Poverty-Slavery-Capitalism! . of the Working Class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our Fellow Workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete eman-

We pledge ourselves, as the Party

\$99499999999999999999999999999

VOL. XVI.-NO. 24.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE ARREST SOCIALIST SPEAKERS.

They Are "Reform" Police, Not "Gang" Police, but They Trample on State and National Constitution-Georgia and Washington Police

Do Likewise. week with a monster protest meeting

Saturday night.

delphia

that section.

in the biggest hall in Manayunk on

Comrades, keep your eye on Phila-

Herelofore we have had no organi-

zation in Manayunk, which is an iron

and textile mill district, but we will

now organize a very large branch in

Comrade Cohen will be brought be-

fore Judge Beitler on Friday, Sept.

14, on a writ of habeas corpus. Henry

appear as counsel for Comrade Cohen,

and the case will be carried to the

highest courts if necessary in order to

maintain the right of free speech in

the city where the old liberty bell rang

out for freedom 130 years ago-and

Local Philadelphia has issued a

eaflet under the above title, which re-

cites the numerous cases of police in-

terference with the exercise of the

right of free speech by the Socialists,

and in which, after quoting the sec-tions of the Federal and State Consti-

tutions guaranteeing liberty of speech

What Does It Mean?

county regulations, but laws govern-

speak their thoughts and opinions is

the supreme law of the state and of

"The right of the people to meet

together, discuss their grievances, and

advocate any change—even to a com-

plete revolution-in the form of gov-

ble. The people canont be deprived of these rights without outraging the

principles upon which this government was founded and upon which it is sup-

"Yet these rights have been violated

by the police, apparently getting their orders from the Cramps' Ship and En-

gine Building Company. This corpor-

ation appears to be able to dictate the

breaking up of political meetings. This

corporation appears to weigh more with the police authorities of Phila-

delphia than the law the authorities

"Why did not the lieutenant go to

the thousands of employees of Cramps

for his orders?
"Are not YOU, the wage-workers,

the great MAJORITY of the citizens?

And is not the MAJORITY supposed

to control the administration of the

"Why didn't the lieutenant come to

Because the Old Parties are not in

"This year the same men are 're-

"Both 'gang' police and 'reform' po-

'Gang' police do not interfere with

lice break up working class-Socialist

Party-meetings; in violation of the

'reform' meetings. 'Reform' police do

not interfere with 'gang' meetings.
"THEY UNDERSTAND EACH

"Neither the 'gang' nor the 'reform

ers' serve the interests of the working

state and national constitutions.

business to represent YOU. That is

"Last year we had 'gang' police.

ent is inalienable and indefeasa-

"These are not city ordinances or

"The right of the people to freely

Labor Be Throttled?"

has been cracked ever since.

Shall the Voice of

and assembly, they say:

ing eighty millions of people.

the land.

osed to rest.

are sworn to uphold.

YOU for his orders?

city's affairs?

the reason.

form' police.

OTHER

John Nelson and Morris Hillquit will

For the third time in as many weeks | the constitutional rights of free assemblage and free speech for the working class have been trampled under foot on the streets of the Manayunk district of Philadelphia. The police were more vicious in their assaults, and the Socialist Party comrades are more determined than ever to defend their liberties and continue to wage their energetic campaign for working-class freedom. Prepared to give battle for free discussion of the conditions of the mill workers and the principles of Socialism, the Campaign Committee called a meeting at Main and Leving streets. Manayunk, on last Saturday evening.

When they arrived at the place, they found the Salvation Army holding a meeting with over two hundred peo-ple, and waited till they had departed, undisturbed by the police, at about

Comrade Wm. Fletcher, acting a chairman, then opened the meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party, and spoke for about ten minutes to an attentive audience, when a policeman approached him and told him he could not speak because he was blocking the sidewalk! He replied that it was the duty of the policeman to clear the sidewalk for a passage, and continued

his introductory speech, but was brully pushed off the stand and immediely placed under arrest.

Undaunted by this interference Comrade Ed. Davis took the platform amid the applause of the largely increased crowd. He had hardly said "Fellowworkers," when he was pulled down and placed under arrest.

Comrade Joseph E. Cohen, Socialist candidate for District Attorney, instantly mounted the platform, and be-fore the words "This is an outrage." were utered, he was viciously pulled from the stand by an officer, and his

By this time a large crowd had gathered and indignantly denounced the olice for interfering with the constitutional rights of the people, so that when Comrade Kenney was arersted as he mounted the platform, they were in a bitter mood towards the police.

Bystander Arrested.

About this time a citizen by the name of Schwartz denounced the action of the police, saying that, while he was not a Socialist, the Socialists had as much right to hold meetings as the Democrats and the Republicans But the police were servile in their alto their masters and they arrested Schwartz for talking.

The crowd had now swollen to huge proportions and increased in size so rapidly that when the march was begun to the Manayunk lockup, on Main street, it numbered about three thousand men, women and children who were highly excited over the out-

rageous despotism of the police. Thousands of our leaflets "Shall the Voice of Labor be Throttled" eagerly distributed by scores of

One enthusiastic sympathizer took the banner from the hands of a comrade, and led the crowd thru the streets, and with cheer after cheer, they applauded the comrades and the Socialist Party. Their enthusiasm became so pronounced, and their expressions of aproval so emphatic that the police, who by this time were com-pletely at sea, turned in a "riot-call"

to clear the streets.

The comrades had to remain in the lock-up, owing to the difficulty of arranging bail on Saturday night, and the hearing was held at the Central Station. Before Magistrate Kochersberger opened court, he appeared to be holding conferences with the Manayunk politicians and business men who were making complaints against the holding of open-air meetings by the Socialist Party, so that the hearing was of short shrift and apparently the Magistrate had decided to hold the comrades under \$300 ball to keep the peace before the court opened.

Comrade Cohen in

Jail to Test Law

Altho the charge was "Breach of Ordinance," the magistrate was unable to state what ordinance was vio-lated and treated the whole matter as a huge joke until he was informed that Comrade Joseph E. Cohen would be allowed to remain in jail for a test

case on habeas corpus proceedings.

The comrades of Philadelphia proput up a stiff fight for the right of free speech and assemblage in the streets of Philadelphia and will continue to hold meetings in Mana-yeak and elsewhere. Instead of the

COOPER UNION. THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.

Local New York Will Hold Grand Ratification Meeting for Nominees of State Ticket-Don't Miss It.

will hold its ratification meeting in Cooper Union this Saturday evening. Sept. 15. It is desired and expected to make this meeting a tremendous success, and every comrade or sympathizer should do his part to that end.

John C. Chase of New York and Gustave Strebel of Syracuse, candidates of the Socialist Party for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will address the meeting, as will also J. G.

The Socialist Party of New York / Phelps Stokes, Jos. Wanhope, Hugh O. Pentecost, Morris Hillquit and John W. Brown, all of whom are well known as powerful speakers and good exponents of Socialist principles. necessary-and it should be necessary overflow meetings will be held.

Let the hall be packed and the streets thronged besides. All hands to Cooper Union this Saturday evening The capitalists will have to take no

A stand for the sale of books and

pamphlets will be maintained. Or-

ders will be taken for any publication

Lecture and Study Courses.

inal terms, a series of lecture and

study courses in social and political

science. These courses are classified

in three groups. First are Systematic

Courses, with peersonal assistance of

instructors, required use of text-books.

examinations and other elemental

methods. Next are Lecture-Confer-

ence Courses, with opportunity for

questioning the instructors. Third are

The Lectures and Lessons are ar-

ranged for one-hour sessions, and

there will be no conflict of dates. One

class will begin at 8 p. m. and close

at 9 p. m. and the other will begin at

Weekly class sessions in each course

are the rule, tho a greater frequency

will occasionally be given in lecture

All classes but one will be held in

the evening. Mr. Adelman's class in

Elocution and Public Speaking will be

on Sunday afternoon from 3 to 5

MONDAY, OCT. 1. The first term

INSTRUCTION WILL BEGIN ON

It is requested that those who in-

tend to take courses ENROLL AT

The second term will begin on Mon-

Tultion is charged at the following

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for any one of the Lecture-Conference

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part of them in the option of the

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Text-books are furnished at prices

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courses in full for the first term of

should call on or address the Secre-

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ers of the Socialist Party.

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will end on Dec. 23.

BULLETIN FOR FIRST TERM, OCT. 1 TO DEC. 23, 1906.

The Rand School of Social Science is an institution founded by the late Mrs. Carrie A. Rand for the teaching of political and social science from the standpoint of Socialism.

Resources.

The resources of the Rand School are made up: (1) From the income of the endowment bequeathed by Mrs. Rand; (2) from tultion; (3) from the sale of books and pamphlets; (4) from dues and contributions of members of the Rand School Society, and (5) from other voluntary contributions.

Administration.

The American Socialist Society an incorporated body, holds title to the property of the Rand School, and administers its affairs. The fidelity of the school to the purpose of its founder is assured by the constitution of this Society, which restricts membership to "persons who formally declare themselves in full accord with the principles and tactics of the modern Socialist movement." As the Soclety is an executive body, with a membership sufficiently large for administrative purposes, it is unlikely that this membership will be greatly increased. The officers of the Society are Algernon Lee, President; Morris Hillquit, Treasurer, and W. J. Ghent,

Rand School Society.

The Rand School Society is an auxillary body, aiding and participating in various ways in the work of the school. Membership is open to all persons who wish to contribute, by service or gifts, to the school's welfare. The dues are \$1 a year. There are three Special Grades of membership:

Subscription Members-Those paying, in addition to the yearly dues, at lenst \$20 yearly.

Contributing Members-\$10 yearly. Sustaining Members-\$5 yearly.

Members in these special grades will be entitled to tultion to the value of their yearly contribution. No power or privilege of any kind will distinguish contributors from other mem-

Library and Reading Room.

9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The Rand School has a collection of the best books and pamphlets on social and political science. It has also files of the leading Socialist and radical periodicals. Visitors are cordially invited to make use of this collection. An archive of rare and valuable books, pamphlets and manuscripts is in process of formation, to which contributions, by loan or gift, are solicited. The library and office are open from

corded Comrade Osborne. The resolu-tions recite that Comrade Osborne is

against the arrest of Hermon F. Titus for exercising the privilege of free speech at a Socialist street meeting, Henry Austin Adams, beter known as Vincent Harper, novellst and magazine writer, declared himsel, a Socialist in a strong speech denouncing the city authorities and their action.

At the police court hearing, Comrade Titus derended himself, denying that there was obstruction of travel, and proving it, and citing that the Salvationists are not arrested for obstructing travel when holding their meetings. The court, however, sustained the police department and Comrade Titus was fined \$10 and costs. The case has been appealed and will be fought to a finish

Socialist Vote in Maine.

