bomb.

er needs one.

Capitalist papers report the crimes of capitalism-Socialist papers explain

A good remedy for the third rail

vould be to have the directors of the railroads ride it. The ope redeeming feature of Pitts

burg seems to be that there is a live Socialist movement there. The buman nature that is adjudged

too bad for Socialism is considered good enough for capitalism.

The Russian revolutionists would probably expedite matters by convertng cooks instead of Cossacks.

Don't expect the Roosevelt administration to claim credit for that busted real estate trust in Philadelphia.

Ninety divorces in one day in a New York court is a home-breaking record Socialism will find it hard to beat.

The new system of spelling doesn't affect the word Capitalism. It still spells slavery to the working class.

Uncle Joe also forgot to mention that republicanism had brought great prosperity to the divorce industry.

Yes, Socialists believe in dividing up-dividing up the work so that all will be workers and none be idlers.

It appears to be in order to organize a committee to reform the committee which is engaged in reforming the life nsurance companies.

If jobs are hunting men Speaker Cannon might explain where all the "situations wanted" ads in the daily papers come from.

Since Mr. Gompers now follows Mr. Post's open shop policy on the political field harmony between these two statesmen on other details is not impossible.

It's rather tough on the trust busters that the summer persists in end-ing without allowing them time to break up the ice trusts.

So far as Senator Patrick McCarren is concerned. it is very evident that on

the question of free love, the Democratic party continues to stand Pat.

The nations that are reported to be granting constitutions have probably learned from court decisions in this country how handy a constitution can be in obstructing progress.

The increasing number of bank failures is an irresistible argument in favor of working people exercising the sublime virtues of thrift and

President Roosevelt's nkase changing the spelling in the government reports shows that he does not intend to allow Socialism to have a monopoly of paternalism.

Mr. Bryan is about to learn that it was easier for him to talk about international peace while abroad than it will be to bring about Democratic peace at home.

The Civic Federation is reported to be breaking up. It will be remembe ed that the Civic Federation was organized primarily to save the country from Socialism.

Another steel nillionaire has gone crazy, but he's sane compared to the workers who prefer that he possess the wealth they produce than enjoy it themselves under Socialism.

Since all the army officials in Russia are having their beards shaved off to avoid being taken for Trepoff, it's up Trepost to get his taken off, too-tho he's had several close shaves already.

The Republican and Democratic committees are calling for dollar contributions to their campaign funds, which ought to remind every workingman that the Socialist Party can use his spare dollars to better advantage.

MAINLY PERSONAL

\$000000000000000000000000

A. S. Headingley is a name that has been long familiar to the Socialists of England and those in other countries who have followed the international movement, but few know that this name is merely the nom de plume of Adolphe Smith, who visited the United States two years ago as a representative of the "Lancet", the leading medical journal of the world. Those who met Comrade Smith at that time will be interested in the following tribute to him in London "Justice".

There seems to be some fatality about

the manner in which we Social Democrats fail to give full prominence and publicity to our successes, even when they are quite obvious to outsiders who, naturally, hold their tongues. . . Then there is our honored comrade. Adolphe Smith, still oung and vigorous—he began his Socialism 18—after more than five-and-thirty years of continuous propaganda for the . Adelphe Smith is beyond all question the first sunitary authority in Europe. Time after time, as at Maidstone, Madrid, Paris, and elsewhere, he has, so to say, "wiped the eye" of his rivals, professional and unprofessional, in searching out the other departments of sanitation his skill and success have been equally marked. Yet, owing to his modesty—we had almost written diffidence—and our silence, even mem-bers of the S. D. F. themselves are most of them unaware how celebrated a man they can reckon among themselves as one of their oldest, most active, and most persistent fellow workers. Owing to the fact that most of his writing has been done anonymously, he is better known as the admirable translator at International Consocial benith science that he is. circumstances have pushed him to the front, almost in his own despite, Adolphe Smith, the Social Democrat, is the man more than any other to whose ability, indue the exposure of the cruel and disgust-ing conditions for man and for heast under which the great meat-canning factories at Chicago are conducted. It was his reports that first called, in a cold and scientific way, attention to these abominations; it is his criteisms which alone the official United States Government White-washing Commission has thought it esesutial to try to refute; it was his suggestions which ined Mr. Upton Sinclair to embody some of the facts brought out by himself in his novel, "The Jungle", which have secured for that book such a huge circulation. We for that book such a nine circulation. We are glad indeed to have this opportunity of saying what we have long thought of our eminent co-worker, and he has refused to allow us to say. In the current number of the "National Review" appears an article from Adolphe's Smith's pen, which will, we hope, do something to place him in the posi-tion before the world which he has long held in the opinion of all who knew his work, and are capable of forming a judg-ment upon it. At a time like this, when treacherous turn-coats and hollow windbags are heralded to the world as "great men", and are paid high salaries for their flatulent twaddle and dirty dealing, it is a satisfacion to be able to appland without res uch a nne career of service to humanity as that of our comrade, Adolphe Smith.

Joseph Medill Patterson has be nominated for editor of the "Chicago Socialist" to be elected by referendum rote of Local Cook County.

James H. Hawthornewaite, who made a splendid record as Socialist member of the provincial parliament of British Columbia, recently made a successful tour of that section.

Keir Hardie, Socialist member of the British Parliament, was fifty years of an article on Hardie in "Collier's Weekly" of Sept. 1, under the title of "The Jubilee of the Best Loved Man in England."

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1849.

Marx's Summing-Up and Forecast After the Revolution of 1848.

Translation by Ernest Untermann.

barbarism. In the Walachian prov-

inces the oppression of the Romanic

and by their tools, the Turks; in Vi-

enna German freedom was strangled by Croatians, Pandours, Tsechs, Sere-

shanians, and other scum, and at pres-

ent the Tsar is omnipresent in Europe.

The downfall of the bourgeoisie in

France, the triumph of the French

working class, the emancipation of the

working class in general, are therefore

the slogan of the European emancipa-

That country, however, which trans-

forms entire nations into its proletari-

ans, which grins the whole world with

giant arms, which once before paid the

expenses of the European restauration out of its treasury, in whose womb the

class-antagonisms have been pushed to

England—seems to be the rock on

which the waves of the revolution are

shattered, which starves the new so-

clety even in its mother's womb. Eng-

and rules the world market. A rev

olution of the economic conditions in

every country of the European conti-

nent, of the entire European continent

without England, is but a storm in a

glass of water. The conditions of in-

dustry and commerce within each na-

tion are controlled by their intercourse

with other nations, are conditioned on

their connection with the world-mar-

ket. It is England that rules the world

market, and the bourgeoisie that rules

The emancipation of Europe, wheth-

er it signifies the uprising of oppressed nationalities for independence, or the

overthrow of feudal absolutism, is con-

ditioned on the victorious revolution of

the French working class. But every

social revolution in France is neces

sarily wrecked by the English bour-goiste, by the industrial and commer-

cial world rule of Great Britain, Every

partial social reform in France and on

the European continent in general is

and remains but in the stage of plous

desire, so far as anything final is ex-

pected. And the old England can be

overthrown only by a world war, which alone can supply the Chartist

party, the organized English working

class party, with the requirements for

victorious uprising against their

giant oppressors. The Chartists at the head of the English government—only

from that moment will the social rev

olution step from the realm of utopla into that of resilty. But every Euro-

pean war, in which England is impli-

cated, is a world war. It will be fought

in Canada the same as in Italy, in East

India the same as in Prussia, in Afri-

ca the same as on the Danube. And

the European war will be the first con-sequence of a victorious working class

march at the head of the armies of the

counter-revolution, as it did in the

time of Napoleon, but the war itself

will hurl it to the front of the revolu-

tionary movement, and it will meet its

obligation to the revolution of the

A revolutionary uprising of the

circumstances, every union man in

Every union man knows the employ-ers would be able, without much diffi-

culty, to fill his place with a non-union

man, as he also knows that shops once

thus made "open" to non-union men

In other words, the Employers' Asso

ciation has taken the most effective

means possible to prove to its union

labor employees that their unions are powerless to help them in their hours

of trial-that their unions cannot even

enable them to hold their own jobs

Of course, if the Employers' Associa-

tion care to jam home this indisputable

fact about the waning power of the

union, the workingmen who have not already recognized it will doubtless do

And with labor organized and unified

at the polls instead of in the factory, will begin the LAST battle with organ-ized capital—THE FIGHT THAT OR-

Have the members of the Employ

ers' Association who are trying to demonstrate to their men that their unions are no longer good for any-

Have they taken into account the

ocation of the field of that last bat-

Do they realize that it will not be in

easy to discharge union men, but in

ers will overwhelm them as a wave

overwhelms a shell on the beach.-De-

SUCCESSFUL STRIKE IN ROME.

Italy, have won a strike by which they gain an advance in wages of 50 per

cent over what the company offered

The company will have to pay 98,000

france more in wages every year. It is

admirable discipline of the workers

and no pretext was offered to the gov-

ernment to interfere with the troops. In the United States no pretext is

needed. That's the difference.

The street car workers of Rome

election booths in which the work

their own factories, from which it to

tle toward which they are now turn

GANIZED CAPITAL WILL LOSE.

thing, thought of that?

ing their eves?

troit Times.

But what will they do next?

would never again be "closed".

eighteenth century.

evolution in France. England

England.

their most acute and shameless form-

was inaugurated by the Russians

COLOGNE, December 31, 1848. Never was any revolutionary movement inaugurated with such edifying ceremonies as the revolutionary movement of 1848. The pope blessed it officially, Lamartine's Acolian harp thrilled with soft philanthropic melodies, whose text was fraternity, the brotherhood of the members of societies and nations.

This kiss for all the world.

At the present moment, the pope sits in Gaeta, driven from Rome, der the protection of the bloodthirsty idiot Ferdinand, the iniciatore of Italy, weaving intrigues against Italy with its traditional and implacable enemy, Austria, which he had threatened with the bans during his period of prosper-ity. The last presidential election in France furnished the statistical proof of the unpopularity of Lamartine, the traitor. Nothing more philanthropic, humane, weak, than the February and March revolutions. Nothing more brutal than the necessary conseque this humanitarian weakness. Witness Italy, Poland, Germany, and last, not least, the defeated June revolutionists. However, the defeat of the French

laborers in June turned out to be a defeat for the victors of June themselves. Ledru Rollin and the other of the Mountain were crowded aside by the bourgeois republicans, the party of the nationalists, these in turn had to give way to the dynastic oppo-sition. Thiers-Barrot, and these would now have to yield to the legitimists, if the cycle of the three restaurations were not exhausted, and if Louis Naleon were more than an empty urn in which the French peasants deposited the testimony of their first entry into the revolutionary movement and the French laborers their vote of condemnation against all the leaders of the completed epochs, Thiere-Barrot, Lamartine, and Cavaignac-Marrast, But let us take note of the fact that the defeat of the revolutionary French laborers carried in its wake as an inevitable consequence the defeat of the revolutionary French bourgeoisie, who had vanquished them but a moment

The crushing of the working class in France, the victory of the French bourgeoisie, were at the same time the forging of new manacles for the different nationalities, who had halled the crowing of the Gallic cock with heroic attempts to free themselves. Poland Ireland were once again pit-degraded, murdered by Prus-Austrian and English polices. The crushing of the working class in France, the victory of the French bourgeoisie, were at the same time the defeat of the middle classes in all European countries, in which these classes, uniting for a moment crowing of the Gallic cock by a bloody uprising against feudalism. Naples, Vienna, Berlin! The crushing of the working class in France, the victory of the French bourgeoisie, were at the same time the victory of the East over | French working class, a world war-the West, the defeat of civilization by that is the forecast for the year 1849

EMPLOYERS WARNED.

tan't Drive Workers to the Sallot Box-Says the Detroit "Times".

If there should be trouble at the re opening of the plant of the Ideal Manufacturing Company [in Detroit. Mich.], and the police should not be able to perform to the satisfaction of the Employers' Association, the members thereof have agreed to discharge every union man in their employ and employ no more union men so long as there shall be trouble in any other plant in Detreit.

This is the gist of what has been given out as the "Employers' ultime-

The employers blame the unions for the prolonging of the trouble at the Ideal plant, and are determined to

make reprisals. Four thousand union men must lose their jobs and remain idle indefinitely if a smaller number of other mer ald start a-row at the Ideal plant

that the police can't handle to the sat-isfaction of the association. It is always a pleasure to be able to congratulate the members of the

Employers' Association upon their wis-

This is no time for such congratula

The members of the Employers' As-

sociation have shown no wisdom in Whoever is leading the association

in this matter is leading it into trouble that it might well wish to avoid, for it will be trouble in which the association will eventually be whipped.

The association may win the first ond and the third-but it will not win the last, and the last battle is the only one that counts in any war.

None of us has anything to gain by deceiving himself in this matter—we may as well look the facts squarely in

And the facts, as nearly as we are able to discern them, are these:

Just at the time when labor union

men thruout the country are beginning to believe that they should seek their future victories by concentrating at the ballot box instead of in their union halls, the members of the Employers' Association of Detroit come along with a threat to discharge, in certain

By Horace Traubel.

HOW DID I GET THE MONEY?

How did I get the money? Did you ever ask yourself that question? How do you hope to get money?

Do you ever ask yourself that ques tion? It don't matter whether you are a millionaire or a pauper. You are equally in duty bound to answer the question and answer it right. That is, inswer it on the side of humanity.

It is sometimes easy to get money But the easy way is often the cruel

A man who is making dublous money-will ask as against your protest: "What-do you wish me to

starve?" But that is a bad reply to a good objection. Yes, starve, if starving is necessary. You want to look at every dollar you have again and again. You want to examine and cross-examine it You want it to be honest with you. How did it get into your hands? What is it your duty to do with it? Some who are very poor and are zealous of the very rich are as bad as the very rich who are afraid of being poor. They want dollars. No matter how they may come-want them. The poor are not necesarily more scrupulous than the rich. The truth might even be the other way about. The poor are left poor in the same struggle as the rich. They may be poor because they are ignorant. They may be poor because the missed the chances to be rich. They are not whether or no poor because their hearts are better or be cause their love of man is more genuine. The most searching question ever addressed to a man is the question that he is big enough to address to himself.

Does it occur to you as you pass a dollar over the counter of a store that maybe the dollar is not yours? That you maybe are robbing somebody else in order to provide for yourself? You have an income you do not work for. Where does it come from? Life is sunny and cheerful on your side of the street. You have plenty to eat and rear. You have pleasures bought with leisure and money. You never experience the problems of poverty. Everything you want is yours. Life is to you a ministry of comfort. You never turn a finger in human service. You read books. You go to operas. You ride out in carriages and autos. You travel. If you have any troubles you can get rid of them by drawing a check

on your bank. How did you in win in this game? How has it happened that you have so won the favors of fortune? ask you the question. As long as I asked it, asking would be to no purpose. But I wait for you to ask the

question. I call upon you to do it. You are asleep. I rouse you. I pu that something in your way which cannot be got rid of by going back or by going around. The eternal ques tion of love. Do you dare to look at the beautiful dress on your body and ask: How is it that I wear this dress and by what right do I call it my own? You see bodies without dresses. see the starved poor. They work They produce. Yet they draw a blank and you draw a big number. Maybe you to-day on the street look into the

faces of the very children who go to an early grave to build up an incomwhich you appropriate in lazy pro priety without qualm or question.

How do you suppose the dollars you get without work come into your hands? You must see that they cannot be honest dollars. You must see that every time you spend on yourself a dollar for which you have not given an equivalent in human service you have clolated the first article of your soul's compact with the equities.

I do not expect you to address this question of honor to the agent of your properties or to any go-between. expect you to address it to your own soul. Only your soul can answer it for you. You alone can answer it for I should think that you would be sorry for yourself if you had to admit that you could not answer the question on the side of the humani ties. I should think you would want to die at once if you saw this situation right and were helpless to say a word against it and to live a life against it I should think you would see that the poorest life is not the life with the least money, but the life with the least justice. I should think that it would be easy to give up luxury and ease If you got love in place of it. I should think that would be the first thing in stead of the last thing you made up your mind to do. I should think that you would always have to stop short in the nildst of your joys and think of the sorrows of the world. Yes, the sorrows which often pay for your joys. I should think that you would lie awake nights and think of the people on the other side of the street. I do not expect you to say you have nothing to do with other people. All people

have all things to do with all people. It is up to you to see that nothing comes into your life by the channel of slayery. That nothing goes to the making of your joy but justice. That you have no right to take your income for granted. That you have no right to asssume comfort for yourself. What are you doing for the world in return for what the world is doing for you! Are you so blinded by plenty as to e unable to see those who starve? Are you deaf to the cries of the dis

Your dollars are haunted. They cry out to you in appeal and warning. Do you not hear? Do you not see the blood flow? Life is so often so hard to others in order that life may be so easy to you. Do you ever think of that? Is your vision so limited that you cannot imagine the history of a dollar? Cannot see what creates it Cannot see who suffers to save you suffering? Cannot fortify you with the courage of rebellion? I do not say that if you answer "No" I will give you up. But when you answer "No you give yourself up. As for me, I will never give up. I will swear to

you long after you have ceased to swear to yourself. Because I know day some thing will arouse you. Will rouse you, you who are asleep. Will at last make you ask yourself that stern question: "How did

I get the money?"

possessed?

IMMIGRATION AS BANKERS SEE IT

From the "Monthly Financial Bulletin of Investments", Issued by Fisk & Robinson, Bankers, New York.

The labor market in the guise of immigration is attracting quite as much, if not more, attention at the present

time than the money market. In periods of depression nothing is more timid than capital, except foreign labor, but thanks to the continuance of our unprecedented prosperity iminigration during the past twelve months has been the largest in the

history of the country. when individually they are not in trouble with their employers. sets and a million or healthy, ablebodied immigrants, even if uneducated and possessing nothing but their strength, could easily add \$100,000,000 to the wealth of the nation annually and bring up their children under con-ditions insuring a satisfactory and

patriotic class of citizens. Nothing in the world is more certain than that they will turn to the ballot Professional, technical and business men who in a sense constitute the disas the only weapon of defense and oftributing apparatus of a nation are fense that they can hope to wield with

NOT ESSENTIAL What we need are immigrants with good, sound bodies. Compared with this, educational requirements or the few dollars they bring are of small

consequence

Make the health regulations as drastic as may be necessary, but let us have any amount of immigrants who can labor and produce something.

Every banking house which is financing enterprises, especially in the South, realizes the need of laborers and agriculturists.

REACTION IN SWITZERLAND.

For a long time Socialism has had a troubled time of it in Switzerland. That little country is the home of democratic experiment, but there is a certain kind of small shopkeeper democrat who hates Sociali m much more profoundly than Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The Canton of Vaud has just expelled our comrade. Bolobanoff, from its sacred bounds on the ground that she is a friend of anarchy, and in the country as a whole a law is before the Council of State which would bring strikers under jur-isdiction of martial courts. Efforts have been made to get the law submitted to a referendum, but only 29,-000 votes were collected in favor of this, instead of the 80,000 which are absolutely necessary.

AND IN NEW ZEALAND, TOO.

The following extract is from the "Auckland Star" of May 29. It refers to Wellington, New Zealand: "There were 145 applicants for the post of caretaker for the Technical Board's building. The other day an advertisement appeared in the evening paper calling applications for a driver of a delivery cart at a store in the country. Within a short time of the appearant of the first edition of the paper on the streets the publishing office of the newspaper was crowded with appli-

A BACTERIA HEAVEN.

Dr. Leo Taylor, public analyst of mation as to the flock used in stuffing mattresses and pillows in a report submitted to the Public Health Commit-tee of the boro. "I am informed," he says, "that flock is made from the old and filthy rags which are too bad to be re-made into cloth. One would expect that such a product would be teeming with microbial life, but when t is found that one gramme of flock yields 7,500,000 colonies of bacteria and sewage about 6,400,000. It must be admitted that one is dealing with a very filthy article."—London Justice.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS MUCK-RAKING

The Socialists of Belginm have been publishing a series of articles in the Brussels "Peuple", boldly exposing and denouncing the scandalous doing of the disreputable old roue Leopold. Their standpoint is that it is the people of Belgium and the tortured na tives of the Congo who have to provide the millions of francs which Leopold lavishes on his mistresses and favor tes. The articles have created a con siderable sensation, as no other fournal has ever dared to attack royal vices in such vigorous fashion.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Twenty-three nominations have been nade for Parliamentary Committee o the British Trades Unions Congress which will meet at Liverpool in September, including the following mem bers of Parliament: Messrs, Barnes Bell, Bowerman, Gill, Haslam, Shack leton, Thorne, Ward, and Wilkie. There are 10 nominations for delegates from the British Congress to American Federation of Labor. The question of abolition of the Trade Union Congress will form one of the sub jects to be discussed.

RETRIBUTION OR SOLIDARITY—WHICH?

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Scratch the master, and you will find a slave; scratch the slave and you will find a master. This is at once the order of reason and the social or der, that mind and society abhor misbalances, and that that which is stolen out of the heart and character of the thief. He who with his feet mounts the steps of iniquity to superficial bonor, descends them at the same time with every other faculty and takes in the qualities that make for shame.

Classes and courts and churche

may play film flam with the units of society, may adorn with badges of bravery and prowess the men who shoot down naked savages, or may bow before the bandits who by cunning and privilege have grown might ily rich out of the poverty of the workers; and loafers may gamble themselves out of the social gutters into the nobility of a nation, or gamble other nobilities down to the gutters. But the nobility of the dice box in their new evolution find in themselves no manhood to match their station, and if a real nobleman has been cast down he is there only to spread retri-Just the sort of thing that must finally sap the foundations of the usurper's rank and power. The whole soul of society keeps a deadly account with its shams. The the individual wrong-doer may escape the consequences of his own crimes society cannot. The fraudulent saint may escape hell all right, but the society which endured or permitted the fraud must long suffer its own retribution. Society may be thought of as forgiving the capitalist sinner, but society cannot remit from itself the taint of his sin, for his sin is immortal until the sources of its nourishment are removed. It is not as a shivering de linquent fearing the swish of a whip on his own crouching shoulders that the social moralist looks at sin, but he sighs for the great evils and the little good which one ignorant man can do. His evil can afflict all society, his good can only touch a passing person for day, until he discovers the social root and fruit of all evil and recognizes the noral solidarity of the race-then there is something he can do.

I am not at all speaking of any pro ess of moral regeneration to be effected within the person, for I have been too long acquainted with the fallacies of new birth and interior holfness.

New social conditions are displacing the sins of old social conditions. The growing solidarity of society has, without our knowing it, left so little reality to the private life that there is hardly enough soil in any single erson to sustain a stubborn vice or a stubborn virtue; a most hopeful condition, for it is by the solidarity of weak ness alone that the extraordinary and far-reaching fruitfulness of private property nourished vice can be overcome. And let it not be forgotten that all vice whatsoever is genre with private property, and all virtue whatsoever is genre with the solidarity of the race, which in one day commences with the solidarity of the working masses. Therefore the solidarity of labor is the aim and inspiration of all Socialists in the field, it is the great world-dynamic which, while pushing all opposing forces over the eternal precipice, prepares itself to occupy the earth alone; and this sure, mighty, volceless force which gives social conscience, faith and energy to agitators, and thru us completes its conquest, we call evolution while in its process and Socialism and revolution in its victory-ns we foresee it.

So far as we are enabled to appre ciate this great movement it is an exclusion of kings, aristocrats, capitalists and priests from the plane of his tory; and it is to be, in every coming case, as it ever has been, an exclusion by themselves of themselves; they are not to be made, but to make them-

Thus the process of Socialism is the working out of a great economy of solidarity thru the crimes of capitalism and the wrongs of labor; consciousness of all live individuals who, pro or con, are drawn interestively into the social conflict. It is therefore not amiss to say that we who are students of Socialism should be students of ourselves. For as we are the veritable products mentally of past and present class struggles, we are the socially appointed fathers of better times to come. If you or I. standing on the firing line between the two conflicting civilizations of personallsm and Socialism be not intelligent ly, morally, quiveringly conscious of the solidarity of labor, and scientifically sure of its victory, Socialism has not yet found the generation nor the man for its effloressence.

It is out of a consciousness socially perverted that the great masters-byproperty are doomed to render themselves impossible on the face of the earth and it is out of a consciousness filuminated by the central-light of one universal society that the people who stand for proletarian solidarity make themselves certainly the successors of perverted capitalism. To the party of destiny, to which we as Socialist workingmen belong, there is no defeat but the defeat which fails to instruct us for our future, or the victory which conveys to us no warning. And if we may measure the prospects of our adversaries by this law of forgotten experience, how swiftly we may behold blind Mammon hurrying downward to dissolution.

The mind within is made by forces without. The things we experience from day to day, not at the hands of nature but at the hands of our fellow se that is our human social relations-constitute the parentage of the mind. Our day's barrenness, our masters' fruitfulness, our associates' blindness, our unjust burdens, our environments of unreason and studidity, our unfair wages, our foul and dishonorable labor-all these are the pricks that rouse the slumbering brain and give birth to the Socialist mind.

There are of course myriads of so

cially barren brains, millions who simply turn low, bent backs to their envicomments, asking no more than an allowance of meat and sleep when the retiring sun prohibits further labor. the poor barren debris of the human race. Their minds also are made by their environments, but there is an unascertained nick in their brains somewhere, which touched at the deelsive moment, tilts the taind to slavery or rebellion. The debris of lumpkin gutter men may not always be what they now are. I believe they also will rise. I have no sympathy with the pride of skilful mechanicians. which lifts its skirts and sweeps away in virtuous superiority from these slumkins. Tids debris of the slums is precious, it will yet be fertilized. That little nick in the mind will be touched one day by some supreme wring which turns to thinking, that little slot in their mental make-up will one day be entered by something that will go no more, neither in nor out, but by reason or by resolution.

Once the slumkins get upon the right point of view-and who so near to it as they :- the finer fibered proletarian may have to look to his laurels. They will not have to study Hunter's poverty nor hunt for it in any other printed page. Who can tell how swiftly social illumination may come to these children of darkness? Who knows, out of their hell what purgatorial fires may leap forth? Who knows how much more than ours these new born eyes may see? This I know, we Socialists err grievously if any of us cultivate cortempt for them. if we are content to sample the multitudes below regular wage slavery by the few ragged specimens we' way meet.

There is something in their experience as necessary to complete the crime of capitalism as can be found in the experience of the regularly exploited slave, and since capitalists must fall by blows delivered back to t from its own long stricken victims. I am assured the criminal will never perish until this victim also delivers his long suspended blow.

The day of solidarity will have dawned when the capitalist class is solated, that is, when ALL its victiris, exploited or merely neglected.

shall be moved to common resistance Let us take a few examples of the retributive process. The purchase of love. Women, at first coralled by lus ty conquerors into hostile camps like herds of cattle have remained for centuries a propertiless class, and in this defenceless condition have been most brutally used, thruout ancient as well as modern civilizations, but, as a carnal slave she has bad and is having her revenge. Love which can 'ntter itself only in free caresses has become a hideous insincerity because the woman who must, can never, love; neither can the man who is omnipo-

When in the spring time of its greed the factory capitalists, forgetting all their Sunday school village teaching against mixed, and therefore as he said, bad company; threw the men and women, boys and girls and children of all conditions into the common grinding mills of dollars, they were guilty of violating all that they knew of right for the gain of money At the same time the gypsy girl and the street walker found themselves hand to hand with the village maiden; and the evil of a separative righteousness fell from their eyes. They were neither angels nor serpents at the mill. And the girls whom the capitalist had seen in the Sunday school classes of his own church soon appeared among joint committees of gypsies and others to demand better treatment at his hands. Of course he put it down to bad company, but it was he who founded their solidarity

The large world producer threw his working people away from their simple industries into the whirl and mystery of the vast factories, where was lost all familiarity with the things that were being done by the roaring wheels, and when in fact they knew nothing but one another-a dangerous new knowledge which needs must lend to solidarity and retribution. The leap of ambition with which

crafty teachers kept the common herd hopeful in village times leaped no more in the factories. Everybody knew that practically there was no rising for the proletariat, and this common knowledge was a common de-spair, and here again was the lesson of solidarity and here again was opened the chapter of retribution.

The vast display of world's wealth from international slavery sweated confronted the workers of their poverty and produced a feeling of common exclusion from the best things of life, and then of greed, longing, envy, and costly crimes of stealing and violence in some, and certain thoughts of rebellion and solidarity in others the forerunners and ministers of retribution. The arch robbers are too vafa to bide even from their own poor country the magnitude of their steal ings. The they semetimes run to Europe to go wealth mad, even then they must exhibit at home also. And as

All this time it is not bomb shells they are preparing, but certain unevitable effects upon the mind of the people which all the hireling press and pulpit of America cannot much longer postpone. Our cabinet at Washington and our judicial scots are being filled with men of Spanish faith and erocity like Secretary Bonaparte and this secretary is part of America's retilbution-Wait.

POLITICS IN THE UNION.

Max S. Hayes, in "International Socialist Review".

Judging from the minner in which union people thruout the country are discussing politics and taking action in favor of one plan or another the claims of the Socialists, who have declared all along that the problems of labor must be solved ultimately at the ballotbox, are being vindicated.

It is immaterial just at this juncture whether the great majority of the trade unionists affiliate with the Socialist movement or strike out indepenlently, or reward our friends and punish our enemies thru the old parties. The point is that the old cry. politics out of the union", has been muzzled, perhaps forever, thanks to the action of the A. F. of L. executive board, whether it was good, bad or indifferent.

For years the Socialists have been bandleapped in their attempts to point out to their fellow workers in local unions and national conventions the necessity of capturing the powers of government to overthrow capitalism. but now the bars are being leveled, politics is the order of the day and already overshadows industrial issues. locally at least.