The returns of the Socialist vote in Maine last Monday that have reached us are too meagre to permit of definite announcement. The vote of three cities, probably incomplete, at the time of going to press, shows Portland, 243, increase over 1904 of 42: Rockland, 65, increase of 40 over 1904; and at Bryant's Pond a standing vote of three for several years has been increased to seven. We hope to give more figures next week.

WILL MR. BRYAN MEET US WITH ARGUMENT?

verage of capitalist politicians in character and ability may readily be admitted. The Worker bas no peronal attack to make on Mr. Bryan. We are not concerned with his personality. We are concerned only with the principles and policies he stands for.

Above the average of capitalist politicians—but a capitalist politician, nevertheless. Like Mr. Hearst, Mr. Bryan is "not opposed to capitalism, large or small." Like Mr. Hearst, Mr. Bryan is opposed to Socialism. More frankly than Mr. Hearst he proclaims himself as a practical defender of capitalism against the Socialist tendencies of the day.

While Mr. Bryan was speaking at Madison Square Garden two weeks ago, he referred to Socialism and someone in the audience called out, "Hurrah for Socialism" Mr. Bryan sald: "I have no objection to a man expressing himself in favor of Socialism, because the Socialist, as a rule, is an honest man. I believe he is a nistaken man, but you must meet him with argument and not with abuse." That was a manly utterance. We hope Mr. Bryan will stick to it and will try to meet our arguments fairly and squarely. We know that his party will not. But we wish to give him credit for sincerity, to take him at his word, to meet him with calm argument.

To Save Capitalism from Itself.

Mr. Bryan stands for capitalism. He wishes to make a few minor changes in capitalist conditions as they exist in the United States to-day, wishes to check certain existing tendencies of the capitalist system, because, he holds, that is the only way to save capitalism itself. He would reform capitalism in order to give it a new lease of life, in order to prolong its reign. He wishes to save capitalism from itself.

What Is Capitalism?

Capitalism is the system of private ownership of socially operated and socially necessary means of production. operated by wage labor, and yielding profit to the owner by reason of the simple fact of his ownership.

That is the system which almost universally prevails to-day. It divides society into two classes—overlapping a little, yet pretty clearly distinct, on the whole-a large class of men who work, using the land, mines, railways, mills, factories, and other capital, and by their labor producing wealth of all sort, but who do not own these things with which they work; and a smaller class of men who own the land, mines, railways, mills, factories, and other capital, who do no productive labor, but who get an income in the shape of rent, interest, and profit out of the product of those who work. The members of the first class compete for a chance to work, and their competition keeps their wages down to a general level sufficient to support them and their families and no more. The second class, owning the means of pro duction, controls the jobs of the first class, controls their opportunity to work and live, and can throw them into idleness and want at will. One class works without owning, and gets a bare living: the other class owns without working, and gets a luxurious living and accumulates more wealth

Since one of these classes produces and the other appropriates part of its product, the interests of the two classes are opposed. The larger share the workers get out of their own product, the smaller is the share left to the owners; the larger share the owners get of the workers' product, the smaller is the workers' own share. The only way to increase the income of one class without reducing that of the other is to increase the total product; and the only way to increase the total product is for the workers to produce more by their labor. Thus every increase of profit means more work or less wages for the workers; every increase of the workers' wages and every lightening of their burden of labor means less profit for the owners. The interests of the two classes are opposed; and neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Roosevelt, neither Mr. Belmont sor Mr. Gompers can do away with that fact by coming over the false words, "The interests of Capital and Labor are identical."

Big and Little Capitalists.

There are different grades of owners. There are big capitalists and little capitalists and middling sized capi talists. There are even some small capitalists who do some useful work; but as capitalists they do no useful work and their income as capitalists comes out of the product of other people's labor. As capitalists they are all parasites upon the workers: IF THEY QUARREL AMONG THEMSELVES OVER THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS, YET THEY ARE AGREED IN MAINTAINING THE SYSTEM OF SPOLIATION

They do quarrel among themselves

the jobs which the capitalists control. The big capitalists get the lion's share of the spoils; besides exploiting the workers then selves on a grand scale, they take away from the small capitalists a part of the profit which the latter have got out of the workers. The small capitalists object to this. They hate the big capitalists who not only rob the producers but also rob the little robbers. So the little capitalists cry "Down with the monopoly! Smash the trusts! Hurrah for free competition!"

Free Competition, How It Worked.

The capitalist system was originally competitive system. On one side it is a competitive system vet-the propertiless workers are always driven to compete for Jobs. If competition is disappearing on the other side; if competition among capitalists is giving way to practical monopoly, it is because capitalist competition has done its work, has produced its logical resuit. In the nature of things, capitalist competition kills itself and, in dying, gives birth to monopoly. CON-CENTRATION IS THE NATURAL OUTCOME OF COMPETITION.

To understand what capitalist competition means, imagine a lot of pike put together in a tank and left to compete freely among themselves, without any interference or restraint. The larger and middling pike will eat the smaller ones, and grow bigger by eating them; then the larger ones will eat the middling sized, and grow yet bigger; still the smallest ones left will get enten up until at last one big. fat, prosperous, and eminently respectable pike is left. Free competition among the fish has resulted in their biggest and quickest and fiercest of the lot. Just so with competition among cap

italists - manufacturers, merchants. common carriers, or whatever they may be. Each must try to extend his business, each must try to get away some of the others' trade, to invade the others' territory. Under a competitive system they must do this, whether they like it or not; the one who does not try to get ahead of his competitor will go to the wall before that competitor. In this competition some are bound to get an advantage. Even under a system of perfectly free and fair competition, with no tariffs or other privileges to help them, those capitalists who have somewhat larger and better equipped establishments and somewhat bigger reserve funds will, other things being equal, have an advantage over those with smaller and poorer plants and less funds. They can advertise more extensively, reach the market better, and, if need be, they can undersell and yet make a profit. That is competition. All try to do it, and those best equipped succeed. They succeed at the expense of the others. As Marx says, "ONE CAPITALIST KILLS MANY." As some of the competing capitalists extend their trade, others are driven out of business. And those who succeed thereby gain power for still greater successes. Their increased business means increased profits; their increased profits means bigger and better plants, cheaper production, greater facilities for reaching the market and cutting out their smaller surviving competitors; this, in turn, means yet bigger profits. It is an accelerating process; each victory of the larger competitors enables them to win further victories more easily; each defeat of the smaller competitors dooms them more hopelessly to further defeats. Slowly, at first, but steadtly, and ever more rapidly as time goes on, the process continues: large numbers of smaller competitors are driven out of the field; small numbers of large competitors grow larger

and dominate the field. In actual practise, of course, this process is helped on by voluntary combination of some capitalists against the rest and also by tariffs and other schemes devised by the leading capitalists to increase their advantage. But even without these aids, the process goes on, and must go on under a competitive system, because it is in the very nature of competition.

This is what we mean when we say that the trusts are a natural economic growth.

Will Mr. Bryan Argue the Point? In his Madison Square Garden

speech Mr. Bryan denied that the trusts are an economic growth. But HE DID NOT TRY TO PROVE HIS POINT. He did not bring any argument to support his denial. He said, The man who says that the trust is an economic growth is helping the Socialists." We admit that. In other words, we say, THE MAN WHO TEACHES TRUE ECONOMICS IS HELPING THE SOCIALISTS. Mr. Bryan says the Socialists must

be met with argument. Will be argue this point, or will he let it rest on assertion? Will he attempt to bring arguments to disprove our claims: That under free competition among capitalists, some will grow and others about the division of the spoils the be driven out; that those who grow spoils exacted from labor in the en-

therefore, the ultimate result of capitalist competition is and must be capitalist concentration. Will Mr. Bryan try to bring ARGUMENTS, not mere assertions, to meet this contention? WE AWAIT HIS ANSWER.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

What Mr. Bryan Stands For.

Mr. Bryan stands for capitalism. He agrees with his party and the Repub-lican party in holding that it is right for some men to own the things that other men work with and get an income by such ownership out of the product of those who work.

But he does not like the recent de-

relopments of this system. He ap-

proves of competition, but disapproves of the result of competition. He looks back with regretful eyes to the days when capitalism was younger, when capitalist competition had not yet produced so much capitalist concentration. He sees that capitalism is advancing to its downfall. He sees that if capitalism goes on developing, it will destroy itself and give place to Socialism as its successor. He wishes to save capitalism from itself. He wishes to save it by reforming it-by REFORMING IT BACKWARD. He wishes to sweep away the trusts which have grown up and bring back the days when large numbers of small capitalists were still hopefully struggling with each other for the mastery. He imagines that if he could once bring back that Golden Age of the small capitalists, he could prevent competition from bearing its legitimate fruit, extinguishing many competitors and exalting a few, could say to the laws of economic evolution "Thus far and no farther," could establish a perpetual status quo, could make the paradise of the small business men eternal.

He could not do it. There is no magic that can stop the onward movement of industrial history. We may hasten or retard its progress; we cannot stop it, still less turn it back on its course. MAN CAN CONTROL NI-AGARA AND USE IT FOR HIS SERVICE; HE CANNOT STOP IT OR REVERSE ITS FLOW. We Socialists propose to use industrial progress for the good of humanity; we do not join in Mr. Bryan's Utopian dream that it can be set back and made stationary.

The Small Gapitalists' Dream.

That is not Mr. Bryan's dream alone. It is the dream of the middle class, of the small capitalists, the small exploiters of labor, who see their great competitors gradually taking away from them the chance to exploit.

We do not speak for the capitalists. great or small. We are against all capitalists and all capitalism. The great capitalists are right from the point of view of their self-interest in opposing Bryanism. The small capi-talists would be right, from the point of view of their self-interest, in supporting Bryanism-only that their cause is a hopeless one, that not even Bryanism can save their class. But that is their affair; they must make their own experience. We speak not for them, but only for the wageworkers, whom big and little capitalist alike

Nothing for the Working Class.

To the working class, as we pointed out last week, Mr. Bryan offers nothing-at any rate, nothing but what the workers by their own self-reliant acvity on the political and the in trial field have compelled him to take up. Even this he puts in the second

The workers' protest against the abuse of the injunction touches the fundamental rights of the citizen, without which political liberty be-comes a farce. But Mr. Bryan gives

it only passing notice.

The general establishment of the eight-hour day would mean years added to the lives of millions of working-men, would mean thousands rescued from trampdom and pauperism, would mean myriads of women and children brought back from the factory hell to the home and schoolroom and the playground. But Mr. Bryan does not give it a leading place in his program; be passes it over with a few empty

Arbitration of labor disputes will not "establish peace between Labor and Capital and bring justice between those two great elements." Between wage-workers and capitalists there can be neither justice nor lasting peace, because the interests of producers and exploiters are fundamentally opposed. All that boards of arbitration can do is to patch up a truce, leaving Labor subject to injustice, leaving Capital to profit by injustice. The capitalists have possession. They will submit to arbitration only when it is to their interest; and then it is against the workers' interest. The capitalists have often said, "we have nothing to arbitrate." The time is coming, as Labor grows in wisdom and organized power, when the working class will say, "WE have nothing to arbitrate."