Now when the indifferent or former reactionary member rises in his seat and opines that we ought to stick together politically, carry our grievances to the ballot-box, question candidates, reward our friends and punish our enemies, the "red-but-ton" brother can follow with his philosophy, and the one who has the logic, the information and plans that appeals to the common sense of the members will receive the sympathy and support sooner or later.

The Republican and Democratic brethren may split hairs relating to the alleged friendliness or antagonism of their respective parties and candidates as much as they please, but it will be the Socialist who will have plenty of ammunition to shoot both old parties to pieces and by appealing to reason will make excellent propaganda for the world's working class movement.

Indeed, it will be the Socialists alone who will, in reality, be able to save the trade unions frim disruption, when the Republican and Democratic brethren start "rough bouse" as they did a generation ago, by uttering a plague

upon both their houses It will be the Socialist Party memher, too, who will hold up to the ridicule and scorn of people possessing common sense the fallacy of workingmen pulling hair over the alleged merits of the A. F. of L. and I. W. W. in the purely industrial field endeavors. But the most encouraging feature of all is the fact, which is already being demonstrated and will become plainer in the future, that the political move-ment will get ahead of its leaders.

The rank and file may go into the rewarding and punishing business for a campaign or two, they may even dally with so-called labor parties for a time, but the open shop functics and the widespread agitation started by 'muck-rakers", as well as other political, economic and social developments of more or less importance, will cause the masses of organized men to gravitate toward the only political party that has a program and a goal that

cannot be misunderstood. This is a golden opportunity for the Socialists who are members of trade unions to arm themselves with bundles of literature and to break in as speak-

ers and proselyte for their cause. ganized laboring men have made official announcements that show the drift and what has been accomplished. In St. Louis, for example, the central body discussed Gompers' call to go into politics at a representative special meeting and wound up by advising the membership to support the Socialist Party rather than play with the capitalistic parties or start a new movement. It is pretty certain that Milwaukee will stand pat for Socialism, and it is likewise probable that no capitalistic politicians will be endorsed or a new party launched in Cleveland. In Chicago and New York independent movements have been endorsed by the central bodies, but strong mincrity factions are laboring to convert the workers to the Socialist view of conditions.

In many smaller places labor parties have been started or the Socialist Party was endorsed, and doubtless during the next couple of months the political pot will boil in every part of the country so far as the labor element is concerned.

This is an interesting epoch in American working class history. No Socialist can afford to regard the coming political upheaval with indiffer-ence. With but slight effort on the part of the 25,000 members of the Socinlist Party we can double and trebie the membership, and it wouldn't require a hundred thousand enrolled members to but the Gomnersonian pure and shaple capitalistic political scheme out of business forever. It's up to Socialists everywhere to get

As Laber Day approaches, the politicians prepare to emerge from their the people starve the doors of retribu- | summer's loaning places to orate to the tion begin to creak on their rusty hing- workers about the necessity, beauty, and dignity of beneat toll.

LETTERS TO A STUDENT.—III.

By Harry Rogoff.

By William Mailly.

I. Grabbit was a statesman of a rare and useful kind, With a soul most patriotic and a comprehensive mind, With views on social questions both practical and sound, And a sense of public duty remarkably profound. No radical proposal ever turned this statesman's head; No word from him encouraged Socialism's spread. And on Capital and Labor he ne'er essayed to talk Without urging the combatants in harmony to walk.

That fame should be the portion of this statesman safe and sane, And the country sing his praises from Oregon to Maine, And the homage of all classes greet him with accord, Was only what was due to him as a just, well-carued reward. So with each annual Labor Day 'rose cries to hear him speak, And union men were eager his services to seek. And when an invitation he'd graciously accept, Those who falled to get him, invariably wept.

To see Grabbit on a vantage point reviewing the parade, Acnowledging salutations in a manner grand and staid, To hear the cheers arising from the gally marching throng, Was enough to swell the breast and make the heart beat strong. And when with mien majestic he spoke with eloquence, He held his brawny listeners enraptured and intense, They drank his words of wisdom in and only made a noise, When they his rounded periods punctuated with applause.

His logic and conservatism were beautiful to hear; No intemperate depundation jarred upon the gentle ear. The worker must be organized-but always keep in view That Capital was essential to give him work to do. His employer was his brother with a right to his per cent. In return for risk and worry; and it was never meant. That the working class should interfere or meddle with the plan Which an almighty Providence had ordained since Time began.

He told how our great country was the haven of the free, That every willing worker could enjoy prosperity.

If he would but work hard enough and keep before his eyes The interests of his master and the chance he had to rise. He said our constitution was a sacred document Intended to perpetuate our glorious government. And our flag the noblest emblem that o'er a people waved For ev'ry star and stripe had been in martyr's blood oft laved.

And when it came to Socialism-that growing curse and scheme-He dilated on the folly of being deluded by a dream. He thrashed its vain pretensions, he turned it inside out, He ridiculed its followers, and put their claims to rout. He showed that common ownership would upset our present bliss, And everyone would starve to death because of idleness. Besides, labor was a solemn task which everyone should fill If society was to progress and advancement not stand still.

But it's quite beyond my power to give that speech entire-Its ev'ry phrase was masterly, its ev'ry point struck fire; It swayed the mighty multitude with wonder and delight, And when at last it ended, there ensued a lively fight To grasp the hand of Grabbit, and bestow upon him praise For discussing a great question in the ablest of ways. The verdict was unanimous that the man could ill be spared, Whose oratorical genius was the finest ever heard.

That night, if you could follow, you'd find friend Grabbit sitting. Surrounded by his bosom friends, their sides with laughter splitting.

As he, with unction, told them how the "working mules" applauded When he eulogized their manhood, and the present system lauded. "The only thing that makes me sore," says Grabbit, in conclusion, "Is that I had to work so hard to further the delusion. But for this-my day of labor-they'll pay a price that's dear, "By toiling, moiling, sweating, the remainder of the year."

I would ask King Theodore if the

work!pgman is not industrious who

hangs on to a job just as long as the

boss will permit him, who works year

in and year out-long hours, and for

short wages-supporting and raising a

family, contending with hard condi-tions in the workshops and at home,

struggling to keep his head above

water in the face of the extortion and

oppression of the owning class? Is he

shiftless? Can be afford to be a

drunkard? Is it not absolutely neces-

sary that he and his family econo-

mize at every point? He's got to be

honest-he don't get a chance to be

otherwise. He would be sent to jall-

and he would serve his full scutence,

unlike the ice trust pirates.

It is not the honest, industrious, so

ber, determined workingman, with

the patches who rises in life. The

voiceless mass of oppressed and strug-

gling wage-carners to this country

superficial statement.

ing anything else.

erty.

gives emphatic denial to Roosevelt's

way to make money, which is the kind of success Roosevelt meant. It

gets some one to working for him, that

he begins to succeed. Workingmen

are so busy either looking for a job or

trying to hold on to the one they have

that there is no possibility of their do-

A day or a week's cessation in the

daily grind to keep the wolf from the

door means hardship and more pov-

Those who attain prominence and

succeed in any field of endeavor to-

day are usually of two kinds-the ex-

ceptional man (which often means the

unscrupulous man as well) and the

man of exceptional opportunities. The

first, because of exceptional ability

and attainments, is enabled to rise

above his environment and lift him-

self out of his class. The second, be-

cause of exceptional class advantages,

finds it easy to succeed in many dif-ferent lines of work at the same time,

whether it be as a fancy dog breeder

or as a manipulator of railroads, as

en expert yachtsman or as a manufac

turer of sugar. His money and his bired men WORK FOR HIM.

"This is the day of the man with a

patch on his breeches."

But there is another day than this

one which belongs to the men with

patches. That is ELECTION DAY

The population of this country is com-

posed largely of men with patches. If

this mighty majority should march to

the polls on election day under the

banner of the Socialist Party, with

one common purpose in mind, the could very soon vote their page of

and a whole new outfit on; they could

throw back into Roosevelt's teeth, this

could tell him and his class that they

who make the breeches shall wear

them and that they who do no work

shall wear the patches.

at their wretchedness; they

Working for wages is a mighty poor

ROOSEVELT AND THE MAN WITH THE PATCH.

By James G. Kanely.

"This is the day of the man with the patch on his breeches."

So we are informed by Theodore I, King of the United States, Alaska and the "Big Stick"; Emperor of the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Panama and Oyster Bay. So says the man whose spare time is devoted to lecturing and rebuking the working class of America for struggling to better their conditions of life; for daring the assert their manhood and demanding their rights. King Roosevelt, the man whose almost every public act is garbed in hypocrisy and fraud.

This is the gentleman whose name almost ever since he left college has been upon the public payroll; his arm in the public crib. Who only recently was engaged in a campaign to have his annual stipend of \$50,000 increased by \$25,000 a year so that he would not be tempted to take passes from the railroads.

This is the day of the man with a patch on his breeches."

There is a vast truth contained in that statement-but not the kind that King Teddy meant. This is, indeed, the day of the man with a patch on his breeches. The great working class of America all have patches; they have to patch, not only their breeches, but their food supply, their rent bills, their gas bills and every other necessary of life. The life of a workingman is large-

ly made up of patching. He has to patch in order to make his meagre wages meet the high cost of living. meet the needs of himself and his family. He has to patch to make the energy he is able to call into daily use meet that required of him by his boss to hold a job

The life of the working class family is one continued round of patching. The majority of wage-earners have as a part of their weekly routine patching up about Wednesday or Thursday in order to last the week out without going in debt-and thea

they can't keep out of it. But this is not what our brave and honorable President meant. No, in-deed, the would have us believe that a poor man has as much of a chance to rise in life and succeed to-day as one had in the earlier days of the republic; all that is needed to win material success in life is grit and determination and energy. Sobriety, hon-esty and economy are, of course, es-

If this theory is correct, we must necessarily conclude that those who fail of success in the world are not possessed of these qualifications. The man who does not succeed must be weak and vacilating; he must be shiftless, lazy, drunken, ignorant and a spendthrift.

sential to Roosevelt's kind of success.

Dear Friend:-The inevitable of day's work a certain amount of timate success of Socialism has been money, one and a half or two dollars. decreed the moment Marx promulgated the truth about profit; that is, the moment he discovered the great law of surplus value. For this discovery is bound to open the eyes of the working class to see clearly the cause of all their misery, and the means of freeing themselves from it. It will, in the end, convince all those to whom life is a burden and a curse that it is so because they live in a society which is based on a lie; and that the only way they could put a stop to their suffering is by demolishing the very foundation of present soclety, and re-building it on a new

What is that basic principle of present society? It is the capitalist's appropriation of profits. The share that the owner of the machinery TAKES in the product that the laborer CRE-ATES with the aid of the machine is almost entirely sheer robbery; and thus is present society constructed on a system of general, universal robbery. Let us verify this scientifically.

In the production of a commodity there enter three factors: The raw material out of which the commodity is: the machine or the tool with which it is made; and the laborer who makes it. Each one of these three elements has a certain value; that is, you can get for it on the market a certain amount of money, or rather, a certain amount of other commodities. Now, what we actually do in the production of the new article is this: We combine-the value of the machine used, or rather of the part of the machine that has been used off in the process, the value of the raw material, and the value of the human labor. These three values combined make up the value of the newly created article. If that is the case, how is it possible that any one owner of one of these three elements should make an honest profit in the distribution? An honest division of the resultant product would be this: The owner of the machine, having put into the article the value of that much of the machine, which has been worn away in the process of production, should get a part of the product enough to restore the machine to its original condition. The owner of the raw material should get a part equivalent to the value of his raw material. The rest must necessarily go to the owner of the laborer or to the workingman, for that additional value was imparted by no other than the laborer. An equitable, just distribution of production would leave the capitalist flet us suppose for the moment) with his original capital, and never with a farthing of profit. How is it, then, that in reality the capitalist makes such enormous pro

It is because human labor to-day is a commedity; it is bought and sold in a market, called the labor market, and the owner of that commodity is swindled when the bargain is made. It is managed in the following manner:

The price of a commodity is, what it takes to reproduce it. For instance, when raw material is used up in making a hat, the price paid for the raw nunterial should be an amount of money, which will enable the previous owner of the material to get back similar and an equivalent amount of the raw material. A laborer works, because he consumes certain articles. He should, therefore, work so many hours as are necessary to restore the materials he consumed. When he gets, say two dollars a day, he should work just so long during that day, until he added value to certain articles amounting to two dollars. Is that done? By no means.

-The capitalist hires the laborer by the day. He pays him for a whole cailism can build up.

whereas if he were simply to pay for the two dollars he consumes, three hours work would be more, a great deal more than sufficient. So in reality the laborer is paid only for a fraction of the work he does. He works ten hours, and is paid only for two, three or four. The value of those remaining hours of work it is that constitutes the profit which the capitalist makes on the product. Profit then is nothing else than unpaid labor. It is, therefore, plain enough that

The laborer must work for that

amount the whole day, irrespective of

how much he creates during the day.

The capitalist buys laber; and not, as it logically should be, the laborer pays

for what he consumes. As a result the laborer is swindled. He needs two

dollars for his day's living and sells

his whole day's labor for that amount,

all profit is robbery. The entire product, outside the value of the machine used up and the raw material incorporated in it, should go to the laborer.

We will now go a step further. Let us see what it is that gives value to the machine and to the raw material. It is not the use that we derive from them; for if so, the greater the use of an article or of a substance, the greater should be its value. How is it, then, a that a loaf of bread, which is absolutely essential to life, is so cheap, and a diamend ring, which is a superfluity, is so dear? There must be a different thing that determines the market value of an article, and that determining element must be something which is common to all commodities that are exchanged on the mar ket; for two things cannot be exchanged one for another in a certain ratio, unless there is in the two of them, one common element, in the terms of which the ratio is expressed. A thoro investigation of all the ele ments composing articles of produc-tion, has convinced the greatest economists that this one element, which gives, to an article, is human labor.

A gold ring is worth much on the market because there is much human effort expended in digging out the gold in purifying it, in refining it, and in shaping it into a ring. On the other hand, in the production of a loaf of bread the sum total of human effort put forth in tilling the soil, in sowing and reaping the wheat, in grinding the flour, and so on, is much less than in the case of the ring, and, therefore, its value is less.

The value of a machine, therefore, comes ultimately from the labor it embodies. The value of the raw material, likewise, comes from the same sources. So, after a careful analysis we see that all the factors which give value to a produced article get their own values from human labor. And if one, who never expended human labor, appropriates them to bimself, he is simply committing robbery.

The capitalist has no right to a share in a produced article; the laborer has the full right to the entire article produced. This is the third great principle of Socialism.

We have now succeeded in establishing the three stones, upon which Secialism rests. The history of human progress has convinced us that the great principal force in civilization is economic improvement. The theory of evolution has assured us that man is capable of living in complete harmony with his fellow mer. and of attaining to the very height of ethical virtue. An analysis of the present economic conditions has pointed out to us just where the present evil of our economic life lies. On these three corner stopes we shall soon see what a beautiful edifice So-

A FATAL DEFECT OF SOCIALISM.

AN AUTOMATIC ACCOUNTANT.

"I like Socialism fine," said the honest and apparently unromantic mechanic, "but I don't want to give up my Sunday paper." "Give up your Sunday paper," said the agitator. "I don't see how Socialism is go-ing to effect your reading matter."

"Maybe it won't yours," replied the vic-tim of capital, "but I've got so accustomed to reading Snappy Doings in Smart Set: They Bump the Bumps in the Vandergould Disting-Room' and 'Mrs. Astorbilt's Gems: She Has Enough to Fill a Wash Basin, and 'Life Historics of the Eighty Peeresses Who Were Members of the Original Florodora Sextet' and all such like that I dunno what I'd do if you was to remove the pam-pered clesses."—Puck.

NAMES FOR THE RAND SCHOOL

Comrades and friends of the movement can do a useful service by sending to the Secretary of the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, the names and addresses of persons out-side the party, who are likely to be interested in the work of the School. Send them in at once .-- Adv.

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A certain Australian firm extols the many cirtues (from the capitalist point of view of the new labor-saving machine called the "job costing time recorder". With this piece of mechanism in use all jobs are debited with the correct quota of labor ex-pended upon them, and, as each workman makes his own record mechanically, it will render disputes impossible, and "should give rise to healthy emulation among the employees". It is claimed also that it "will save all the clerical drudgery litherto em ployed in arriving at exact manufacturing cost", and that "it is an automatic account ant, working without salary, doing its duty without (ear, favor, or affection, and with absolute impartiality to employer and em

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Edward Dawson of Brookiyn states that he has been unable to obtain a copy of "The Jungle" at the Prospect Branch of the Brookiyn Public Library. My letter in a previous issue of The Worker related only to the New York Public Library. Of the detail management of the branches of the Brook-lyn Public Library I am unable to speak with authority. I know, however, that the statements made in my former message are strictly true, both in the letter and in the spirit. That lefter was written, not in criticism at all, but with the sincere desire criticism at all, but with the sincere desire
to be of use in the cause of general enlighteament. I firmly believe that the
study of social conditions is one that
should be developed in every possible way.
There are many theories advanced with
which I am personally unable to agree, and
there is much that I regret, but as a librarian I endeavor that to let my personal feelings influence my professional work. My
question about a book is, "Is this book one
which sets forth the views of the author
in the best way that those views are set
forth, and is there enough general interest
in the subject to warrant the purchase of
the volume?" Whenever possible I have
these questions answered by a fellow ex-

the volume?" Whenever possible I have these questions answered by a fellow ex-

ery subject, nor would such purchase be drable. I have had the book reviews of The Worker as well as the advertisements frequently checked to see that those books which seem the must desirable are obtained. When you first announced "The Jungle", en the strength of your word. I at once sent in my advance order. The Worker, however, represents but one party. Other party papers are followed up in the same manner. The books are all placed on the open shelves of the branches, some in one branch and some in others, without regard to the personal opinions of the library staff, but with regard to the locality where the probable demand for a give book will exist. No matter, tho, where a book is placed, it is equally subject to call from persons residing in other localities. A from persons residing in other localities. A book at the Kingsbridge branch is as much subject to the call of a person using the Tottenville branch as a resident of Kings-bridge. Indeed, this interbranch loan de-partment is so organized and is used to such an extent that two teams are required to transport the books from branch to branch, making daily calls at each branch. I go to this length to explain the working to show that the library is anxious to do its best as far as its means will permit.
With regard to a so-called "restricted list". Probably a large proportion of libraries maintain such a list. It is not the

ponent of the views. For example, many

list itself, but the wisdom with which the list may be compiled and administered, to which objection may be raised. I doubt if any well informed person would place every book in a library at the demand of every user of that library. Every person who has to administer a library feels bound to draw the line somewhere. Many works of literature, especially oriental translations, are generally considered unfit for any but students of literature. So also, many books of medicine and surgery, etc., are not intended for indiscriminate use. And so it is with fiction, only the trouble here is that the line is not so sharply drawn, and there is a greater range for the difference of opinions. However, a mature person would, I am sure, have no difficulty in ob-taining any work of fiction which is in this

A number of books about which opinions seem to differ have been placed on shelves by themselves, to which attention is not called, but a simple request to the person at the time in charge of the branch will, I im sure, result in the bringing forth of the on the shelf. In this library "The Jungle has been placed on the open shelves, free for the use of all comers. Since this book seems to be the one about which the letter in to-day's issue was written, it may be interesting to note that copies of it have been placed in 32 of the branches of this library, with an average of about two copics in each.

Pray pardon this long letter. I am your very interesting cause. I am sure that the library would be most happy to co-operate in any systematic effort that you may make to bring to the attention of your renders books which may help in the mation of their opinions on social and eco nomic subjects.—Yours very truly, EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD.

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state. The secretary reported having

introduced in the office a complete

card system and will buy the neces-

sary furniture to keep a complete list

of readers of the various Socialist pa-

pers in this state and other sympa-

thizers. The Quorum then discussed

steps to be taken to raise the funds

needed for the campaign and the send-

ing out of speakers thru as many un-

organized places as possible. For the

present the secretary was instructed to

secure one or two speakers to be

placed in Nassau, Suffolk, and Oueens

countles. The delegate from Quec is

County reported about the difficulties

in reorganizing Local Long Island City

on account of all its former members

refusing to join the new local unless

mittee and can be independent of

Queens County. The matter was left in the hands of the secretary. The

committee then adjourned to meet

Dates for speakers for August and

Spring Valley; Sept. 5, Middletown; Sept. 6, Newburgh; Sept. 7, Poughkeep-

son; Sept. 11, Chatham; Sept. 12, Rens

salaer; Sept. 13. Albany; Sept. 14

Troy; Sept. 15, Watervleit; Sept 17, Cohees ; Sept. 18, Schengerady; Sept.

19, Duanesburg; Sept. 20, Cobbleskill;

Sept. 21, Oneonta; Sept. 22, Sidney;

Sept. 24. Moravia: Sept. 25. Earlville:

Sept. 26, Hamilton; Sept. 27, Clinton;

Sept. 28. Utlea: Sept. 29. Rome; Oct. 1.

Oneida; Oct. 2, Canastota; Oct. 3, Syra-

Oct. G. Moravia; Oct. S. Groton; Oct. 9

Dryden; Oct. 10, Ithaca; Oct. 11. Romu-

lus: Oct. 12. Geneva: Oct. 13. Newark:

Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Rochester; Oct. 17,

Brockport; Oct. 18, Albion; Oct. 19, Medina; Oct. 20, Middleport; Oct. 22.

Tonowanda; Oct. 23, Batavia; Oct. 24,

Attlea: Oct. 25, Warsaw: Oct. 26, Bel-

fast; Oct. 27, Oleon; Oct. 29, Hornels-

Jervis: Nov. 1, Peekskill.

16 Salamanea

Sept. 30. Oct. 1, Binghamton.

New Rochelle.

New York.

ville; Oct. 30, Corning; Oct. 31, Port

Ghas, Vander Porten: Sept. 1. Palmyra: Sept. 2. 3, Rochester; Sept.

4. Middleport; Sept. 5. Lockport; Sept

6, Ningara Falls; Sept. 7, No. Tona-

wanda;-Sept. S. 9, Buffalo; Sept. 10, Go-

wanda; Sept. 11, 12, Dunkirk; Sept. 13,

Brocton; Sept. 14, Westfield; Sept. 15,

16, Jamestown: Sept. 17, Randolph:

Sept. 20. Bolivar; Sept. 21, Cuba; Sept.

22, 23, Wellsville; Sept. 24, Hornells-

ville: Sept. 25, Addison; Sept. 26, Corn

ing, Sept. 27, Elmira; Sept. 29, Ithaca;

John Collins; Sept. 3, Utica; Sept. 4, Rome; Sept. 5, Herkimer;

Sept. 6. Little Falls; Sept. 7. Johns

town; Sept. 8. Gloversville; Sept. 9, Schenectady; Sept. 10, Troy; Sept. 11.

Albany; Sept. 12, Newburgh; Sept. 13.

Peckskill: Sept. 14, Yonkers; Sept. 15,

Jas. F. Carey: Sept. 3, 4, Yonkers

Sept. 5, New Rochelle; Sept. 6, New-burgh; Sept. 7, Albany; Sept. 8, Troy;

Sept. 10, Glens Falls; Sept. 11, Ticon

derago; Sept. 12, Schenectady; Sept. 13, Gloversville; Sept. 14, Utica; Sept.

15, Watertown; Sept. 17, Rome; Sept.

18, Oneida; Sept. 19, Syracuse; Sept.

20, Auburn: Sept. 21, Ithaca: Sept. 22,

Geneva; Sept. 24, Rochester; Sept. 25,

Buffalo; Sept. 26, Dunkirk; Sept. 27.

Selamanea: Sept. 28. Limestone: Sept.

20, Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville; Oct. 2,

Corning: Oct. 3, Binghamton; Oct. 4,

New York City.

John C. Chase and E. Wolf acted as

chairman and vice-chairman respect-

ively. M. Herman was seated as ad-

ditional delegate from the 20th A. D.

Delegates from the 16th, 13th, 15th,

17th and 19th A. D's were seated for

this meeting there being no member

ship report from those districts. The representation of the 31st A. D., and

German branch of the 9th A. D. is to

be determined by the new committee

on credentials. Twelve applications

for membership were admited. The request of M. Winchevsky to be al-

lowed to transfer to the 8th A. D., althe residing in the 26th A. D., was granted. The resignations of J. Slater

The General Committee met Aug. 25.

19. Oleon

cuse; Oct. 4, Camillus; Oct. 5, Auburn;

again on Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Tour of Sol Fieldman.

sie; Sept. 8, Kingston; Sept. 10,

September are:

it is chartered direct by the State Com

PARTY NEWS.

FOR A CONSTITUTION COMMIT-TEE.

National Committeeman knecht (Wash.) has submitted the following motion and comment:

That the National Committeemen, the National Executive Committeemen, the State Committees, the locals in unorganized states, and the National Secretary suggest amendments to the national constitution and file them in the National Office that the National Executive Committee elect a committee on constitution, this committee to draft a constitution, this committee to draft a constitution for the Socialist Party of the United States, taking into consideration all amendments, and suggestions received from members of the National and National Executive Committee, the state committees, the locals in unorganized states, and the National Secretary, this draft to be presented at the next national convention, together with all the smeadments received for acceptance or refection.

I make this motion so that amendments

amendments received for acceptance or rejection.

I make this motion so that amendments and suggestions may be numerous and so that the necessary time can be taken to prepare a more suitable constitution for the party. The committee on constitution should be selected so that they could meet often and, without much expense, and the committee ought to send the proceedings of the various meetings to the Socialist papers for publication. I think it is apparent to every member that some plan is necessary, so that we can be more deliberate in such important matters. A similar plan was tried by the Socialist Party of Washington, with much success. The plan could be improved by making a law to have each convention elect a committee on constitution to act between convention.

NOMINATIONS FOR PLATFORM

NOMINATIONS FOR PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

the following nominations for Plat-form Committee, made by National

The following have been nominated for Platform Committees: Robt, Handlow, by Prevy; J. Mahlon Barnes, by Menton: Victor L. Berger, by Stedman, Phompson, Petigrew, Holman, Heath, Kreiger, Ragers, and Hoehn: Barney Berlyn, by Prevy, Bandlow, Schwartz; Peter E. Burrowes, by Reilly, Utert: Eugene V. Debs, by Holt, Hillquit, Millis; A. H. Floaten, by Reynolds; H. V. Groesbeck, by Hastings; Ben Hanford, by Reilly, Prevy, Ufert, Behrens, Handlow, Hoehn: Morris Hillquit, by Lee, Gifford, Holman, Behrens, Hasinas, Bentey, Reynolds, Kelly; G. A. Hoehn, by Lee, Thompson, Heath, Krieger; Fred Ilurst, by Carpenter; Chas, H. Kert, by Pettigrew; Chas, Lamb, by Stedman; Algemon Lee, by Holloway, Hillquit, Behrens, Rogers; Austin Lewis, by Holloway; Jack London, by Bandlow; Wm, Mailly, by Carpenter; Thos. J. Morgan, by Hoehn; J. B. Osborne, by Hastings; R. M. Reynolds, by Kelley; Seymont Stedman, by Thompson, Heath; A. M. Simons, by Lee, Stedman, Gifford, Holt, Hulloway, Hillquit, Krieger, Carpenter, Rogers, Schwartz, Menton, Kelley; Carl D. Thompson, by Holman; W. E. Trautmann, by Mils; Chas, Ufert, by Reilly, Ufert: Freest Untermann, by Mils, Schwartz; Chas, H. Vall, by Holt; F. H. Wentworth, Pettigrew, Menton.

The following have declined the omination: Barnes, Debs, Groesbeck, Lamb, London, Mailly,

The following have accepted: Bandlow, Berger, Floaten, Hillquit, Hoehn, Hurst, Kerr, Morgan, Osborne, Simons Untermann, Work.

ONE DAY WAGE FUND.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges contributions during the week ending Aug. 24: ending Aug. 24:

State Committees: Idaho. \$25.61: Indiana
\$14.36: Missouri. \$10: New Hampshire.
\$14.36: Oklahoma. \$36.50; Risden Stewart
Asbury. Charlotte, N. C., \$1; previously reported, \$303.65; total, \$394.12.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates of National Organizers and

Lectures are:

May Beals: Sept. 2-3, Murfreesboro. Tenn.; Sept. 4-5, Wartrace; Sept. 6-7, Shelbyville; Nept. 8, Tullahoma.
Geo. E. Bigelow: Iowa, under direction of State Committee.
J. M. Caldwell: Sept. 1, 2, 3, Elizabethtown, Ky.; Sept. 4, Glendale; Sept. 5, Sonora; Sept. 6, Munfordville; Sept. 7-8, Bowling Green.

nors: Sept. 6, Munfordville; Sept. 7-8, Bowling Green.
John Collins: New York, under direction of State Committee.
Isaac Cowen: Montana, under direction of State Committee.
Sol Fleidman: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.
I. I. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.
Geo. H. Goebel: Sept. 2, Minneapolls, Minn.; Sept. 3, Braineral; Sept. 4, Liftle Falls: Sept. 5, Staples; Sept. 6, Detroit City: Sept. 7, Moorhead; Sept. 8, Fargo, N. D.

Jacobs: Sept. 2. Chandler, Ind.; , Evansville.
Morrow Lewis: Montana, under of State Committee.
Morrow Lewis: Sept. 1-2 Kanasa on of State Committee. ur Morrow Lewis: Sept. 1-2, Kansas Mo.; Sept. 3-6, Leavenworth; Sept.

City, Mo.; Sopt. 3-0, Leavenworth; Sept. 7-8, Athison.
Guy E. Miller: Sept. 6-8, Colorado.
Aug. Palm (Swedlsh): Sept. 2, Brockton,
Mass.; Sept. 3, Boston.
John F. Williams: Sept. 2-2, Poplar
Bluff, Mo.
M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction
of State Committee.

GENERAL NOTES.