The income tax in itself means nothing to the working class. It is worth something to us only if we are assured that the proceeds of the tax will

Continued on page 6.

class, and your bosses are perfectly satisfied to have you follow either one totally blind and largely dependent on of these parties. It doesn't matter his lecture work for a livelihood, and "But when the Socialist Party come A Disgrace to Georgia. along, then in the interest of Cramps and other capitalist corporations, the police break up the meetings. "They do not want you to listen. "They do not want you to think.

"They do not want you to learn what is the meaning of this Socialist movement that is sweeping over the world as no movement ever did in the

"Because it is not for THEIR ben-"Because it is only for YOUR ben-

"Because the victory of the Socialist Party would be YOUR VICTORY, but THEIR DEFEAT.

"That is why."

OSBORNE STILL IN JAIL IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The arrest and imprisonment in the city stockade of J. B. Osborne, Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Georgia, at Atlanta, has evoked great indignation and protests are being filed against the arbitrary action of the au

At a mass meeting held at Augusta. visual Saturday incetings, they propose to hold meetings Wednesday and Advisor of this week and wind up the lanta, denouncing the treatment ac-

"We regard the denial of the right of free speech to J. B. Osborne, and his imprisonment in the Atlanta stockade with the lowest and dirtiest of white and negro criminals as an outrage on justice that should bring the

blush of shame to the cheek of every citizen of Georgia," and "that the cruel and inhuman treatment accorded our labor candidate for Governor should teach the working people of Georgia the utter folly of electing to office representatives of the capitalist class, and it should teach them the ab solute necessity for the support of the Socialist Party, which gives the workers an opportunity to get together in a class-conscious organization that presents a solid front to capitalistic exploitation and plutocratic tyranny and oppression.

The Socialists of Atlanta will wel-come any financial aid in their fight for free speech and contributions can be sent to A. Wamser, Secretary. 398 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SPEAKING IN SEATTLE.

TITUS IS FINED SIO. At the mass meeting held in Seattle,

Wash., Sunday, Aug. 26, to protest Read the premium offer on page 3.

-Good Socialist books to be had free by a little hustling for the cause.

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WHEKLY 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: than 100 copies, per copy or more, per hundred. Weekly Bundles: 6 per week, one year. 1.75 10 per week, one year. 7.5) 25 per week, one year. 7.5) 50 per week, one year. 12.50

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words should not be abbreviated; every let-ter should bear the writer's name and ad-frees: and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear-less. Communications which do not com-ity with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

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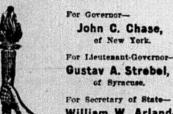
As. The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors. Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Rocialist Party has possed through its rd general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its voic: (Presidential) 96,961 (State and Congressional)...229.762 1904 (Presidential)408.230



York State Ticket



John C. Chase. of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor-

For Secretary of State William W. Arland.

of Corning. William W. Passage

of Brooklyn.

Henry L. Slobodin.

of New York.

For State Comptroller-John O'Rourke,

of Rochester. For State Engineer and Surveyor-

Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectady.

MR GOMPERS' FIASCO.

If the vote polled by Congressman Littlefield for re-election in the Sec ond District of Maine last Tuesday were the only vote polled by a Re publican which showed a decline from previous elections, there would be some just cause for President Samuel Gompers to congratulate himself. Since, however, there was a general decrease in the Republican vote all over the state and a corresponding increase in the Democratic, since also the votes of all the other Panublican candidates for Congress showed a falling off as great, and in some cases, greater, than Mr. Littlefield's, we can not see that there is anything in the result to lend encouragement to either Mr. Gompers or his followers. The plain fact is that the voters of Maine, of all classes, seemed to place more importance upon the prohibition question than upon any other and as the Democratic party took the popular side of this perennial Maine issue it benefited accordingly.

What then has Mr. Gompers to show for his extraordinary activity in the Second Maine District? No more than what he has to show for the election in Vermont, where not one of the candidates supported by him or his nipulated by Mr. Gompers, amount to? What is its size, its influence, its prospects? These are pertinent questions. Since Mr. Gompers has pitched the American Federation of Labor headlong into politics he ought to be able to answer. But there is nothing in the Vermont and Maine election returns by which calculation can be made. The election returns do not show that orgaulzed labor, as represented by Mr. Compers, pelled any vote at all. Mr. class, as well as a race. Gotapers' expended energies, and Slowly, but surely, the gigantic East | press picketing.

those of the thirty-six trade union agi- is awakening and getting ready to join tators who backed him up in Maine, are represented by a cipher.

Mr. Gompers has been credited in some quarters with political sagacity. But the man who so plainly at the very outset of a new political undertaking, lays himself open to such inglorious defeat as he has encountered in Maine and Vermont, is a very tyro in politics. We do not here allude to the principles which Mr. Gompers declared were involved in this election, and upon which the Socialist Party has long ago declared itself in unequivocal terms, but to the tactics by which Mr. Gompers attempted to advance those principles. He entered the campaign the self-proclaimed leader of an army, and he emerges without any visible signs of that army being in existence at all, and with only excuses to offer for his own failure.

On the other hand, the Socialist Party, as the party of the working class. not only can show its moral power and influence in votes, but it can show an organization, compact and selfcontrolled, free from suspicion of dickering with dubious political elements for temporary advantage, and what is as important, offering to the intelligent working class an opportunity to express its manhood and independence in a form at once effective as well as practical. So the workingmen who voted the Socialist Party tickets in Vermont and Maine, unlike those who followed or resented Mr. Gompers' advice, have something to show for their votes, and something which counts as a protest against the prevailing social and political conditions so emphatic that no beneficiary or supporter of capitalism can escape from it.

At the time of going to press the convention of the Hearst Independence League had not completed its labors and comment in The Worker is postponed till our next issue.

THE AWAKENING OF THE EAST

The echoes of the international revolutionary movement of the Western world are being heard in the various countries of Asin.

The Shah of Persia has been copelled by popular agitation to grant a constitution. The constitution does not amount to much from the European or American point of view, as it provides only for the establishment of an assembly representing the priestly and propertied classes and having only advisory powers and of courts on the European model and for the repatriation of political exiles; but in such a country as Persia it means a tremendous change of base. The event is directly due to the Russian revolutionary disturbances. The Persian people have long been dissatisfied with the subservience of their government to that of the Tsar, and have promptly taken advantage of the weakness of the Russian autocracy to bring in a new reime.

It is reported that a similar innovation is soon to be introduced in China, as a concession to the reform elements, and will doubtless greatly strengthen their influence.

In India even more significant events are taking place. The Swadeshi or "India for the Indians" movement has given much anxiety to the British rulers and exploiters. This movement. while appearing to contain the germs of future revolutionary uprising, depends for the present on economic methods, attempting to establish a general and standing boycott against European manufactured goods. This has a peculiar significance in India, as it is the policy of the British government to prevent the growth of native industries, keeping India as a market for British manufactures. Another phase of the agitation has more recently developed, however, more in accord with present tendencies in the West. Hitherto, strikes of workingmen have been almost unknown in India. This summer has brought an extensive strike on the East Indian Railway. This railway is owned and officered by Englishmen, of course, but the workers are mostly Bengalis. They complained of low pay, bad treatment, and especially of intolerafollowers were elected. What does bly long hours of labor. The delethe vote of organized labor, as ma- gates whom they chose to present their grievances to the management were discharged as agitators, whereupon the large majority of the emplovees struck for their rejustatement. From reports at hand it appears that the strike has been broken (it is said that Japanese coolies will be imported to work the road), but that the conflict has had an immense effect in rousing the workers to a realization of

their wrongs and their powers as a

in the progressive movements of the Western world. We must repolce in every such step. From many points of view it is to be welcomed. In past years Asia has furnished an outlet for the expansion of Western capital and postponed the development of those internal antagonisms to which capitalism normally tends. At the same time she has furnished armies of cheap and docile laborers to starre the revolting workers of other lands into submission. As the Asiatic peoples develop a national and industrial life of their own and as their working classes learn to unite and assert their rights, at the same time Western capitalism will be more closely confined to its own territory and the Western proletariat will find conscious allies instead of unconscious enemies in the

persons of the Asiatic workers. The process will be slow, but it is now fairly begun. The impending triumph of the revolutionary movement in the Russian Empire, linking Asia and Europe as that country does, will give it a great impetus, as the Japanese victory in the late war has already done. Even so, however, it will yet be slow, embracing hundreds of millions of people, weighed down by an agelong habit of passive submisison. But, slow as it may be, it is full of prom-

THE NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

The matter is so important that we cannot refrain from calling the special attention of our readers to the article in this issue upon the new naturalization law, which has all the appearances of having been framed and enacted for the purpose of obstructing the process of naturalizing foreignborn workingmen who may desire to become American citizens. It is significant that this law should come into being at the same time that thousands of workers are being deluded into coming to this country thru the lying and highly colored reports being circulated by the agents in European countries of large corporations in America. The capitalists are always ready to take advantage of the oppressive conditions existing in Russia and other countries by accelerating emigration, so that the new arrivals can be used to lower the conditions of American workingmen, but they are not willing to have the immigrants come into possession of the power of voting against the social conditions which oppress the workers here, as well as abroad. Undoubtedly, this new law has been enacted because the workers now arriving, from Russia especially, are awakened to the social injustice prevailing and are quick to ally themselves with the Socialist movement. For this, and other reasons unnecessary to enumerate, it is to the particular interest of every Socialist to see that the more liberal provisions of the old naturalization law are utilized while opportunity yet remains. Get after your fellow-worker or neighbor who has neglected his duty in this respect at once.

"LABOR DAY AND LABOR'S FLAG".

On Labor Day the New York "Evening Journal" was issued with a red, white, and blue picture of the Stars and Stripes on its first page, surmounted with the headline "Labor Day and Labor's Place"

The next time the "Journal" prints a copy of the Star Spangled Banner and labels it "Labor's Flag" they should print one of the following paragraphs on each of its thirteen stripes:

'Martial law declared in Colorado "Habeas corpus suspended in Colo-

"Free press throttled in Colorado. "Bull pens for union men in Colo-

rado. "Free speech denied in Colorado.

"Soldiers defy the courts in Colorado. "Wholesale arrests without warrant

in Colorado. "Union men exiled from homes and families in Colorado. "Constitutional right to bear arms

questioned in Colorado. "Corporations corrupt and control administration in Colorado. "Right of fair, impartial and speedy

trial abolished in Colorado. "Citizens' alliance resorts to mob

law and violence in Colorado. Militia hired to corporations to break the strike in Colorado.'