National Committee motion No. 10. made by Reilly, N. J., directing the National Secretary to place as many speakers as possible into Colorado has been adopted by a vote of 32 to 7 with 16 not voting.

The National Committee is now you ing on Motion No. 12, which relates to the establishment of a Plate-Matter Committee, consisting of five members, and provides for the election and control of said committee. Vote will close Sept. 11.

Comrades Mailly of the National Executive Committee and Hillquit and Lee of the National Committee have been requested to represent the party at the convention of the "Polish So-cialist Alliance" to be held Sept. 2d in New York City.

Pennsylvania PHILADELPHIA.

Since the last report twenty-seven street meetings were held. Collections at twenty meetings amounted to

\$30.31; literature sales to \$33.45.

From indications we will have an overflow meeting after the Debs meeting on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 23, at the Grand Opera House, Broad street and Montgomery avenue.

Alexander Rosen was compelled to cancel his meetings here on account of his throat giving out at Allentown.

The banner meeting of the year was held Sunday night, Aug. 26, on the north plaza of the City Hall. Sol Fieldman was the speaker, a collection of \$10.02 was taken up in addition to a literature sale of \$6.75. The audience seemed much impressed with the

address delivered by Comrade Field-

one-day-wage fund was \$378.80. Com-rade W. C. Price, our treasurer, has forwarded \$252.54 to the State Secretary, which is two-thirds of the total. The date for swearing in the nomi-

nation papers has been postponed until Saturday evening, Sept. 22. At the City Central Committee meeting, Aug. 15, eight new members were admitted.

Since the last report thirty meeting have been held, the attendance was about 7,000; literature sales amounted to \$30.55; collections taken at twenty two meetings amounted to \$24.61.

Nearly \$400 have been collected on the one-day wage fund so far and complete returns will soon be made.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia: Sunday, Sept. 2—North Plaza City Hall. Thomas J. Lewis. Monday, Sept. 3—Fifth and Reed. Jewish

speakers.
Tuesday, Sept. 4—Broad and Fairmount.
D. Dollsheck, Thos. J. Lewis; Midvale and
Ridge, Wm. Fletcher, Jos. Cohen; Fortyninth and Woodland, J. J. McKelvey, W.
R. Cassile; Fifth and Titan, Jewish speak-

Wednesday, Sept. 5-Girard and War

Weinesday, Sept. 5—Girard and Warnock, J. J. McKelvey, Thomas J. Lewis; Twenty-third and Columbia, R. Nicholson, Simon Knebel; Fifth and Carpenter, Jewish speakers.

Nooa Meetings—Richmond and Norris, Thomas J. Lewis; Seventeenth and Hamilton, E. J. Higgins.

Thursday, Sept. 6—Ash and Thompson, R. Nicholson, E. J. Higgins; Germantown and Chelteau, Charles Sehl; Twenty-third and South, Sam Sadler, Thomas J. Lewis, Noon Meeting—Headquarters of striking printers. Thomas J. Lewis, Friday, Sept. 7—Germantown and Diamond D. Dollsheck, Jos. Cohen; Front and Dauphin J. P. Clark, Thomas J. Lewis; Kensington and Clearfield, Martin McCue; Thirty-third and York, Sam Sadler, W. R. Cassile; Fifth and Monroe, Jewish speakers.

Cassile; Fifth and Monroe, Jewish speakers.

Saturday, Sept. S.—Germantown and Lehigh, John P. Clark, Frank Sutelifi; Kensington and Lehigh, Sam Sadler E. J. Higgins; Germantown and Bristol, Martin McCue: Forty-second and Lancaster, E. C.
Leighton, Jos. Cohen; Main and Cotton.
Wm. Fletcher, Geo. Cohen; Frankford and
Girard, D. Dollsheek, W. R. Cassile; Richmond and William, J. J. McKelvey, H.
Ruessel; Frankford and Unity, Thos. J.
Lewis; Twentieth and Federal, Geo. Cohen,
John Whitehead; Passyunk and Moore
Thos. Farrel, Charles Sehl; Kensington and
Cumberland, R. Satin, Reaumont Sykes,
Front and Diamond, Max Studien, Is. Levitsky; Fifth and Christian, Jewish speakers.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A Slavonic b. ich of Socialists has been organized in Allegheny.

Dates of Edward Moore are: Sept. 25, Allegheny; Sept. 26, Carnegie; Sept. 27. Wilmerding; Sept. 28. Duquesne Sept. 29. Pittsburg (South Side): Sept. 30, Allegheny (headquarters); Oct. 1. Wilkinsburg: Oct. 2. Sharpsburg.

The ountCy Committee has decided that the campaign handbook be sold at meetings at one cent a copy.

A general meeting of the member ship of Allegheny County will be held at headquarters, 526 Federal street. Sept. 30, 2:30 p. Sunday. Moore of Philadelphia will address the meeting. Acotion will be taken to organize under the new state constitu-

Tickets for the excursion to Nev Castle on Labor Day should be bought at the organizer's office. Price, 85 cents.

Open-air meetings in Allegheny County are as follows:

County are as follows:

Tuesday, Sept. 4—Allecheny, Federal and South Diamond Sts. Schwartz and Meng. Wednesday, Sept. 5—Braddock, Sixth and Main Sts. Adams and Mechee.

Thursday, Sept. 6—Pittsburg, Homewood and Kelly Sts., Holmes and Wright: Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond Sts., Connors and Wanhope.

Friday, Sept. 7—Pittsburg, Fifth and Pride Sts., Wise and Wilson; Allegheny, Preble and Hanover Avs., Fred L. Schwartz: Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond Sts., local speakers.

Saturday, Sept. 5—Camegic, Second St. and Fourth Av., Adams and Wanhope; Wilmerding, Connors and Rees; Pittsburg, Second avenue and Vespusiis St., Holmes and Wright: Duquesne, Grant Av., Marshall and Wise; McKeesport, Fifth and Walnut, Fred L. Schwartz: Pittsburg, Court House steps, Kennedy and Wilson, Sunday, Sept. 9—Allegheny, 261 Federal St., 2 p. m., John S. Holmes.

Readers of The Worker are invited to attend a Labor Day service at St. Stephen's Church, Clinton and Elizabeth avenues. Newark. Sunday even-Ing. Sept. 2, at 7:45. No reserved seats, first come, first served. A. P. Byron Curtis of Rome, N. Y., will conduct the service. Comrade Curtis is fearless and outspoken champion of the working class. As a large delega-tion of labor union men are expected the Socialists should be present, every

comrade wearing his party button. The Second Ward Branch, Paterson, will hold nominating convention Tuesday, Sept. 4, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum.

Comrade Killingbeck has been elected organizer of Local Newark and will devote all his time to the work.

Ohlo.

State ticket has been filed. George Breil will speak at Ironton Labor Day, James Oneal at Bellaire,

and Nicholas Klein at Portsmouth.

Cincinnati will have complete charge
of Socialist Day at Chester Park, Sunday, Sept. 9. Part of the proceeds will to the Mover-Haywood Defense Fund and the Russian revolutionists.

James Oneal's concluding dates are Sept. 3, Bellnire; Sept. 4, Coshocton; Sept. 5, Mt. Vernon; Sept. 6, Columbus; Sept. 7. Springfield. Comrade Oneal will rest for a month at his home in Terre Haute and then tour Indiana.

Massachusetts.

Ward 7-9-12 Club, Boston, has appointed a committee to devise ways and means of establishing and maintaining larger headquarters. Success ful open-air meetings in charge of Comrade Spero are being held on Thursday evenings at Castle Square and corner Davis street and Harrison avenue on Saturdays. Ten applications were received at the last meeting. Comrade Galvin is doing very active work. Next meeting of club Sept. 5. Comrades Richards, Putney, Hall

and Matchett were the speakers on Boston Common last Sunday.

Boston is fast growing in party the four will appear in the next issue membership. Organizer Hall has reor- of The Worker. The tour will proba-

ganized South Boston and a ticket will

A German branch with 23 members was organized at Fitenburg, Aug. 17. with A. Souerbutts, 733 Westminster Hill Road, West Fitchburg, Secretary.

Washington. Emil Herman was recently elected State Organizer, and he at once set out on an organizing tour. In the first ten days he organized four locals, and he reports that prospects for the imnediate future are very flattering. Kenniwick and at Ritzville some of the rabble who were encouraged and supported by some of the mercantile class realizing their inability to refute the statements of Comrade Herman, resorted to the barbarous method of hurling addled eggs at the speaker. The result must have astonished the assaulters, for at once there was a demonstration in support of the From all parts of the state come in-

quiries about how to organize locals, and some of the lapsed locals are paying their back dues. The State Executive Committee de

sires to put good speakers into every part of the state, and it would be of creat assistance to this committee if Socialists in every unorganized com-munity would send a postal card to State Secretary-Treasurer D. Burgess 230514 Pacific avenue, Tacoma, Wash. giving names and addresses of every avowed Socialist in such community.

New York State. State Quorum met at headquarters on Aug. 21. Geo. Guntz was chairman and U. Solomon temporary recording secertary. Communications acted upon From National Secretary regarding August Palm's meetings in New York Secretary reported having arranged two meetings in Brooklyn and one in New York; from Guy E. Miller, requesting permission to close state tour, as he is needed in Colorado. Request was granted and acting secretary instructed to secure speaker to fill Miller's dates; from Local Albany, requesting that Jewish speaker be sent there. No Jewish speaker available at present and secretary was instructed to have Jewish literature printed: from "Ap-York state list: from John W. Brown. accepting the proposition to assist in campaign from Sept. 9 to Election Day; from Buffalo, stating they have no use for a German speaker; from sympathizers in Frankfort, promising to assist in arranging the Porten meeting: from Geo. H. Goebel. stating it will be impossible for him to make tour of state as originally in tended; from Greenport, L. I., regarding organizing a local; from Jas. S. Smith. State Secretary of Illinois, re questing release of John Collins on Oct. 1 and give in exchange Jas. H. Brower; secretary instructed to consult Comrade Collins and make only such changes as are acceptable to him; from Kings County Committee requesting that the judicial convention be called for Friday, Sept. 14, in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum; request complied with; from Guy E. Miller, reporting organization of local of 22 members in Limestone; application for charter was granted; from Middletown, requesting that the reply of the Independence League to Stokes' resignation be issued in leaflet form for distribution up-state; matter referred to acting secretary; from Newburgh. reporting strike of trolley men and meeting held by Vander Porten was attended by 800 persons; the meeting for Chase not held, as the Mayor refused to grant permit on account of disturbance during strike; from Comrade Vander Porten while-in Peekskill, reporting inactivity of local and conference held by him with local comrades, who have promised to renew their activity and arrange as many meetings as possible; from Poughkeepsie, with four applications for members-at-large, which were received and applicants entered as party members; from Randolph, regarding possibility of reviving activity of the local; from well known in central New York as a Rochester, accepting eleven dates for Collins and two weeks' work by Nic. Geiger, and asking for more speakers later on; from Schenectady, asking information about German speaker; from Dan A. White, stating that sudden sickness compelled him to leave New York, and that under the circum stances considered it advisable for State Committee to cancel his engagement and secure another speaker; from Youkers, stating that they cannot pay more than \$5 for the meetings arranged by the State Committee, and secretary was authorized to collect that amount for meetings bereafter; from Nic. P. Geiger of Cleveland, accepting two weeks' dates in Rochester beginning Sept. 1. Communications were also received and considered concerning nominations for senate, assembly and judicial candidates, dates for speakers, meetings held by state organizers, reports of renewed activity, ordering due stamps, about campaign literature, and other routine matters, from Albany, Amsterdam, Bingham-ton, Corning, Dunkirk, Fort Edward, Freeport, Glens Falls, Ithaca. Olean, Randallsville, Salamanca, South Glens Falls, Syracuse, Troy, Watertown, Watervillet, and several members-atlarge. Reports of work also received from Organizers Miller, Vander Porten and Chase. Comrade Chase, being present, gave a graphic description of the condition of the locals in the placevisited by him and the general feeling up-state concerning the various political issues to be fought in this state. Acting secretary reported about speak-

ers in the field, and that J. G. Phelps

Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes have

agreed to make a tour of the state, be

ginning with Oct. 1, in company with

Comrade Chase, and it is expected that

locals will be able to arrange the largest meetings ever held. The details of

Bailey of the old 35th A. D., and Jobily cover as many organized places seph Barondess of the 4th A. D., were accepted. The election of officers and as possible and a few of the unorgan-ized places. Comrade Chase will be assigned to speak in Queens, Nassau and Suffolk counties during the month of September; John Collins will be in Rochester to September and then fill Miller's dates to Sept. 15; a second tour for Collins will probably be arranged in October. Tours are arranged for Vander Porten and Jas. F. Carey to cover September. Sol Fieldman will go thru the state during the latter part of September and October. M. W. kins, John W. Brown, and Gustave Strebel will go thru the state during October. The state organization is well supplied with speakers and more will be sent thru the state during this campaign than at any other time. secretary reported the only available literature is the state platform and that locals are asking for some new literature; the comrades who were to write leaflets have not done so, and as a result the State Committee cannot supply locals with the variety of leaflets it originally intended. The secre tary was instructed to have 100,000 copies of the article which appeared in The Worker dealing with the reply of the Independence League to Comrade Stokes printed as soon as possible. The secretary reported about 5,500 campaign lists issued, with prospects of issuing about 2,000 more. little money had come in and the secretary was compelled to borrow money to keep the speakers in the field. Money usually comes in very liberally during the last month of the campaign and in the meantime the state organistructed to have cards printed for the zation is hampered in its work on ac count of lack of funds. The locals are requested to make prompt returns so that the State Committee may conduct the livellest campaign ever seen in this

> The district organizations or locals of the state can get same at the rate of cents in lots of 50 or less.

ature may be printed. The organizer has 25,000 copies of the throw-away cards for the Cooper Union ratification meeting. cards should be distributed at every meeting and placed in the hands of every voter in each Assembly District We have some of the best speakers at this meeting and it is worth while to make special efforts to have a recordbreaking one.

A regular meeting of the Sixth A. D will be held on Friday, Aug. 31, at the club rooms, 255 East Fourth street,

Comrades of Queens County are preparing for a most active campaign. Specessful open-air meetings are being held on Thursday and Saturday nights in the Wyckoff Heights section with Comrades Peyser, Burkle and Burgher as speakers.

ing officers: Organizer, William Burkle; Financial Secretary, Peter Heiler; Recording Secretary, W. H. Burns; Treasurer, Frank Schnefp; Literature Agents, Comrades Haas and John A. Burgher: Auditors, Adolph Lehman, Stephen Wenzel and Theodore Raffa.

tures in Queens County under direction of the local.

to the Oueens County Campaign Com-

CONVENTION IN

Sth. Gin Assembly Districts will send delegates.

Sch District, at 1072 Thirty-ninth St., So-clailst Clubbonse, to which the 7th, 8th, 9th Assembly Districts will send delegates.

Git District, at 355 Prospect Av., to which the 10th, 11th, 12th Assembly Districts will send delegates.

Tith District, at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer Sts., to which the 13th, 14th, 15th Assembly Districts will send delegates.

committees for the ensuing term resulted as follows: Organizer, U. Solomon; Recording Secretary, Anna A. Maley; Financial Secretary, U. Solomon: Treasurer, Henry Otland; Controller, I. Phillips; Sergeant-at-Arms, Morris Steltzer; Executive Committee Chas. Lane, Frank Zaches, Emil Spindler, L. Lichtschein, G. B. Staring, M. Oppenhelmer and Elias Wolf; Committee on Credentials, S. Goldbarth, Henry Engel and Carl Classen; Grievance Committee, S. Goldbarth, Wm. Edwards, M. Simmons, L. Rice and John Mullen; Auditing Committee, Robert Raphael, D. Muller and H. C. Mester maker. The recommendation of the German Branch of the Bronx regarding the inducing of labor organizations to grant the floor to Socialist Party speakers, was referred to the Executive Committee. The report of the Executive Committee, concerning literature, ratification and open-air meetings and various nominating conventions, was concurred in. The recommendation of the Executive Committee that all the standing motions passed by the General Committee during the last two years, and those to be passed hereafter, should be entered in a book and that said motions should have the same effect as if part of the by-laws until reconsidered by the General Committee, was approved. A vote of thanks was gir in to retiring Recording Secretary F. M. Gill for the efficient way in which she discharged her duties. The organizer was in-

delegates to the General Committee so that bereafter all delegates and party members attending the General Committee will gain admission only on presentation of membership cards in good The organizer has for sale 5,000 small red buttons with arm and torch.

\$1.00 in lots of 100 or more, and 75 In addition to the state platform in English and German the organizer has on sale for distribution at open-air meetings a new four-page leaflet dealing with Stokes' resignation and the reply of the Independence League. It is specially adapted for distribution among followers of the Independence League. The price of leaflets are: state platform, 50c. per thousand; German platforms, 75c. per thousand; Stokes' leaflet, \$1 per thousand, Nearly

all the speakers are complaining about the lack of literature at their meetings. The speakers will refuse to speak hereafter at meetings where no literature is distributed and the various Assembly and Agitation Committees are requested to order whatever quantities they need so that new liter-

QUEENS COUNTY.

Local Queens has elected the follow-The conventions for the various

nominations will be held on the evening of Friday, Sept. 14. at headquarters, 63 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen. Lucien Sanial will deliver five tec-

All branches should elect delegates

KINGS COUNTY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Notice is hereby given to the members of Local Kings County that the Congressional nominating conventions are called for Thursday, 8 p. m., Sept. 6, at the following places:

Thursday, 8 p. m., Sept. 6, at the following places:

2a Congressional District, at 187 Montrose Av., to which the 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 21st Assembly Districts will send delegates.

3a District, at Brooklyn Labor Lycenim, 199-955 Willoughby Av., to which the 1th 5th, 6th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 21st Assembly Districts will send delegates.

3th District, at 1838 Fuiton St., to which the 5th, 16th, 18th, 20th 22d, 23d Assembly Districts will send delegates.

5th District, at 1072 Thirty-minth St., to which the 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, 23d Assembly Districts will send delegates.

which the old, its will send delegates.

6th District, at Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect Av., to which the 1st, 2d, 4th, 7th, sth. 1ath, 1th. 12th Assembly Districts will send delegates.

7th District, at 550 Hicks St., to which the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th Assembly Districts will send delegates.

SENATORIAL.

Senatorial Districts will hold their nominating conventions on Wednesday, Sept. 12 Sp. m., at the following places:
Ad Senatorial District, at 550 Hicks St., to which the 1st, 2d, 3d Assembly Districts will send delegates.

4th District, at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton St., corner Troop Av., to which the 4th, 5th, 6th Assembly Districts will send delegates.

Sch District, at 1072 Thirty minth St., So.

which the 10th, 20th, 21st Assembly Dis-tricts will send delegates.

16th District, 22d, 23d A. D., at 675 Glan-more Av. Wohlraul's Hall, to which the 22d and 23d Assembly Districts will send Assembly Districts will send

delegates.
The county convention to elect delegates
to the judicial convention will take place to the judicial convention will take place at the Labor Lyceum on Saturday, Sept. S. Sp. m. The organizers of the various assembly districts will notify the elected delegates to attend the above conventions. The Assembly District conventions, at which the members of Assembly are to be nominated, will take place at the headquarters of the Assembly Districts on Friday, Sept. 21, Sp. m., 1906.

By order of the County Committee, FRED, SCHAEFER,

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY.

Following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party of Brooklyn. For further information, address Fred Schaefer, Organizer, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Av. County Committee meets second and fourth Saturdars. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdays, same place.

1st, 2sl, 10th A. D. meets last Tuesday in the month at home of Commode Markwalter, 441 Geld St. Org., W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphil St.

Adelphi St.

3d A. D. meets third Thursday of the
month at 208 Columbia St. Org., B. Wep-

corner Myrtle and Kent Av. Org., J. C. Lipos, St.5 Bedford St.
6th A. D. meets at Weber's Hall, 222
Stockton St., second and fourth Thursday.
Org., Alfred Pelser, 856 Willoughby Av.
7th A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth
Mondays at 142 Bay Sixteenth St. and 1166
Forty-fifth St., alternately. Org., Theo. F.
Cuno, 1206 Fifty-sixth St.
7th A. D., Br. 2, meets second and
fourth Wednesdays at 5911 Third Av. Org.,
Gilbert Blair, 500 Fifty-third St.
7th A. D. Br. 4 (Finnish) meets second
and fourth Sundays at Thirty-ninth St. and
New Utrecht Av. Org., Arthur Warra, 3912
Ninth Av.

Ninth Av.
Sth A. D. meets third Thursday at 556
Baltic St. Org., G. H. Lewis, 214 Carroll St.
9th A. D. meets first Sunday, 10 a. m., at
18th Inday St. Org., Gustave Petrit, 132
18th man St.

18th A D. meets second and fourth.
Thursdays at 17 Sterling Pl. Org., Elmer
Herg. 515 St. Marks Av.
12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays
at 315 Prespect Av. Org., B. J. Farrell,
322 Secenth Av.
13th and 14th A. D. meets second and
fourth Thursday at Echford Hall, Eckford
and Calver St. Org., Albert Pauly, 315
Metropolitan Av.

and Calver St. Org., Albert Pauly, 315
Metropolitan Av.
15th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 187 Montross Av. Org., W. J. F.
Hannemann, 61 Ten Eyek St.
16th and Br. 1, 18th A. D. meets second
and fourth Sundays at Northern Star Hall,
1838 Fulton St., bet. Raiph and Buffalo Av.
Org., John C. Helzer, 73 Truvton St.
17th A. D. meets every Wednesday at 242
Kosciusko St.
Cosciusko St.

Koscinsko St. Org., Alexander Trope, 242
Koscinsko St.
18th A. P., Br. 2, meets first and third
Fridays at 12 E. Seventh St. Org., Hugo
Peters, 78 E. Third St.
19th A. D. meets at Labor Lycepm, 940
Willoughby Av. Org., Alfred Hüttner, 16 Willoughby Av. Org., Alfred Huttner, 16
Cedar St.
20th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 257 Hamburg Av., cor. Harmon St.
Org., Emil Müller, 338 Knickerbocker Av.
21st A. D., Br. I. meets second and fourth
Wednesdays at 675 Glenmore Av. Org.,
Wm. Koenig, 349 Jamaica Av.
21st A. L., Br. 2, meets first and third
Saturdays at 43 Thatford Av. Org., B.
Wolff, 1832 Prospect Pl.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings will be held by Local New York, Socialist Party, as follows:

FRIDAY, AUG. 31,

7th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. P. H. Donahue, Jas. G. Kanely. Kanely.

10th A. D.-N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred. Paulitsch.

18th A. D.-N. E. corner Seventieth St. and First Av. Abe Panzer, N. S. Reichen.

thal.

20th A. D.-S. E. corner Eightieth St. and Second Av. Clinton H. Pierce. S. Goldbarth.

22d A. D.-S. E. corner Eightysixth St. and Third Av. W. Atkinson, I. Phillips.

26th A. D.-N. W. corner: One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. H. Havidon, William Karlin. SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

6th A. D.-S. W. corner Fourth St. and venue C. Clinton H. Pierce, Sam Edel-Avenue C. Clinton H. Pierce, Sam Edelstein.

13th A. D. (colored meeting)—S. E. cerner Statieth St. and Amsterdam Av. Thos. Potter, Frank Poirfe.

30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexingrom and Third Avs. Thor. J. Lewis, A. B. Pemilt.

31st A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Sol Fieldman, I. Phillips.

32d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Wills Av. Wm. Mallir, Algermon Lee.

35th A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Stayp-fifth St. and Third Av. John Mullih, H. Haviden.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

34 A. D. (West Side)—N. E. corner Car-mine and Rieccker Sts. Wm. Mendelson, Josephus Chant Lipps. 34 A. D. Grast Sader—S. W. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Fred Paulitsch, S. Edelstrik St. and Second Av. Frod Paulitsch, S. Edelstein, S. Edelstein, S. E. Corner Sixteenth St. and Eighth Av. P. H. Donahue, John Mullin.
Sin A. D.—N. W. Corner Seventh St. and Avenue C. Heury Harris, Edw. F. Cassidy.
19th A. P.—S. W. Corner, Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Alfred W. Lawson, John C. Chase.
23d A. D.—N. F. Corner One Hundred

C. Chase

2dd A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Forty-second St. and Amsterdam Av.
Clinton H. Pierce, Abe Fanzer.

28th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Fifth St. and Madison Av. A. B. Demitt, Alb. Abrahams.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

11th A. D.-N. W. corner Forty-fourth t. and Eighth Av. I. Phillips, John C. Chase.

18th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Stateenth St. and St. Nichalas Av. Thomas J. Lewis, J. Fox. *
21st A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Columbus Av. Clinton H. Pierce, Wm. Mendelson, 28th A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. J. G. Dobsevage, N. S. Reichenthal. THURSDAY, SEPT. C.

15th A. D.-N. W. corner Sixty seventh t. and Amsterdam Av. P. H. Donahue,

St. and Amsterdam Av. P. H. Donahue, Henry Harris. 1618 A. P.-N. E. corner Forty-fourth St. and Third Av. Cilnion H. Plerce, N. S. the heathal.

Sth A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-seventh and Broadway. Wn. Mailly, Edw. F. st A D.- N. F. corner One Hundred and gateenth St. and Fifth Av. S. Edeistein, Alt. A Land Fifth Av. S. Alt. Abrahams.
Alt. Abrahams.
Alt. Abrahams.
Alt. A D.-N. W. corner One Hundred
and Fortythird St. and Brook Av. 1.
Phillips, John C. Chase.
Ash A. D.-N. W. corner of Wendover
and Third Avs. A. W. Lawson, J. G.
Polesevæge.
FEIDAY, SEPT. 7.
Tressivesixth

7th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-sixth St. and Exist Av. P. H. Donahoe, Fred St. and Nighth Av. P. H. Profitsch. D.-N. E. cerner Sixth St. and Atende D. L. Sackin, Wm. Karlin. 19th A. D.-N. E. cerner Tenth St. and Second Av. L. Phillips, John C. Chase. 18th A. D.-N. L. cerner Fifty-eighth St. and Cirst Av. Jas. G. Benely, A. W. Lawon,

20th A. D. N. W. corner Eighty dirst St,
and Second Av. H. Havidon, Abe Panzer,
W. Allisson,

20d A. D. N. E. corner Eighty difth St,
and Avenue A. Henry Harris, Cinton H.
Pierce,

SATURDAY, SEFT, S.

13th A. D. N. W. sorner Fifty fourth at and Pighth Av. I. Sackin, Algernou

her One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Frank Poires, Thomas Potter. 30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs. Thomas J. Lewis, Warren Atkinson.

3let A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. H. Havidon, John C. Chase.

32d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Wills Av. L. Phillips, William Marily, 24th A. D.—N. E. corner Tremont and Bathgate Avs. Chaton H. Pierce, A. W. Lawson,

FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Scigel St7 L. Goldberg, N. Ashbel

SATURDAY, SEPT. A SAUGHDAY, SEPT. A

12th A. D.—Saventh Av. and Fourteenth
St. A. Friser, F. L. Lachermacher.
7th A. D.—Ninth Av. and Elighteenth
St. G. M. Marr, N. S. Rethenthal.
14th and 15th A. D.—Norman and Manhittan Avs. Joseph A. Well, J. C. Lipes,
16th A. D.—Both Av. and Bay Ningteenth
St. W. A. Schmidt, William Mackenzid.
20th A. D.—Knickerbocker and Greene

Edward Dawson, George L. Glefe WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5. lith and 15th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Java St. J. C. Lipes, George L. Glefer. 3d A. D.—Court and Degraw Sts. W. A. Schmidt, A. Praser.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6. Sth A. D.—Douglas and Smith Sts. F. L. Lachermacher, B. Wolff. 7th A. D.—Fourth Av. and Thirty-fourth St. George M. Marr, N. S. Reichenthal. 16th A. D.—Bath Av. and Bay Eighteenth

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Twenty-eight of the Best Socialist Books to Be Got Free by Mustling In Subscriptions for The Worker-Locals and Clubs. Get Committees at Work to Build Up Your Libraries. As an acknowledgement rather than

reward for the efforts of our volunteer sub-getters (many of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash discount which we offer to regular agents). The Worker makes the followng offer, open from now till Election Day: 1. For \$2 in cash we will send four

yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Spargo's The Socialists," Untermann's "Science and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons' "The American Farmer," Andreieff's "The Red Laugh" (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Socialsm" (paper).

2. For \$3 in cash we will send you

six yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Gor-ky's "Creatures That Once Were Men," Three of Them," or "The Man Who Was Afraid," or Von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," or Lissagaray's The Paris Commune of 1871."

3. For \$5 in cash we will send ten yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Sinclair's "The Jungle," Ghent's "Mass and Spargo's "Socialism," Marx' Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism," Dawson's "German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle." Massart's "Parasitcialism and Modern Science," or Vail's Principles of Scientific Socialism."

4. For \$6 in cash we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Jaurés' "Studies in Socialism," Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism." Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," Hunter's ' ty," Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to

the Critique of Political Economy All books cloth-bound unless otherwise stated. All books sent postpaid.

Remember that by selling the paid-subscription cards you will get back the full amount, so that you get the books absolutely free. In ordering, state clearly which

book you desire and to what address it is to be sent. Use postoffice money order in remitting money. Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local, branch, or club, and at the same time

to help The Worker and make year-

round propaganda for Socialism

your locality. What organization will to the first to send in a six-dollar order? Contrary to the slang saying, we hope you will all speak at once. THE WORKER,

15 Spruce St., . . New York. AUGUST PALM'S MEETINGS.

August Palm of Sweden, the leading Socialist of that country, addressed three successful meetings in Greater New York during the past week. At the Saturday night meeting in Brooklyn he spoke for an hour and a half, covering the main points in the Socialist philosophy. Speaking of his tour thru the United States, he said he had seen more poverty, misery and filthy conditions in Chicago and New York than anywhere else in the world. Reter E. Burrowes addressed the same meeting and the Socialist Glee Club sang

"The Marseillaise." On Sunday afternoon at Glendale Woods Comrade Palm spoke on "The Progress of Socialism in Sweden." Among other things, he said that at the last election the Socialist Party elected 15 members of the Riksdag or Congress, and the number would be much larger if universal suffrage prevailed. Since the great party demonstration for universal suffrage, the ruling party had passed making the holding street meetings illocal and punishable by imprisonment.