A CONGRESS IN SWITERLAND.

An extraordinary meeting of the Socialists in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, has just been held; 300 comrades were present, of whom 200 were delegates. Zurich has been a hard nut to crack for Socialism, but to judge from the unanimous resolutions passed at this Congress, the Zurich comrades feel that the time for action has come at last. Fierce protests were made against the action of the Cantonal Government in sending troops to put down strikes and to sup

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

BY WILLIAM MAILLY

A model citizen is usually an immor-

To 'stand pat" means to lay down to the capitalist class. . . .

Some people would rather lecture Labor than liberate it. Tue last rites of capitalism will ush

er in the first rights of Labor. The police can arrest Socialists, but they can't arrest the growth of Social-

Overthrowing the political boss won't dethrone the real boss, the cap-

There's never any trouble about keeping children whole time in the

So far no agitation has been started to wipe out poverty for being un-American.

Gompers is laboring manfully to rove the impracticability of his practical politics. Some workingmen believe they are

free becau-occasionally. free because they can change masters John D. can stand a few fines so

long as he has wage slaves to pay them for him. The Democratic party seems to have

opened a particularly bad care of canned Hearst. All this trouble over rich men's wills could be easily avoided by vot-

ing for Socialism. It wasn't Labor that was defeated down in Maine. It was Mr. Gompers. here's a difference.

Naturally, having also a monopoly of free love, the capitalists are not willing to divide up.

There appears to be a tendency among capitalists to accumulate wives along with other things.

Perhaps the Sultan thought it safer to give up Stensland than have him remain at large in Morocco.

Jerome says he doesn't want any "crazy Socialism", so to relieve his mind we'll keep on pushing the same

The Russian revolutionists display evidences of having read closely the press reports of American bank hold-

It's a sure thing the bosses are fight ing about anything but what will benefft the working class voters of their parties.

If the figures from the Chicago stockyards are correct, the American people still prefer meat as sotten as their politics.

People who thrive thru the existence of crime cannot be expected to favor the abolition of the social system which breeds crime.

Of course, while the Philadelphia authorities are busy arresting Socialist speakers a few more bank wreckers can get in their work.

We are told of what our masters stake By giving us work to do, But not content with a risk to take, They take our product, too!

It is pleasant to reflect that not only are there more children going to school this year but that more of them are

the children of Socialists. John C Chase did not seek the nomination for Governor, as Hearst and Jerome are doing, but that's no reason

why working people shouldn't vote for Curious how interested President Roosevelt can be in anything but

something vital to humanity—those Jewish massacres in Russia, for in-"The world's a stage," the poet said,

But many years that poet's dead; For now he'd say, were he upon it.
"The world's a cinch—for those who

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Bussian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution Thru National Secretary J. Mahlon

Barnes: Chas. P. Jagnani, New York City, \$5; Mrs. Hannah Slote, Daleville, Pa., 25c.; So; Mrs. Hubban Side, Parking, Pa., 20c.; Pr. 1, Manchester, N. J., \$6; J. Steige, Washington, D. C., \$1; Daniel Shovlin, Bette, Mont., \$2; Socialist Propagand Club, Seattle, Wash, \$15; Ida Cross, Chicago, Ill., \$1)—\$39.25; Br. 13, S. D. Fr. V. Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Ernst Besselmann Newport, R. I., \$1; George Liblick, New York City, \$2; Jac. Eckhardt, St. Louis, \$2; Br. 48, W. S. & D. , Guttenberg, N. J., \$2; per "Volkszeltung", \$34.25; previously acknowledged, \$9,936.06; total, \$10,021.56.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fif-teenth street, New York City.

MAINLY PERSONAL

999**9999999999999999** Tom Mann, formerly of England, is now very active in Socialist agitation in Australia, taking a prominent part in organizing demonstrations of the unemployed.

Maclyn Arbuckle, who has played the leading part of Jim Hackler in George Ade's clever comedy, "The County Chairman," for two seasons, is known in the theatrical profession as an enthusiastic Socialist.

Emil Leiss, who was a veteran German Socialist in San Francisco, but who left the Socialist Party to take part in the Union Labor Party of that city, recently applied for and was readmitted to membership in Local San Francisco.

G. Mostler, of Indianapolis, has been appointed editor of the "Brewers' Journal" to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John P. Weigel. In his Introductory letter Editor Mostler declares bimself an adherent of International Socialism.

William H. Wherry of Brooklyn asks The Worker to state that, for the time being, his address will be General Delivery, Phoenix, Arizona. Comrade Wherry is an old-timer in the movement and well known to all who have been active Socialists in Greater New York during the last ten or twelve years. More recently, ill health has prevented him from doing as much work as in the old days, but his interest in the cause has not waned and the party can always count on whatever service circumstances allow him to perform.

William E. Curtis, the well-known newspaper correspondent, who is sending letters from Russia, says in one of

.

"Among other famous Poles is Henrik Sienkiewicz, author of 'Quo Vadis' and other novels. He is the editor of a newspaper at Oblengozok, in the next province to Warsaw, and leader of the Social Democrat, or Socialist party. He was a candidate of that party for the Duma at the elections last spring, but was defeated."

This is a curious mistake for Curtis to make, as Sienkiewicz has long been a National of the Nationalists, and has frequently attacked the Socialists and been denounced by them.

Maxim Gorky has been in the Adirondacks for the summer, and will be returning before long. He will make another effort to interest the American people in the Russian struggle for lib erty. His whole heart is in the cause of the revolutionists.

An incident occurred shortly after Gorky's arrival which sheds some light on his character. It was one of the first big receptions given to him on his arrival in this country. There were many celebrities present. The drawing room was crowded with people, eager, excited, expectant, door opened and Gorky was ushered in. A big, splendid figure towering above all the others. He is only but the lines in his face might be those of a man of 50. He has lived and suffered much. He has known the greatest depths and the greatest heights.

There was a suppressed murmur then broken applause as all crowded around to be introduced Among the others was a gray-haired, gray-bearded old man, a writer. grasped Gorky's hand in both of his and he hung over the hand trembling and tears were in his oyes. Then his emotion overcame him; he stooped to kiss the hand. Gorky's hand was instantly snatched away, just in time to escape the embrace, and he drew himself to his full height, his eyes flashing could not speak a word of English, but he looked at the man long and hard and his eyes said quite plainly: "I am of the people, one of the people; we are all brothers and equal. I am no Tsar to be kissed."

You may know the man anywhere by his gigantic figure, upturned soft slouch hat, his Russian cigarettes, and his handshake. The "Gorky hand-shake" is tremendous and splendid, but there is little left of your hand to take back when he is thru. His opinion of New York City and its citizens is plainly set forth in his article in July Appleton's, "The City of Mammom."-New York Times Saturday Review.

FREE LOVE IN THEORY AND IN PRACTISE This extraordinary editorial note ap-

pears in one of the most independent of its class. The "Catholic Citizen." of Milwaukee:

At Milwaukee the past week, there cam before the board of aldermen a question of granting licenses to eleven notorious sa loons, most of which are virtually temple of "free love". Singular to relate, all of the twelve Socialist aldermen voted against Heensing these places; and, sad to say, all the Catholic aldermen, except one, voted to Scense these temples of free love. Evident ly it is a condition and not a theory that

We offer no comment, except to say that it concerns those whom it concerns.-The Independent, New York.

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In this sign they conquer— Business, church, and scholars; Everybody gets on top When he has the \$888888. -The Bohemian for September.

CRUMBLING CAPITALISM.

Eugene V. Debs, in "Socialist Review."

ment of capitalism has about been reached and symptoms of decline, the forerunners of collapse, are now setting in.

The daily happenings all about us foreshadow the impending organic change in society.

The average capitalist daily is almost exclusively a chronicle of crime. The fully developed capitalist metropolls is a seething mad-house.

The countless schemes of reformation that have been and are being tried are at best so many drops of laudanum administered to soothe tients with no possible hope of returning sanity.

The man who can calmly survey the situation in capitalist society and see its hell of horrors and remain moved, is himself a victim of its debasing influence, and upon examination will be found to have a heart turned to adamant, a condition pecullar to those who write and preach about the wonderful prosperity of the country.

The numerous and increasing fils with which the body social is afflicted are all traceable to the capitalist system, in which the dollar is the ruling delty, and man, especially the working man who makes the dollar, is its mos abject victim.

Strange, indeed, to a reasoning being, that the easier it becomes to produce wealth the more uncertain is the

portion and the more precarious the condition of those who produce it. Socialism, and Socialism alone, explains this and the many other contradictions in capitalist society. The abolition of the capitalist system and the wage-slavery upon which it is based will put an end to the misery of the millions and nothing else can do

The Socialist movement has this end for its supreme aim, and, keeping pace with the economic development, is increasing and will continue to increase in power until the fateful hour strikes and the working class triumphant rear

The highest point in the develop- 1 the superstructure of the Socialist republic upon the foundations laid for it in the capitalist system.

The millions of workers, wageslaves, male and female, the immediate victims of the capitalist system, its breathing, suffering and despairing merchandise, must be aroused to consciousness of their class interests and their class power, industrial and political, and great as the task is, it must be accomplished, and mainly by the

Little help will come from without. All hope and all of the latent powers necessary to realize it lie within.

The slumbering hosts must be awakened, the apathetic and indifferent must be aroused, the ignorant must be educated; the contented must be stirred to discontent and all must have their eyes opened and made to see and feel and realize the pressing need of a united working class for the over throw of the present exploting and brutalizing system, which makes the producers of wealth the despised victim of the parasites who absorb it.

Industrial and political unity of the workers will accomplish this great historic end and solve the problem of the

This is a year of great opportunity for Socialists and all should strive with all their might to make the most of it. The spread of sound literature is of great importance and in this every comrade should take an active part. The quiet single-handed work of the rank and file is the most important of all in building up the move-ment and this should be pressed to the limit by every Socialist and every class-conscious worker in the land. In factory, mill and shop; in quarry, mine and railway yard; in depot, store and market place; in short, everywhere, day and night, each worker should do his best to sow the seed and spread the light, and if all, or even half of all, will make up their minds to engage in the propaganda to the full extent of their ability and opportunity, the Socialist vote in the United States this

JAN AND STEVE.

William Hard in "The World To-Day." Jan's cough grew worse every day and so did Steve's rheumatism.

Jan worked in a cement mill. Gigantic and voracious grinders in the dim interior eagerly swallowed large pieces of stone and heartily digested them into a fine powder. So fine was that powder that ninety per cent of it could be strained thru a sieve having ten thousand meshes to the square

No joint was so tightly set, no cloth was so closely woven, as to prevent that powder from seeping thru. It lay in blown ripples along the floor. It draped itself on the walls. It whirled in light eddies of dry foam up against the rafters. It diffused itself thru the air, impregnating every particle, until it seemed that by a miracle a solid body was being held in atmospheric suspense. A simoom that had been gathering sand in a canter of a thousand miles across the Sahara seemed to have been caught and confined in that cement mill.