However, the figit will go on, as the party now has five daily papers and a large number of weekly and semi-weekly papers. The party has over 20,000 members in Stockholm and the ratio is one in every 75 of the whole population of voting age.

Comrade Palm requested that the Swedish Socialists in America give the 14th. 15th Assembly Districts will send delegates.
Sth District, at Comrade Herbst, 3801
Twelfith Av. to which the 16th. 17th. 18th Amesbly Districts will send delegates.
Sth District, at the Labor Lyceum, to 21st A. D. techored meeting)—N. W. corfor xuiversal suffrage next year. party at home their moral support when it makes another demag stration

MR. W. R. HEARST AND INDEPENDENT VOTING

"Congressman William Randolph Hearst pointed out the evils of BLIND PARTY Allegiance and argued for independence in voting."-New York Evening Journal.

"Let the people vote indepen-dently and for the public good." "Let them vote for honest men and honest measures, irrespective of party."

"A man can no longer take credit to himself for supporting a yellow dog that happens to have been nominated by his party.'

So, according to his New York "Evening Journal", said the Hon. William Randolph Hearst in an address before the Salem Chautauqua Association at Salem, Ill.

According to the report published in his own paper. Mr. Hearst "pointed out the evils of blind party allegiance and argued for independence in vot

"Independence in voting!" Avoid "blind party allegiance! So Mr. Hearst TELLS us NOW.

Past and Present.

Let us take a look at Mr. Hearst's ACTIONS in the past in view of his WORDS in the present.

Mr. Hearst is 43 years old. He came of age in 1884. Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW. In 1884 he

supported Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!"

Avoid "blind party allegiance!"

says Mr. Hearst NOW. In 1888 he again supported Grover Cleveland for the Presidency.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!"

says Mr. Hearst NOW. In 1892 he for the third time supported Graver Cleveland for the Presidency.

Three Times for Cleveland.

It can be understood how an honest man could have supported Cleveland ONCE. It can be understood how an honest but dull man could have supported Cleveland TWICE. But it is hard to understand how a man who is honest and wise could support Grover Cleveland THREE TIMES.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Heorst NOW. In 1806 he supported Mr. Bryan for the Presincy. Mr. Bryan believed in the free coinage of silver and declared it to be the "paramount issue". Mr. Hearst was opposed to free coinage, but supported the regular nominee of party just the same.

Twice for Bryan.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW. In 1900 he again supported Mr. Bryan for the Presidency. Mr. Bryan still believed in free coinage and continued to declare it to the "paramount issue". Mr. Hearst was still opposed to free coinage, but supported his party's nom!-

Avoid "blind party allegiance."
says Mr. Hearst NOW. For the first five Presidential elections taking place after he was old enough to sup port anybody Mr. Hearst was true to his allegiance to the Democratic party in every one of them.

"blind party allegiance! says Mr. Hearst NOW.

In 1904 the Democratic party nominated Alton B. Parker for the Presi dency. Mr. Hearst supported Parker.

Supported the Yellow Dog.

"A man can no longer take credit to himself for supporting a yellow dog that happens to have been nominated by his party." So says Mr. Hearst

But he supported Parker. He must in an inspired interview in the Chi-"Tribune", and republished in Mr. Hearst's own New York papers, Mr. Hearst, in referring to his advoof Parker's election, said: "I shut my eyes and held my nose

and supported the ticket." "blind party allegiance." says Mr. Hearst NOW.

Hearst Supported Van Wyck.

In 1897 the infamous Robert A. Van Wyck was the regular nominee of Mr. Hearst's Democratic party for Mayor of New York City. Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW. But in 1997 he supported the infamous Van Wyck for Mayor. In the same election, in addition to the Republican and the socialist canqudates. Henry George was a candidate Mayor on an independent ticket. But Hearst supported Van Wyck.

Supported Van Wyck's Brother.

Avoid "blind party allegiance;" says Mr. Pearst NOW.

In 1898 Augustus Van Wyck was the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York state, and Mr. Hearst supported HIM. It must be remembered that Augustus is a brother of Robert Van Wyck, and in the expos ure of the Ice Trust Augustus and Robert were each "caught with the goods on"-in their case each had several thousand shares of Ice Trust

Avoid "bilnd party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW.

Supported Gambler's Lawyer.

In 1900 Stanchfield was the Demo eratic nominee for Governor of New York. Mr. Hearst supported HIM Stanchfield is the attorney of Richard Canfield, the New York and Saratoga ganibler.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW.

In 1901 Edward M. Shepard was the Democratic nominee for Mayor of New York City. Mr. Hearst supported HIM. Shepard is the attorney of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW.

In 1902 Bird S. Coler was the Democratic nominee for Governor of York. Mr. Hearst supported HIM. The convention (held during the great anthracite coal strike of 1902) that nominated Goler puts a plank in its platform favoring government ownership of the coal mines. Hearst favored government ownership of coal mines, but Coler repudiated the government ownership of his platform. Hearst supported Coler just the same.

Hearst Was for McClollan.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW.

In 1903 the infamous George B. McClelland was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York. William Randolph Hearst supported HIM.

Avoid "blind party allegiance!" says Mr. Hearst NOW.

In 1904 D. Cady Herrick was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. Herrick was and is opposed to nunicipal ownership. Hearst was and is iso he says; in favor of municipal ownership. But He supported Herrick just the same. But Hearst

Avoid "blind party allegiance?" says Mr. Hearst NOW.

The Great Discovery.

WHEN did Mr. Hearst discover the wisdom of such a course as that? It took him from 1884, when he came of age, till 1905-21 years-to learn that "blind party allegiance" was a thing

HOW did Mr. Hearst discover the

wisdom of such a course? A curious concatenation of circum stances brought about the great dis-

Regular or Independent,

covery of Mr. Hearst's.

Hearst Is for Hearst In 1905 Mr. Hearst was HIMSELF an independent candidate for Mayor of New York

That's the WHEN and HOW and WHY of his great discovery that "blind party allegiance" is to be avoided by the voters.

In 190 ' Mr. Hearst is to be an independent udidate for Govenor of New York.

That's the WHEN and HOW and the WHY of his sudden zeal for the voter to be independent of party.

WHEN Mr. Hearst is an independent candidate for office-THEN let the voters cast an independent ballot -for H1M.

With trifling exceptions for minor offices, Mr. Hearst has supported every "yellow dog" ever nominated by cept when HE was him

self a candidate. It must not be forgotten that during most of all these years when Mr. Hearst was supporting the "yellow dogs" regularly placed in nomination by his party there was a party that nominated MEN. But Mr. Hearst not only never supported the nominees of the Socialist Party, but he never has allowed his papers even to print the news relating to the great Socialist movement or to so much as publish the election returns of that party. And he pretends to publish a NEWS paper!

For Yellow Dogs 21 Years.

Based on his record of 21 years passed in the political support of "yellow dogs" as candidates for public officestarting with Grover Cleveland, concluding with Parker, and including Van Wyck the Ice Man and McClellan the Gas Man-it would seem that Mr. Hearst would do well not to sing too loudly about "the evils of blind party atlegtance" and the benefits of "inde pendence in voting".

LABOR FESTIVAL

SOCIALIST PARTY AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS AT

UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 2 DAY DEFORE LABOR DAY. COMMENCING AT 2 P. M.

Grand Concert by the Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band. BOWLING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. PRIZE SHOOTING.

EXTRA The Youngest Acrobatic High Wire Walkers, EUG, VICTORI, JR., and CORNELIUS DeBERNARDI. MLECHSCHMIDT'S FAMILY, the roungest acrobatic artists in New Jersey. United columns did not prevent its editor from workingmen's Singing Societies. Arbeiter Turn Verein.

BALLET DANCING MOVING PICTURES

ADMISSION, 25c.

TICKETS IN ADVANCE, 150.

WORKMEN KEEP AWAY FROM CŒUR d'ALENES.

Burke Miners' Union lasues Circular

of Warning to Wage Earners. The following is part of a circular ent out by Burke Miners' Union No.

"For some time past the mining companies of the Coeur d'Alenes have been advertising for men and, as usual in such cases, setting forth only that which best suits their purpose in inducing men to come into a district where they dare not say their soul is their own. We therefore set forth some of the conditions existing in this district which have not been mentioned in the aforesaid appeal for men.

Tyranny of the Blacklist.

"Ever since 1899 they have had in operation in the Coeur de' Alenes the most complete, despotic and tyrannical system of blacklisting in existence. When a workingman comes to this district, if he would work, it must be under the exactions of this system. which is conducted through two employment offices located in Wallace and Wardner, and all men employed by the Standard Oil interests, or the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining Company, must pass through this hell of iniquity in order to get employment.

"In the event of running the gauntlet of questions asked, you go to work under the watchful care of that degenerate specimen of humanity, the spotter, who, upon seeing, hearing, or even suspecting you of showing any signs of independence immediately reports to his master, the employment agent, who is monarch of all he surveys, and holds in his power that much lauded right of the workingman to work when, where and for whom he pleases.

Company Boarding Houses.

"If single, you are compelled to board in company boarding houses. take what you get, say you like it, and should you make any protest, the spotter gets in his work, you are branded an agitator and put on the black list.

"The workingman gets less of the necessities of life for his money in this camp than any camp in the United States with the same transportation facilities and resources."

Want Recruits for the G. O. P.

The companies are trying "to line the workers up for the G. O. P. in the coming election and wish to induce an influx of men in order that the field of labor may be glutted, thereby putting the mme owners in a position to freely discharge agitators and those whom they have reason to believe will not support them at the polls. These tactics have been resorted to in the past, and from the standpoint of those who dominate the political situation in this country, the necessity was never greater. Workingmen stay away from Coeur d'Alenes.'

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the campaign

ing contributions for the campaign fund;

New York: Chos. Altwater, List 32, \$2.00; August Anderson, List 42, \$2.2 k Augenfeld, List 71, \$1; J. Sight, on f. Eiges, List 433, \$1; H. Engel, List 440, \$1; A. J. Fatherson, List 465, \$2.20; U. Polsy, List 512, \$2.35; N. Freiman, List 337, \$2.20; L. Polsy, List 512, \$2.35; N. Freiman, List 337, \$2; A. Gerdwager, List 589, \$2.25; Stephen Havan, leh. List 801, \$9; E. S. Holcombe, List 805, \$6; Anton Horsung, List 814, \$1.50; Gurtave Humboutel, List 829, \$1; Robt, U. Jusin, List 801, \$9; E. S. Holcombe, List 805, \$6; Anton Horsung, List 814, \$1.50; Gurtave Humboutel, List 829, \$1; Robt, U. Jusin, List 805, \$1.65; A. Kohler, List 902, \$0.25; Herman Krack, List 903, \$2; Samuel P. Kramer, List 1000, \$1; Nathan Lerner, List 1087, 56c; Rudolf Lowetrand, List 1151, \$1; Franz Marcek, List 1178, \$7.50; Erwin Maurer, List 1153, \$1; B. F. Mampin, List 1194, \$2; Vincenzio Mecca, List 1219, \$3.85; B. Merkent, List 1224, \$5; John Mullen List 1201, \$4; Moses Oppenhelmer, List 135, \$8; W. B. Kendall, List 1502, \$5; Edward Riester, List 1517, \$2; J. Rivkin, List 1527, \$5; Nath'l Rothman, List 1574, \$3, 25; W. B. Sallabury, List 1601, \$5; J. B. S. and F. S. List 1628, \$2; Henry Veselsky, List 1922, \$5; Calle by Frank Lambert, personal, List 2719, \$4, \$65; Jusies P. Hoeter, List 2832, \$1; Franz Robel, List 2517, on account, \$7, 45; Isidore Blerman, List 2506, \$8, \$5; List 2540, \$1, \$10; C. E. Roser, Boscolland, List 1251, \$150; C. E. Roser, Boscolland, List 1251, \$150; J. E. Wurg, Prone, List 2538, \$4, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 251, \$1, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 251, \$1, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 251, \$1, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 251, \$1, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 253, \$3, 50; J. E. Roser, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 253, \$3, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 253, \$4, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 255, \$4, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 255, \$4, 50; J. E. Wurg, Pandorff, Pantavia, List 25 48.35. Upstate towns: R. K. Millard, Rerlin, List 3245, 81.25, Geo. B. Orendorff,
Ratavia, List 1251, 81.50; C. E. Roser,
Boonville, List 3253, 84.50; J. E. Duyer,
Limestone, 81.85. Geo. Forter, Middlepart,
List 3316, 84.25; Caroline Lieved Withington, Greenwood Lake, List 3435, 82; W. W.
McGraw, North Rush List 3435, 81; 40 per
cent on List 4461 (811.59), and List 4521
(81.25) from Local Rochester, amounting to
(81.25) from Local Rochester, amounting to
(81.10; T. J. Liovel, Bloomingburg, List
4931, 82.25; cash contributions: Stephen
Havanick, one day's wages, 85; L. K.
Briocklyn, 81.50; Wm. Mailly, 81; J. L.
25c.; and H. T. Smith, Mexico Citr, 82;
knowledged, 8571.90; total to date, 8853.21

NEW YORK POLICE COPY THE COSSACKS.

While the Unity Club was holding an open-air meeting at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street last week the speakers were asked by the police if they had a permit, and on being informed that no permit was necessary were ordered to close the meeting. This they refused to do, with the result that five of the members of the club were arrested, among them two women Miss Schloss and Miss Elizabeth Flynn. After some hours spent in cells they were bailed out and in court

the next morning all were discharged. Most of the capitalist papers had a lying reports of the affair, of which the most grossly malicious was, as usual, the New York "Times". That paper declared that the crowd were ince because the speakers had displayed the red flag above the stars and stripes. The red flag was not displayed above stars and stripes, nor were the crowd disorderly in any way. On the contrary, the crowd was an orderly

one, and the only disorderly ones were,

as usual, the police. The fact that the "Times" had a false report of the affair in its news editorial, which added fresh lies to those already published in its columns.

STRIKE-BREAKER **FARLEY'S THUGS.**

Warlike Expedition to Beat San Francisco Street Car Workers.

The employees of the United Railway Investment Company of San Francisco are on strike.

Already Farley, the notorious strikereaker, is busy, and on Tuesday he sent a train-load of scabs from New York City bound for the Pacific coast another train had left Jersey City Monday, and still another left Philadelphia Tuesday. In all Farley declared that he would send 2500 men to take the places of the San Francisco

Speaking of his activity in the affair, the news report of the New York

'Times' yesterday said: "Farley's headquarters on Broadway, near Times Square, resembled the headquarters of a general in the field yesterday. His expedition is being equipped with ammunition, medical supplies and surgical attendance. Seventy-five thousand rounds of cartridges have been ordered for the men, 1,100 revolvers of heavy calibre have been furnished, and only the pick of men seeking adventure or high wages has been selected.