When the cough first began to come, Jan was not alarmed. If a cough came, it came. Jan did not go to a doctor. He simply coughed. It took six years to frighten Jan. But at the end of that time his lungs ached even when he started to work in the morning. And when he came .ome at night he lay exhausted on his cot and wished that he could turn inside out and throw his lungs away. They felt scalded.

"Tat cough weel you keel," said

Steve. Steve worked in a hide cellar. There were no windows. There was only one door. If that door was left open a second longer than necessary there was a fine. Currents of air would dry the hides. So would sunlight. Instend of sunlight there were four eight-candle-power electric incandescent globes hung from the low celling in the four corners of the cellar.

The hides came in wet. They wer salted. Then they were packed in rectangular heaps. A cold stew developed them. Moisture dripped from them. Beads of clammy perspiration stood on the rafters. The floor was slippery with slime. The air carried a chilled and salted engerness. The place was like the bottom of a ship, sweating bilgewater.

When Steve walked home in his wet clothes the outside air now went thru him instead of around him. Six years had changed him just as it had changed Jan. Sometimes he could hardly bend to lift the hides. Often he could hardly crook his finger to grasp the hides. always he had pain. himself up instead of sitting out on

to be cooked the wife cooked it for them. Each man ate what he himself ful not to put the pork shank of the spendthrift on the plate of the man

The wife was the general. And so it was the wife that had the idea.

Steve took Jan to the foreman of the hide cellar. "Here is a strong man," said Steve, while Jan did his best not "I guess one of you's about as dumb as the other." said the foreman impartially. "Start in." Jan started in. The hide cellar was de-

lightfully cool and soothing.

fall will be heard around the world.

the cement mill. Jan, he said, was sick. "Mighty unusual thoughtful for a Slovak," said the foreman, "to send somebody around when he wanted to take a day off." Steve was charmed with the cement mill. There was no lime in it and it wasn't salty.

On the same morning Steve went to

"And now," said the wife after supper that evening, "eet weel be like thees. You weel work in the meel and you weel work in the cellar and then you weel work in the cellar and you weel work in the meel."

The foreman was approached respectfully and tremulously on this proposition. But it turned out to be a matter of haughty Anglo-Saxon indif-ference to them. "Any Slovak will do," they said. "We don't care whether it's Jabberowski or Scotchwhiski. Just have somebody with a name like that turn up at 7 o'clock and we're

satisfied."

Now Jan and Steve work month and month about in the cement mill and in the bide cellar. Jan's cough is much better and so is Steve's rheumatism. Of course the hide cellar gives Jan a few twinges in his fingers and the cement mill has started a little irritation in Steve's lungs. Each of them now has two troubles instead of one. But the two are diffused instead of being concentrated. Jan has a slight chroniccough and a little chronic rheumatism. Steve has a little chronic rheumatism and a slight chronic cough. Neither of them will die quite so soon. The have retarded the process by which a man is kept at one kind of work until it eats into him. And when at last they succumb it should be written on their tombstone that, altho they were not statesmen, or perhaps in consequence of that fact, they understood what the modern division of labor really means and that in their own case they postponed the effects at least ten years.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

NEW YORK: Emil Amshansh, balance on List 49, \$4.50; Cgran Ansone, List 75, 50c.; C. H. H. Bausher, List 110, \$2; Chas. Behnke, List 125, \$4; Wm. Detteibach, List 78, \$5; collected on List 433, Sam Elges, M. M. Becker, 50c.; Mrs. Cooperstock, \$2; John Rivbman, 50c.; Mrs. S. Philips, 25c.; blue could hardly crook his finger to grasp the hides. Always he had pain. At night he lay on his cot and wrapped himself up instead of sitting out on the front steps.

"You weel be keel too," said Jan. Jan and Steve lived together in a room owned by a man who had a wife. Two other men lived with them in the room. All four bought their food at the store and carried it into the room. When they bought something that had to be cooked the wife cooked it for them. Each man ate what he himself had bought. And the wife was eareful not to put the pork shank of the spendthrift on the plate of the man who was saving money to bring his sweetheart over from Austria. That man ate his bread and onion and only looked at the pork shank.

The wife was the general. And so it was the wife that had the idea.

In the morning after she had it Jacobson & Davis, \$3; A. Marson, 50c.; A

THE CHANGING ORDER.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." -Tennyson: "The Passing of Arthur."

Some Speculations as to What Is Happening in the Present Industrial System, and What May Be Expected to Follow.

By W. J. Ghent. From Collier's Weekly. (Copyright, 1906, by P. F. Collier & Son.) (Continued from issue of The Worker of Sept. 8.)

Corporation Ownership.

The increasing number of stores and restaurants under a common owner ship is a generally observed fact. Butler now advertises 150 grocery stores, while the United Cigar Stores Company has no less than 110 establishments in Greater New York, with scores of others scattered along an irregular line all the way to San Francisco, and among the larger cities of Texas. The Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's grocery stores and the Dennett and the Childs restaurants are other examples of this acknowledged ownership of retail branches by a single firm.

Vastly more numerous are the instances of unacknowledged ownership. of which the beer saloons form the most notable group. Hundreds of these places in New York City are owned, sometimes building, license, stock, and all, by the big brewing companies, the ostensible owner being little more than an agent. A similar condition is found among the bakeries of Holland, which are often mere ly depots for the big capitalist factories; the popular restaurants of London, which are mostly in the hands of four or five firms, and the saloons of England, and of the larger Belgian cities. Whether under an acknowledged or an unacknowledged form of ownership, the tendency is ever growing toward a multiplication of separate establishments owned by a trust or company.

The smaller independent retailers had troubles enough in attempting to compete with the department stores. But with the introduction of compet itive establishments in their immedi ate neighborhoods, owned and financed by corporations, which thus have all the advantages arising from the finely regulated processes of a great enterprise, the difficulties of the independents increase hourly. The results, though in the mian not reducible to statistics, are at least partly seen in the records of failures.

The greatest absolute mortality among the trading houses is to be found in the group of grocery, meat, and fish stores. These constitute usually about 25 per cent of the tradinghouse failures, and about 18 or 20 per cent of the total commercial failures. They are mostly petty concerns, their

average liabilities for 1004 having been but \$3.687.

General stores come next in the mortality tables, averaging about 20 per cent of the trading-house failures. and showing average liabilities for 1904 of \$7,104, while liquor and tobacco stores are third in number, with average liabilities of \$4,529.

In spite of all attempts to stem the tide of disaster-by reduction of his standard of living, by protective organization, and by efforts to secure legislative intervention-the petty retailer is inescapably doomed to a progressive lowering of his business status and a greater insecurity of his live-

Lessor Capitalists Increaso.

From the last census we may get ome approximate notion of the various groups of lesser capitalists in the United States, and their growth in numbers since 1800. The groups taken for classification are those wherein the great majority of individuals are the owners or users of small capital. In each of these groups are doubtless a considerable number of persons of plutocratic rank, but the number is believed to be too small to affect the percentages seriously. As in the case of the classification of the "greater capitalists" in the preceding article the status of the great majority of individuals in each group is taken as representative for the group as a

Doubtless some qualification is to be made of the listing of boarding and odging house keepers among capitalists, however "small." In little and remote villages the boarding-house keeper may be too poor in this world's goods to warrant such a classification But it should be remembered that most boarding and lodging houses are in the cities, and that the business as conducted therein is a truly capitalistic enterprise. The owner of such a business in a good average house in New York City, for instance, must pay from \$1,200 to \$2,000 a year rent, must own from \$1,000 to \$2,500 worth of furniture, and must make a weekly outlay for food and other expenses of from \$35 to \$100. Thus by reason both of his investment and his constant outlay, he is much more of a capitalist than are hundreds of petty retailers. The inclusion of the other groups requires no particular com-

THE LESSER CAPITALISTS.

is volume on Occup	ations, pp. xxx	CIL-XI.)
Per Cent of Incre	ase, No.	No.
1890 to 1900	1900	1990
19.8	790,886	660,280
24.1	304,153	245,000
28.4	58,740	45,088
spapers 74.2	10,957	6,284
24.3	54,797	44,070
75.5	83,844	10,280
17.8	88,746	71,383
epers. 60.5	71,281	44,340
25.8	88.656	26,757
68.7	16,189	9,801
24.1	1,456,258	1,173,252
	Per Cent of Incre 1890 to 1900 19.8 24.1 28.4 spapers 74.2 24.3 75.5 17.8 spepers 60.5 25.8 68.7	1890 to 1900 1900 19.8 790,886 24.1 304,153 23.4 55,740 spapers 74.2 10,957 75.5 33,844 17.3 88,746 epers 60.5 71,281 25.8 33,656 68.7 16,189

groups given in the table published in the preceding article, comprise virtu-ally the whole of the employing or capitalist classes in the United States. containing a few employers are omitted. Theatrical managers and show-men, for instance, are not given; but the census includes employees with owners, and there are no means of determining the proportion of one with They are all, therefore, included in the professional class, in a table to appear in a subsequent article. Agents, including a wide range from salaried runners to the owners of large agency houses, are also omitted here, and certain other groups contransferred to other places. But the imbers of those omitted here are too petty to affect the general figures.

The Middle Class and

the Increase of Wealth.

It will thus be seen that the number of persons owning of using small capital increased by but 24.1 per cent during the decade 1890-1900. This percentage is but little more than that of the increase of population, which was 20.7. But it is notably less than that of the increase of wealth, which was 45. 'The "middle class" is thus not keeping pace in numbers with the increase in wealth. While the "greater capitalists" increased by 74.9 per cent, and while the evidences of their prosperity are everywhere apparent, the class which has long been regarded as one of the main bulwarks of the nation manages barely to hold its own in numbers, and suffers a constantly diminishing return as its share of the

nation's annual income. On all sides the "middle class" gives evidences of decay. Its economic function is being taken up by the com-

The foregoing groups, with the | binations, and there will soon be little left for a great part of its units but to accept employment under the direction of the industrial captains. As a class, it is more or less conscious of many ways to ward off its doom. Its revolt against extinction reached its completest political expression in the first Bryan campaign. This result has since had an economic expression in the formation of retailers' tradeunions, so to speak, and in the devising of various means for combating the big concerns; and it has had also a politico-economic expression in a more or less constant effort to secure legislative intervention. Later, it has found solace in the assurances of the Chief Magistrate that he will do his utmost to obtain for each individual a "square deal." Few recognize the need of a "square deal," in the popular understanding of the term, as do the petty traders; and it is but natural that they should read in the President's assurances a message specifically directed to themselves. But de spite assurances, despite its own heroclass some new limitation of its scope some new weakening of its powers some fresh diminution of its revenues The inexorable processes of the pres and neither within itself nor in the State lies the power to avert that

"The total number of proprietors and firm members in manufacturing concerns in 1000 is given in the census as 708,788. But 130,127 of these are proprietors of plants having a rearly product of less than 3500 in value; and another fraction—68,823 in the hand trades and 41,087 in manufacturing proper, or a total of 110,510—do their own work without hired assistance. These groups are thus more properly classified with workingusen than with capitalists. Still another fraction, 157,948, the number of officials in manufacturing companies, has already been included in the table of "Greater Capitalists." The remainder, 304, 158, is thus the number properly to be classified as middle-class manufacturers. The number for 1800 cannot be claimed as more than a plausible mathematical conjecture. The census—on this detail is a isopaless jumble.

A STORY OF THE STEERAGE.

By Max Jaediker.

In the annals of that colossal selve, Ellis Island, may be found the epitome of many a tale-many a tale of hope shattered. But exceptional among them all is the story of Yakoff Matalsky and his daughter Sophia.

I recall Matalsky as a neighbor in the suburb of Mülhingroben, Russia. He was a peasant. Crude, perhaps, but class-conscious and (be it whispered) a revolutionist. His wife and two children made him happy, for love reigned in his little "dascha," tho it was in holy and accursed Russia. One day my father sold all we had.

And when we went to England I thought I had seen the last of my friends and playmates. However, 1 heard of them, from time to time, for Sophia, Matalsky's eldest daughter, was a bright girl and would send me all the news and the gossip of the village. I had always entertained a boyish regard for her, and was sorry, indeed, when suddenly, for some reason I knew not then, she ceased writing, I wrote again. But no use. Months passed and still nothing. Then I thought no more about it, for the strongest sentiments die when there is no fuel to feed them.

Some time after, I found myself among a number of men, women and children waiting for a monster vessel to sail. I had booked passage for America and was scanning with wistful gaze the faces of those I met, hoping there were one I knew among them. But they were all strange faces that I saw, and most of them did not look happy-where I had gone-women with intense, care-worn faces, strong men with drooping, shoulders were there and little meek-eyed children whose early years were already weighing heavily upon them.

They were leaving the Old World with its medieval systems for the New. For big America, with its big and very lurid promises. These-called the dregs of the earth because they are the most trod on.

I had secured my berth and proceeded to make myself at home, if such a thing is possible in steerage quarters. where I cast my lot with the rest of those who are more profitable to transport than cattle, for they load and unload themselves.

As poverty is indigenous to all countries, my steerage-mates spoke many tongues. Strangers to each other, they were bound by common purposes and

One day a storm arose and kept the passengers inside. Most of them huddled in their favorite places. Strange, thought I, that so many souls are denled the ordinary comforts of life, while not far removed were men and women in cushioned seats, believing it was right, themselves enjoying the whole gamut of luxuries.

A space had been cleared and two heavy-booted members of our assorted cargo were trying to throw one an-

I had just joined the indifferent sort of circle when I felt some one touch me on the arm.

Looking around, my eyes nearly popped out with surprise.

Sophin!-You-here!" I blurted out. I wondered why she was so calm. We hadn't seen each other for so long. "Nikol," she said, slowly. "One never knows Goo's way." "Listen," she continued, "father must see you-

How he had changed. Yakoff Matalsky was not the same man. His frame had become thinner and his face furrowed. Even Sophia had not the beaming face I used to know.

Matalsky did not remember me at first. Only when Sophia told him it was "Nikol" he remembered.

"Yes! Yes! Yes, Nikol," he exclaimed. He called me friend and embraced me as if he had heard some great, good

What questions they plied me with, now one and then the other. I spoke of Sophia's mother and sister and their eves became moist. They were thinking of other days, for they were only

Then they told me all-little by little, these two outcasts-for outcasts they were-told me what they had endured.

It had started a few years back when the civil war had broken out in the Baltic provinces. The government had not forgotten the work of the revolutionists nor the bold convention at

One fateful day, unsuspected, Gen. Orleff, the "white terror" and most dreaded of men, was sent from St. Petersburg to "restore order" in the provinces.

Sweeping down thru the villages. this Tartar general, indulging his favorite pastime, shot down the peasants, destroyed the farm lands and burned the homes of the poor.

Sophin closed her eyes as if to shut out the sight from her mind, for her own mother and poor attle Hedda, her sister, were among the murdered that

Mülhingraben was nearly annihilat-ed. Nothing was spared. The white terror spares nothing.

M. Dombrovin, a wealthy Lett, who had established the schoolhouse down by the River Doma, and who owned the mills and workshops, was ordered shot for sympathizing with the revo-Intionists

The workmen, unable to see their old master so unjustly treated, petitioned to save his life. Matalsky was among the six men appointed, but for their pains they were stripped by the implacable Cossacks and flogged before the eyes of the helpless townspeo-

ple. Such a flend this Orleff is. All this they told me. Matalsky will be the las winced and his hand involuntarily ever-maybe."

went to his back. He still felt the whips, he said. Sophia did most of the talking while her father would stare before him absently, apparently hearing nothing, the lustre gone from his eyes. I wondered-"Was it his mind"? I asked myself. Even Sophia remarked it and told me later that she feared for him. He would act so strangely at times. Now and again, she said, he would talk as if her mother were near. It would frighten her. "Matushka," (dear little mother) he would call, "Matushka!"

Once, when we were talking of our purposes and hopes, and, I daresay. the future, I was shocked to learn that he not only had no plans, but no money. What was he going to do? Why, work, he said. The agent on the other side had told him there was plenty of it-with good pay, too. And wouldn't there be somebody waiting for him at the landing, also. Of course, he didn't know who. But that would be arranged for, he was told.

I was amazed at the simplicity with which he told me all this. It was pathetic.

But I remembered that Matalsky was a mujik after all. He did not know that there were nearly two thousand agents distributed thruout the Continent, gulling the credulous with misrepresentations and allurements of promised wealth.

The extent of the wrong that is done in this way can never be measured. It is all so shameless! But the companles? No! They are not to blame. They have rules, and if an agent breaks them it can't be helped. are commissions to be had. You see! Commissions! And by hook or crook they'll get them. They don't care

I thought of the stern inspectors at the other end and the rigid tests for immigrants-and my jaw fell. "Is it true, my friend-have you no

money at all?" I asked. Matalsky held out a few kopeks. 'God is my witness," he answered. "Nothing but this nothing"

Then I told them that the agent had lled to them and how hard it is to get into another country without money. As for friends, they're not plentiful either-when one has no money.

"But they won't send us back, will they?" walled Sophia. She buried her face in her hands., "Oh! what shall we do?"

Then did I realize the utter helplessness of the two. It was like the blind leading the blind. But inveterate misfortune was to blame-not they. One as much a child as the other, they were left an easy prey to commercial greed. The greed that thrives on human suffering. The more suffering, the more it thrives.

They seemed reassured, tho, when I told them of a relative of mine in New York whose aid I would enlist for them. Sophia would cry whenever she thought of it, and the I would say there was nothing to fear, in my heart of hearts, I didn't believe it.

We observed, one morning, a num ber of smaller craft in the water. We knew that land was near. Some nearly went wild with delight. Soon, someone shouted, "Look, America! No! No! not there, youder." There was no mistake. It was America.

Matalsky and Sophia with her ernest, pleading tace, kept close to me always. From the moment we left the pier till we set foot on Elils Island, they never left my side.

Our line moved along slowly and I was wishing it were all over. My two friends, behing whom I stood, dosiring they should be first, were visibly nervous.

Soon came Matalsky's turn. The official doctor examined him closely, and made a few notes. Even the elderly inspector, who speaks several languaged, and who knows his man by took more time with him than with most of the immigrants. He placed a mark on Matalsky's back and called out "inside." The clerk made an entry, and Matalsky, meek, but wondering, was led to an adjoining 'pen," where, I discovered later, all doubtful cases go for expert and final

Intuitively, Sophia must have guessed that the inspectors were not thoroly satisfied, for she cried and wanted to rush to her father. It was between sobs that she answered the cessary questions, after which they

led her to her father, who was anxlously waiting for her. Having met with the requirements I made haste to find my uncle, who met

me with out-stretched arms.

I soon told him all there was to tell. He consented to help my friends as far as lay in his power. But our efforts were futile. The matter was still to be settled and we were told to call on the morrow. This we did. To our disappoint-

ment we found that our friends were on the return list. The verdict was "irresponsible" 'and under the heading of "Incompetents." Matalsky would have to go back. Sophia, too, would have to go, for under the law she was a minor. There was no appeal. The decision was irrevocable. Sophia's face brightened when she

saw me. She thought I had come for them. Not so Matalsky. A word of hope to him woold have been mockery Fate, severing the last filaments of hope, had left him in a state of comatose despondency, and when I turned to go it was not without feelings of

depression and pity.

Sophia came after me and made me promise to come again to see them be-fore the steamer sailed. "Maybe it will be the last time," she said.

It was nearly noon, when, on the day set for the departure of the ship which was to deport my friends, we arrived again on Ellis Island. After combating the usual red-tape, the

proper official took our inquiries. He looked down the lines of names.

'Matalsky, you say?'

We waited. "Daughter?"

I nodded.

He looked at us a while, then said, One moment, please.' When our clerk returned he looked

so concerned that I became impatient. "Sorry, my friends," he began, "Ier-guess you-er-won't see them any more." He held out a newspaper which he had brought with him. you see this." he continued, directing our attention to an article on the very first page.

My heart thumped, From beginning to end I read-

"Panic on Ellis Island "Excluded emigrant commits sul-

"After killing lovely daughter, crazed and morose over decision of authorities, Yakoff Matalsky, Russian, shot and killed his sixteen-year-old daughter at 5 a. m. this morning, and before anyone reached the scene, ended his own life.

"It is thought that grave charges awaited him on his native soil, and rather than meet them he committed the double tragedy.

"Both will be buried under the folds of 'Old Glory." '

"Well!" I managed to speak, when we were out in the open, "They were admitted after all."

"Yes, under the folds of 'Old Glory," significantly added my uncle. When we reached Battery Park wo sat down looking over the broad bay. I don't know how long we remained. But many ships passed before us. Then I saw one great saip slowly making its way toward the Narrows. An ocean liner, the same that brought us over. It was going back. Another load of human merchandise was entrusted to its care. What an instrument of fate, I thought. What a grand and fearful secret it betokens, moves from land to land, carrying in unconcerned and obedient majesty so many, many souls, each to fulfill a separate destiny. Yes! There is a secret, and it's many centuries old. It is older than the silent sphinx and is found in all the mighty works of man. It was born in bondage, and labor and

genius gave it nobility. But-mark ye-one day it shall no longer be a secret. Every one shall know it, and then, I know, no man will leave his country because he is oppressed, for there shall be no oppression. No master shall lord it over slave. Then, too-God speed the dayman shall know one patriotism, the world will be one country and one flag shall be the common flag of all.
Sometimes—I wonder—maybe that

time is nearer than we think.