"Farley will send a New York surgeon, who will get in San Francisco a staff of assistants. He has already commissioned an agent to provide food for the men from New York and cities between here and Chicago, while other commissary agents will look out for them west of Chicago.

"A fast automobile was kept at the disposal of the chief of the strike breakers vesterday, because avery sec ond counted. Telegraph messenger poured in and out of his office, and his clerical force was doubled. Badges and policemen's clubs, cartridges, and cases of pistols were sent to various points of the city, to supply the men being recruited here, while the men in charge of stocking the trains with food were busy among the wholesale grocers, ordering what was needed. Othdelivered and the time it would take to consume it, that more might be tele graphed for a head of the trains."

From that report of the New York "Times" it is very clear what San Francisco strikers have to expect,

The strike-breakers are being fitted out like an army corps. Pistols, clubs, cartridges, surgeons and medical sup-plies and everything that goes with an expedition bent on war, murder and rapine

It remains to be seen whether or not these armed men, starting for San Francisco with every means to hold up and shoot up the town, will be admitted to the city. If Mayor Schmitz has a single latent spark of manhood left in him (which there is every reason to doubt) he will not allow them

to come into the city. It may be that Farley and his employers anticipate more or less trouble from the city or state authorities, for in an interview he is reported as saving that "it will be necessary to ask for Federal troops."

He cannot get the Federal troops without the aid of Republican President Roosevelt. If they are needed to aid the thugs and rufflans Farley is taking to the city of San Francisco to cut down the wages of honest men they will no doubt be placed at the service of Farley and his employers.

Our union brothers of San Francisco are undoubtedly in for a hard fight with an infamous enemy and against great odds, but it may be that they have elements of strength and resources sufficient to enable them to

withstand the onslaught. History is making fast these days.

ON GOVERNMENT.

(From the Greek.)

Plato, having laid a brick in the path, stood aside to see what might befall: the first man who stumbled over it said noth-ing, but went his way. "There," said the Philosopher, "is a Conservative Citizen, the nekbone of our institutions!

The next one fell on his face, and railed upon the Tetrarch, but he also left the, brick and went on his way. "That is a Good Government man," said Plato. "He will one day found a Goo-Goo Club!"

The third also broke his shins, and hav-ing called upon Pluto, removed the brick from the path.
"That man," said Plate, "Is a Reform

er, he believes in doing 'ye nexte Thinge.' "
Then I'late replaced the brick in the path.
But a certain man came along and when he had stubbed his toe, he took up the brick and huried it at the Philosopher. "That", said Plato, as he dodged the brick, "is m Anarchist, he is dangerous to the Government."

overnment."
(But he was not, he was oply a Nibilist.
—Translated by Bolton Hall.

SPEAK IN SHARPSBURG-SIO AND THE COSTS

Comrade Schwartz organizer of the Socialist Party for Local Allegheny, Pa., was arrested in Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, for spoaking on the street.

The comrades had taken every precaution to comply with the law in every respect, but the village officers and police were a thick-witted lot of small business men, neither knowing nor caring for the constitution, and probably of too limited intelligence to

Schwartz was fined \$10 and costs for "disorderly conduct in being about to expound the principles of Socialism." The Socialists of Allegheny County

The day after his arrest Comrade

will appeal the case and if necessary carry it to the highest courts in an effort to maintain the right of free speech and free assembly in Pennsyl-

FREEDOM AND THE AMERICAN LABORER.

He Has a Sacred Right to Starve or Work for a Capitalist Master.

If there is one thing more firmly fixed in the mind of the average workingman than any other, it is that of his own freedom. To him it is a self-evident fact. No one owns him. He can quit his employment whenever he chooses. He is at perfect liberty to go where he will in search of conditions more suitable to his taste.

Capitalism cannot exist without labor at its command, and that labor must be free of all means of self-employment. The laborer must be without property in the means of production, and thus be free to sell his power to labor to the masters of capital.

If he possesses property in the means of production—land and tools by the operation of which he can pro-vide himself with the things he requires for the sustenance of himself and family, it is manifestly clear that he will not surrender his power to labor to the capitalist. He will utilize it for himself by means of his own instruments of production.

If his means of production are too limited to enable him to fully supply his needs he will make up the ciency by working a part of his time for some outside employer or concern

If he has no means of production of his own he will be compelled to surrender his labor power in toto to the capitalist

Ideal Condition for Capitalists.

This latter condition is the ideal one for capital. Being free of property in the means whereby he can employ himself, he must perforce seek employment as a wage-earner in its serto pay the doctor, and one day you

While it is not true that he is not owned body and soul by any particular capitalist or concern, it is also true that under such circumstances capital holds supreme command of his power to labor. He can obtain the necessa ries of life in no other manner than by obtaining employment somewhere in its service. This employment is conditioned solely upon the possibility of the employer getting a greater val-ue in product out of his labor than he is compelled to pay him as wages

The freedom of labor under capital ism is a hoax. It implies merely that the laborer is free to sell his laborpower to the capitalist because he has no means of production of his own whereby he may utilize it in order to feed, clothe and shelter himself. Thus is he not only free to sell his laborpower but is absolutely compelled to ell it or starve, which is, to say the least, a most peculiar sort of freedom

Too Costly for the Masters to Own Bodies of the Workers

This sort of "free labor" is the ideal kind, from the standpoint of present day masters of industry. It is cheap because the masters do not need to obviates any first cost (as with chatte slaves) and relieves the master of all further responsibilities. Having no money invested in the body of the slave, he suffers no financial loss if he "gives up the ghost" or runs away, I. e., quits his job. The master knows full well that out of a well stocked labor market another slave will volun-tarily appear to take his place.

labor" under capitalism, mere ly signifies that the laborer is abso lutely free of all true freedom. He is at liberty only to run around over cap ital's plantation serving an individua master or concern, now here, and now there, as the masters' needs may re quire and the slave's stomach demand That which he receives from the master in return for his labor may very properly be termed a "handout." Great is the freedom of labor under the beneficent sway of capitalist prop erty.-Western Clarion.

CEASE LOOKING FOR A MOSES.

The contention of Socialists that the workers must seek their own salvationeconomic freedom-is not new. But that from the ranks of the workers men will be found who are capable and armed with a knowledge of our needs and requirements, is not so patent, to many. A man may not be without honor, save in his own country, but it is that each locality or slavepen must produce its own Moses. The needs of the workers are such in each ountry or province that al' available material can be used on the "home consump tion" plan. It is time the workers in their tion" plan. It is time the workers in their respective electoral districts ceased asking the query, "Where are we going to get a suitable candidate to represent our party?" Choose one from your own ranks. See that he has armed himself as a man-not a commodity seller—and with a knowledge born of practical experience, and the welldeveloped policy of the party he repre-sents, there need be no fear of results if elected. The workers have been feasting elected. The workers have been feasting on bot air and oratory for ages. Let's try common horse sense this trip

SPOKE ON STREET-GOT 30 DAYS IN STOCKADE.

James B. Osborne, candidate for Governor of Georgia on the So cialist ticket, was arrested Thursday, Aug. 23. for holding a public meeting on the street in Atlanta. ter being refused a permit, notification was served on the Mayor and the chairman of the Board of Police Comdistoners, that a series of meetings would be held regardless of their ruling, and on Aug. 21 a meeting was held and was not interfered with.

On Aug. 23, however, Comrade Os borne was arrested and the next day he was sentenced to 30 days in the The Atlanta comrades request finan-

cial assistance to fight the case in the courts. Funds should be sent to A. Wamset, 398 Auburn street, Atlanta.

LET THIS LABOR DAY, 1906, BE A DAY FOR SERIOUS THOUGHT, MR. FREE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

Labor Day-1906.

What does it mean to you, Mr. Workingman?

Mr. Free American Workingman! Look about you.

See how the machines are being speeded up.

See the little sub-foreman with every little gang of laborers-he has nothing to do but to get the last atom of energy out-of them.

See the man with the gray hair strain-to keep up. See the young man sweat-to keep

Only the exceptional man, only the very strongest in the brief prime of life, can go the pace. For all the others it is a treadmill, going ever faster, till the feet stumble and the body drops in exhaustion.

How hard it is to hold your tob, Mr. Free American Workingman-if you

have one to hold. How hard it is to get a job, Mr. Free

American Workingman. What a struggle it is to keep the

wages up. What a struggle it is to make the wages buy the necessaries of life. What a struggle to keep the children

n school. The wife, ill and not so strong as she used to be, needs a rest in the country, so the doctor says. Out of your wages you can't save money to give her a vacation, so the doctor gives her drugs and poisons as the next best thing. And you? No vacation for you. You sweat for the boss and try

So much for you as an individual Mr. Free American Workingman. How about you socially and collec-

tively? How much REAL progress have your unions made since last Labor Day?

How have the old laws in the interest of labor been enforced? How many NEW laws in the interest of labor have been passed?

How many of the old labor laws

have the judges declared unconstitutional?

How stands the wage scale of your union to-day as compared with this

day a year ago? How much dues and assessments do you pay to your union as compared

with a year ago? Give these things your most serious consideration, Mr. Free American

Workingman. How many union leaders are in jail to-day for fighting your battles? Do not forget one of them, no mat-

ter how far off. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in jail in Idaho are still in the United States of Free America. What happened in Colorado and Idaho yester-day and to others, may happen in San Francisco and New York to-morrow and to you.

Look the ground over carefully, Mr. Free American Workingman, and solemnly.

But not hopelessly. Albeit things are somewhat discouraging.

See if there is no way out of the wilderness of struggle and strife.

What causes the struggle? Is it not true that it is caused by the diverse interests of an owning class and a working class?

Cannot the cause of that struggle be removed? Think it over.

Why not make the owners workers, and the workers owners? Not swap places. Not put one in

the place of the other.

for that better day.

But make those who are to-day owners and NOT workers—make hem owners AND workers. Make those who are to-day work-

ers and NOT owners—make them workers AND owners. Make ALL owners and ALL work-

Colelctive owners and social work-Wouldn't that solve the problem, Mr.

Free American Workingman? Think it over this Labor Day. And work for a better day. Hope ever, and WORK ALWAYS

MILL HANDS ORGANIZE ACCUSES ROOSEVELT OF IN BRITISH INDIA

Since the movement of the native Indians to premote the use of the products of their own (England's) country there has been a great boom in the textile industry, employing mostly native labor., The result has been the same in India as in other countries. With the growth of capitalist industry there have sprang up the trade and labor unions. Last month a public meeting was held at Natoon Bazaar, Budge-Budge, and an organization was formed called the Indian Mill Hands' Union. .It is believed that the organization will soon be able to greatly better the present wretched lot of the Indian factory workers.

Recently a part of the employees of the East Indian Railway, British India, went on strike for an advance in wages. They were successful, and now a strike is on in other departments of the same road for further advances.

SAY THEY DON'T LIKE IT. YET THEY MAINTAIN IT.

As a first lesson in the mathematics of or in the immediate future we should set it down 144), divide it by 80 and multiply

the anotient by 5. This simple operation comes near cover-ing the whole of the politics of high finance. The result of it is 90, and it should be committed to memory as \$90.

The 1440 and the 80 stand for millions. Take 50,000,000 people, "capitalize" them so that they must pay dividends annually on \$18 of capital for each man, woman, and on \$18 of capital for each man, woman, and child, and you get \$1,440,000, or nearly a billion and a haif, in watered stock and honds to be listed as securities on the Stock Exchange, with a special collection of "blocks" set apart for purposes of "pro motion and publicity".

In its reality this is nothing but a pro-

cess of assessing the people for taxation. It has little or no connection with property actually owned by those who make the assessment It is "conital" based on the calculated on the working power of the population at so much a head.

The whole calculation here deals with the "capital" of the United States Steel Com-

"capital" of the United States Steel Com-pany, so organized and capitalized by Andrew Carnegle and his associates that the head of every family of ave in the en-tire population of the United States is assessed by them for payment of dividends on \$10 of their "capital" annually as if he owed them that amount.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"FACING ALL-WAYS".

Referring to Roosevelt's recent letter to Watson on compaign issues, the editor of the New York Evening Post declares that the President is "facing all-ways." for the purpose of catching votes for a Republican congress. and thinks it easy to imagine that he

what he said about Gompers and the demands of organized labor. To say anything specific as he did about the anti-injune tion bill is the mark of the political tyro. How can he expect in that way to get the votes of both sides? The real way to face North by South on that question I am showing you in the letter I send you for publication. 'We favor the organization of labor, as we favor the organization of capital'—xen see? Geometrs and Reckfedler at tal'—you see? Gompers and Rockefeller at one shot! I go on: 'We are anxious to help . . . every right-dealing labor unions, and every right-dealing corporation.' Isn't that deft juggling? I proceed: 'Our constant aim is to do justice to every ren' we will do everything that can be man': 'we will do everything that can be e to further the interests of the farm no body of men, will we do anything that is wrong.' I call that exceedingly neat, Watson! No one can possibly take excep-tion to it, yet it does not pin us down to anything whatever. I am sorry to make Cannon appear such a blunderer, by comparison, but, as you say, something had to be done to save the party from his indis-cretions."

Houses and Lots for sale, easy pay-

CURT BIEDENKAPP. 202 East 23. st.

AGENTS.

AGENTS-2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; skidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confetti, tickiers, Japanese canes, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free. Miller, 184 Park Row, New York.

A small, neat, furnished room in a fairly quiet and decent locality in Manhattan, not on East Side, \$2.50 or less. MUST have a window locking into street or yard, and a closet. Give description, size and price.

F. B. MOETON,

1186 268 W. Eighty-fourth St., City

SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

PRIZE BOWLING. BIRD CATCHING. CHILDREN'S PARADE, WITH MUSIC. TICKETS IN ADVANCE, IOC. AT THE GATE, 15c.

sent an additional letter to Watson reading something in this fashion: "You are also perfectly sound, Watson, in thinking Uncle Joe horribly indiscreet in

-If you want to understand Socialism, read a Socialist paper. The

Worker, 50c. a year.

Write or call every Saturday,

ROOM WANTED.

GRAND PICNIC AND

VOLKSZEITUNG'S CONFERENCE

Sulzer's Westchester Park on Sunday, Sept. 2.

Kindly assisted by United (Labor) Singing Societies of New York, Turn Verein Vorwärts, New York, and Socialist Music Band, Carl Sahm Club.

TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES: New Yorker Volksgeitung, 15 Spruce St.
Co-operative Press, 15 Spruce St.
West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 West 42 St.
Clubbans, Bronz, 3300 3. Ave.
Labor Temple, 243—247 East 84. St.
J. Heinrich's book store, 82 Ave. A.
Schmidt's cider saloon, 497 East 6. St.
J. Gabler, 1517 Ave. A.

THE COMMITTEE.