WHY WE RUSH, RUSH, RUSH!

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's declaration that Rockefeller, Rogers and Harriman have already made \$100,000.000 to \$150,000,000 on the Pacific railway stock jobbery, and will clean up an additional \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 when they unload, is quickly followed by the announcement that Rockefeller, Rogers & Co. are reaching out to grab all the distilleries in the country and merge them into their whiskey trust, and that Standard Oil interests are planning a great movement in iron and steel that will result in almost complete consolidation. The centralization of capital is progressing so swiftly nowadays that it is quite bewildering to attempt to watch the transformation that is crushing myriads of small investors and competitors into a pulp while the huge octopus fat-

tens upon its victims. Then plous old John Rockefeller at tends Bro. Eaton's services in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church as the chief attraction and to skin off his of the reporters, like a good advertis-ing man should. Last Sunday John D. took for his text the scarehead lines in newspapers, which be depicted.

"People in our day live too fast. The life is accelerated by the headlines, the concentrated excitement all bound up in a few words. People see the big lines, rush to read the paper, rush off again to read some other paper, and rush to a fire. It is rush,

JOHN CAN TAKE THINGS EASY. John D. is quite correct. He doesn't

rush very much, altho the cause of the rush that drives people mad-moneypours into his coffers at the rate of \$2.06 per second, \$128 a minute and \$65,000,000 a year. No: Rockefeller don't have to rush. He compels the free-born, independent (?) American citizens to do the rushing for himeither to imitate him or to produce rent, interest and profit for him and enable him to pile up an annual fortune that challenges the sanity of the people who permit themselves to be thus exploited. Undoubtedly if this rush, rush, rush continues another generation or two this nation can be turned into a huge lunatic asylum, as all criminologists, alienists and experts on insanity agree that the present pace cannot be continued. If we were in the preacher class we might say that while Mr. Rockefeller is a good church member the trouble that he has brought and will continue to bring upon the people by his methods will cause him some day to "rush to a fire" so fast that the imps of sheol will never be able to keep up with his gait. -Cleveland Citizen.

-Good Socialist books to be had free by a little hustling for the cause. . Read the premium offer on page 3.

MARIA SPIRIDONOVA.

the struggle for freedom like flowers in the

open your hearts' No matter how loath-

some the truth may be, honest men must

And you, women of America, you must

know all, not only that you may be proud

of what you have achieved and are achiev-ing in your country, but also that you may

impress on your children still greater hatred

The pensants of one of the villages

near the city of Tambov refused to

pay taxes until the delegates whom

they intended to elect to the Duma and

whom the government, for that rea-

son, promptly imprisoned, were liber-

The Russian Government views any

demand for justice on the part of the

people as treason against supreme au-

thority. Cossacks were sent into this

village under the command of an offi-

cial named Lujenovsky, and this fat

cynic, with the face of a satyr and the heart of a wolf, began to pacify

the rioters. Several men were knout-

ed to death, many were maimed and

crippled, women and girls were as-

Maria Spiridonova was a pretty girl,

of small stature, whose young, warm

heart was not yet acquainted with the

filth and awe of life. She learned of

the deeds of Lujenovsky; she took up-

on herself the role of Nemesida, for

in Russia this avenging goddess is an

When Luienovsky stepped on the

platform of Borisoglebsk depot, the

cossacks who surrounded him began

to disperse the crowd, but no one paid

attention to the little, fragile Spirido-

Three shots were heard. They were

aimed with a firm hand. The corpu-

lent body of Lujenovsky fell heavily

to the ground. Every one was para-

yized; no one noticed whence the shots

came. The crowd thought that the

Cossacks were shooting, and in a panic

But on the platform stood Maria

Then only did the Cossacks notice

the little girl-she stood pressing the

pistol to her temple. A Cossack felled

her to the ground with a blow from

A Cossack officer, Abramov, sprang

at her, and, grabbing her by the hair,

lifted her into the air with one hand.

while with the other he was raining

nagnika blows on her head. Then he

threw her little body violently to the

ground and shouted to the Cossacks:

"Beat her with all your force! No

Then these strong, healthy, armed

men fell on the little, helpless body of the girl and began to break her bones.

Abramov kicked her with his heavy

Spiridonova, and with a firm voice ex-

turned to flight.

"Shoot me!"

the butt of his gun.

clatmed.

mercy!

and greater love for freedom.

ated.

By Maxim Gorky.

Citizens of Free-Great America: boots. But not one sound escaped I will tell you a story of a Russian giri. Maria Spirideneva—a story of one of those

from the lips of the girl.

How she was tortured in the police thousands of Russian women who perish in station is too awful to describe. Abramov and the police officer, Jdanov, kicked with their boots the naked and The story is lonthsome, it is terrible: it senseless body of the girl from one will shock you-you will startle with awe and loathing, but I say to you, I ask of you corner to the other.

Even the Cossacks and the policemen-men not used to compassioneven they were revolted by the tortures of the girl. Here is, word for word, the testimony of a policeman who was arrested for torturing the girl martyr:

"I felt cold in my overcoat, but she was carried naked into the street. She was lifted by the hair into the air and was lashed with nagaikas and was told to scream."

A Cossack sergeant testified: "I am a Cossack, and even I shiver when I think how she was tortured."

Spiridonova lost the sight of one eye, became deaf from the blows, and while in prison she became consump-

tive owing to injuries of the lungs. Blind, deaf, spitting blood, she was sentenced to death, but the judges did not have the mercy to kill her at once, and death was remitted for twenty years' bard labor in Siberia.

When a man is beaten the blows beat out of his soul, first, respect for his human fellows, and it must be remembered that all Russian officials bear on their cheeks the traces of the slaps which they have received from higher officials. The official of the highest rank receives moral slaps in the face from his master, the Tsar, who, in his turn, was beaten by his father-and by a Japanese policeman.

The ambassadors of civilized countries shake in St. Petersburg the hands of men who have shed streams of blood of the Russian people. The financiers of Europe and America think of giving money to the Bussian Government to aid in the struggle against its people, which actually means money for murder.

That the bloody tragedy of the struggle of the Russian Government with its people may come to a speedy end, and that it may bring victory to the right aide, two conditions are

To refuse money to the Russian Government.

To aid the Russian people in their struggle for the right to life.

My deep faith in the noble nature of man gives me the right to expect that free America will not refuse help to the people of Russia, a people which must be free or perish.

I believe in the great vision of the brotherhood of nations; to me this is not a vision, it is a religion.

I see in the future on the shores of the Behring Strait two statues like the Statue of Liberty in New York, They stretch forth their hands across the Strait; they unite the two most democratic families in the world into

one great family.

This is the truth, for it is so beauti-

WHAT BILLIE BRYAN STANDS FOR.

By William Mailly.

("Mr. Bryan declared against Socialism. . . . Mr. Bryan rode to New Haven in the private car of President Mellen, of the New York, New ("Mr. Bryan declared against Socialism. . Haven and Hartford railroad. . . . Mr. Bryan stayed over night with Lewis Nixon, of shipbuilding fame. . . . Mr. Bryan had a friendly visit with Richard Croker."—Daily press reports.)

When Billie Bryan hails the trusts and calls them forth to battle, He chills their spinal column and makes their bones to rattle; His silvery voice appals them and sets them all to squealing For in his fearless eye they see an end to all their stealing. He says to kill 'em, root and branch, is the only way to cure 'em-And then be jalks down Socialism. just to reassure 'em.

At the grasping railroad owners Billie Bryan's especially sore For heaping up great fortunes from the people's scanty store; And to stop their fares extortionate and tampering with freight rates, He'd divvy up the railroads 'tween the nation and the states, And brand each railroad magnate as a coarse and common feloc But to keep peace in the family he takes a ride with Magnate Mellen.

And on the eight-hour question Billie Bryan's pretty strong: He says to labor more than that a day is much too long. Trade unions are legitimate and worthy of support-(Especially 'round election time, when of votes he might run short) And strikes and boycotts judges should not be quick to mix in-Then to emphasize his statements he visits Union-smasher Nixon.

To emancipate the people from the evils of boss rule, And free the legislatures from the franchise granting tool. Is Billie Bryan's ambition; and he labors might and main To liberate his party from corruption's nasty stain, So that with a record clean and clear he can silence ev'ry croaker-But for old friendship's sake he powwows with Richard Croker.

Yes, Billie Bryan declares he's monopoly's bitterest for And satisfied he'll never be until it's forced to go; He'd take the vile and greedy trusts (if the people would but trust him) And smite 'em hip and thigh, and mercilessly bust 'em; Then honest competition would once more be restored-But, of course, the workers would still get what the bosses "could afford."

WHAT IS A LABORER'S CHANCE?

The average young man enters the field of unskilled labor from necessity: he has little or no choice, and must take what he can get without reference to his taste, tendency, or apti-

The advantages to the young men becoming unskilled workers are that from the start they draw nearly, if not quite, the full limit of the unskilled wage scale and readily can change from one occupation to another, whereas apprentices receive barely sufficient to support themselves and are subjected to a course of more or less drastic treatment extending thru period of several years, only to find. in many cases, that the skill of the part by improved machinery.

The disadvantages are that the unskilled workers are subjected to unrestricted competition in the labor market, with its resultant low standard of wages which barely provide food, fuel, old age and nothing for the higher needs of the intellectual and social man.-Eugene V. Debs in Chicago "Tribune."

WHAT RUSSELL OVERLOOKED.

It is alleged by the Melbourne "Socialist" that there are 5,500 males upemployed in Melbourne, and 13,000 out of work in the state of Victoria. There are also said to be 3,000 won en workers out of employment, and as many as 200,000 people existing below the poverty line. And this in one corner trade has been absorbed wholly or in of the workingman's Pasadise, and with private enterprise in full swing.

found itself with a dirty headquarters, no active organization, twenty-nine members in good standing and finances at a very low ebb. Now, at practically the first of September it finds itself with 130 members, a much larger and cleaner headquarters, a circulating library of 300 books, very well attended meetings, a system of visiting sympathizers, a card system, plenty of money on hand and a salaried

How did it happen? The same magic key that capitalism uses, viz., system. A few workers decided to hold two large theatre meetings. These stirred up life and left us a surplus of \$120. Of this \$70 was spent in fit-ting up a larger headquarters at a rental per month of \$15. The remaining \$50 was put in the bank as a rent reserve fund-it has never touched yet, but it came in handy, for when our street speakers were threatened with arrest we would have used

We had found previously that when ever a committee was appointed by the local to do anything, the reports would come in straggling, and some times committees would clash. obviate a recurrence of such difficulty new by-laws were adopted. These by laws are too long to be given here, but the following outline of methods of work will be sufficient.

The Local City Committee meets once a week and takes up in detail the work assigned to it. Of course it is not supposed that these comrades look after personally every item of Socialist propaganda and the like, but what is more important they are held responsible for its execution. One of the principal difficulties of organization is keeping the members paid up. This was overcome in the following

A membership chart was prepared and each ward given a page and the obers resident therein copied from the financial secretary's ledger. Twelve vertical columns were made for the months. Every month the chart is posted by the Secretary of the S. C. C. At a glance all delinquents can be seen; a card is made for each one and goes from the City Organizer to the Ward Organizer, who sees the man the next Sunday and reports on the card. for the ward also perform the other duties outlined in the by-laws and to assist him in the work, the following material is used:

1-Circular letter: This is mailed beforehand from headquarters to a new man who will be visited. It breaks the ice and gives the organizer an opening and also gives the "victim" a chance to pick out what kind of fate be desires.

2-Coupon books: A coupon to the amount of a denation is torn out and handed the donator and the stub with name and address turned into headquarters. From there a receipt is mailed to the man. It may seem to some unnecessary to have this double check for in the case of a ten-cent donation nearly three cents goes in expense, but we found that the man who gave ten cents one month gave twenty-five cents the next and would say that he was confident now that the money went right and did not need to be malled a receipt.

8-Library cards: These are sold to men who are not Socialists but who want to read other literature on the subject than pamphlets, or to men who cannot attend meetings and the like. The cost is fifty cents a year, less each week than his little girl gives to Sunday school, viz., one cent.

This library was gotten together by donations of books and some books purchased with the small commissions from the sale of Socialist paper subs. at beadquarters.

4-Headquarters cards: These are used by others as well as organizers. They are just a small business card, but they help advertise in a neat way our reading room with its twenty or so 7, Barney Block, Dayton, O.

NATURALIZATION.

It Takes More Money, More

Time and More Effort Than It

Did to Become a Citizen of

The following consideration of the

provisions of the new Naturalization

law is by Comrade Charles H. Mor-

rill of Haverhill, Mass. The subject

is one of great importance, not only to

Massachusetts but to all other states:

The last Congress passed a law

changing the designation of the Bu-

reau of Immigration in the Depart-

ment of Commerce and Labor to the

"Bureau of Immigration and Natural-

tzation." In addition to the duties

now provided by law, said bureau

shall have charge of all matters con-

cerning naturalization of nilens thru-

out the United States and its foreign

possessions. The law makes many

and active party workers should se-

cure a copy. A small pamphlet con-taining the law will be mailed free on

request, by addressing the above bu-

rean and department.

NEW LAW FOR

These United States.

Local Dayton in December, 1905, | labor papers and current magazines and also our discussion meetings. An additional plan is now being tried by which the Ward Organizer makes his regular route every Sunday morning and all new material is called upon "individual workers" who report the result to the City Organizer.

As a result of these two systems about 120 men are visited regularly for dues, donations, etc., once a month and about thirty new men seen-those who become "regular" being added to the Ward Organizer's list.

The matter of finance is, of course of importance, and flows out by three main channels, rent, secretary's salary, general propaganda. The sources of income are (1) regular donations specified for rent or salary. (2) scattering donations, (3) street collections, (4) balance from lectures. The balance on dues does not go into S. C. C. treas-

The comrade who receives these funds has hit on a good plan for receiving donations from members and friends at headquarters. He previously was interrupted during meetings with money being handed him. Now there is a box in the ante-room and supply of small envelopes and pencil attached. When a man has a donation for a particular purpose he writes on the envelope his name, amount, and purpose and drops it in the box.

The Committee Secretary, as inti-mated, devotes his whole time to the work. His principal duties are: Keeping headquarters clean, posting card system and membership chart, street speaking, arranging of work for city organizer for transmission to ward men, building up a ticket selling organization, general cierical work and mailing circular letters to "new ma-

The card system has the following principal lists:

1. Membership arranged in same order as Financial Secretary's ledger. 2, Periodical readers arranged for time of expiration. 3. Alphabetical list of members, library ticket holders, subscribers to papers, donators, sympathizers, etc. 4. All the foregoing lists cross index on the ward and precinct list. 5. The library has also a card inder.

The ticket selling organization consists principally in getting one or two energetic ticket sellers in each big shop in the city. We have found it best to charge a small admission to our monthly lectures and find them always financially successful.

One important feature is that the routine business of the local is suspended at 9:15 and discussion of Socialist questions taken up, the last Friday in the month being given over entirely to discussion. This has given the meetings zest and interest and has resulted in a new problem arising, that of a larger headquarters.

Some workers may think that the system seems cumbersome and yet the comrade who supervises the literature and maintenance has a complete ing items in 20 pages of a five-cent pocketbook. 1, Literature sales (now over \$20 per month); 2, Coupon dona tions (about \$16 per month); 3. Rent list (about \$6.50 per month); 4, Street collections; 5, Subs. to papers; 6, Library.

There may be many cities of the same population as Dayton that have stronger locals or a better organization, but this is not written for them, but for the struggling local that wants to benefit by the experiences of locals that have been in the same place as it is now. If Local Dayton can sextuple its membership in a little over nine months there are others than can do the same. And above all, in spite of our progress, we realize more strongly the surface, as it were, of the sentiment that is being created by the present conditions and which sentiment must of necessity be educated and organized. W. J. MILLARD.

Socialist Party Headquarters, Room

naturalization. Exclusive jurisdiction

circuit and district courts now exist-

ing, or which may hereafter be estab-

lished by Congress in any state, also

United States district courts for the

Territories of Arizona, New Mexico,

Oklahoma, Hawali, and Alaska, the

supreme court of the District of Co-

lumbia, and the United States courts

for the Indian Territory; also all courts of record in any state or Terri-

tory now existing, or which may here-after be created, having a seal, a

clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at

law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is

The lowest courts having power of

naturalization will be what are known

In Massachusetts as County Superior

Courts. The cost of securing papers

will, in many cases, be three or four

times as much as under the old law. owing to the long distance which it

will be necessary to travel in order to

reach the proper court, for, besides

paying for car fares, dinners, etc., for

himself and at least two witnesses, the

applicant will, in many cases, be

day's wage, owing to the length of

time required and the spoiling of a

work will sometimes be from \$10 to

the new law will make it almost im-possible for large numbers of the for-

eign-born workingmen to ever become

The distance and expense under

obliged to pay the witnesses for

unlimited "

radical changes from the present day's labor. Thus the cost, including

methods and all campaign committees | the applicant's own loss of a day's

Under this law which takes effect on the 27th of September, one of the most important changes will be the when it passes the law?

tion and granting of papers. This will prevent a person from becoming nat-uralized in campaign time. At present no notice is required. No person shall be naturalized nor shall any certificate be issued by any court within thirty days preceding the holding of any general election within its terri-

I have received word from Commissioner-General Sargent that the old law is in full force and effect until Sept. 27. Those comrades who are not naturalized should become so before that date, as no one can file a pegranted in time to vote this year! No notice is required under the old law, and as the persons can go to the police courts, only about an hour's time is consumed and the general custom is for friends to go as witnesses as an accommodation, nothing being charged for loss of time. Comrades, we should get every sympathizer naturalized at

The old laws allows a person, matter how old he is at present, who can prove by two witnesses who are citizens that he was less than 18 years of age when he arrived in the United to become a citizen any morning without having filed any declaration of intention previously. The writer understands the new law to not permit of this. It does permit a person after he has reached the age of eighteen to file his declaration of intention or first

Some other requirements and provisions are:

"That NO allen who, in conformity with the law in force at the date of his declaration, has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall be required to renew such declaration" (or first paper.)

For receiving and filing a declaration of letention and issuing a duplicate thereof, \$1. For making, filing, and docketing the petition of an alien for admission as a citizen of the United States and for the final hearing thereon, \$2, and for entering the final order and issuance of the certificate of citizenship thereunder, if granted, \$2.

Applicants shall have the right to

subpoena witnesses by paying all costs. "Petitions for naturalization may be filed during term time or vacation of the court and shall be docketed the same day as filed, but final action thereon shall be had only on stated days, to be fixed by rule of the court. and in no case shall final action be had upon a petition until at least 90 days have elapsed after filing and posting the notice of such petition."

"In case the petitioner has not resided in the state, territory, or district for a period of five years continnously and immediately preceding the filing of his petition he may establish by two witnesses, both in his petition and at the hearing, the time of his residence within the state, provided that it has been for more than one year. and the remaining portion of his five years' residence within the United States required by law to be established may be proved by the depositions of two or more witnesses who are citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Imigration and Naturalization and the United States attorney for the district in which said

witnesses may reside." All persons landing in this country hereafter will have a certificate issued to them by the Bureau of Immigration stating their description, date of landing, vessel, etc., which must be presented by them when they apply for naturalization.

Final papers must be taken out within seven years after first papers are granted or first papers must be taken out again.

If any alien who shall have secured a certificate of citizenship, shall, within five years after the issuance of such certificate, return to the country of his nativity, or to any other foreign country, and take permanent residence therein, it shall be cause for cancellation of his certificate of citizenship as fraudulent. "The provisions of this section shall apply not only to certificates of citizenship issued under the provisions of this Act, but to all certificates of citizenship which may have been issued heretofore by any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings under prior

Certificates of naturalization will be printed at Washington, on specially prepared paper and numbered and distributed from there with blanks for application, etc., and all naturalizations are te be reported to Washington. Clerks of courts are liable in the sum of \$50 for each and every certificate not properly accounted for or re-turned. Heavy penalties are also imposed for counterfeiting certificates.

At least two years must elapse between first and second papers the same as under the old law. No anarchists can become natural-

ized, but as they refuse to acknowledge allegiance to any government this provision seems to be unneces-

One hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated to cover the costs of installing and carrying on this work of the bureau until June 30, 1907. There are other provisions which are fully explained in the pamphlet containing the law, and all interested persons should send for a copy.

SHOOT TO KILL!

Now is the time to prepare for the production of Frederick Krafft's plays, "Shoot to Kill" and "Now and Then." 10 cts. per copy; 10 copies, 75 cts. Copies of these plays sell like hot cakes after the performance.

For sale by

ts of the number of days must elapse between filing peti-SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

POLISH SOCIALIST ALLIANCE.

Holds Successful Annual Convention in New York.

The annual convention of the Polish Socialist Alliance was held in New York, at the rooms of the Russian Social Revolutionary Society, 205 E. Broadway, Sept. 2 to 5, with nearly forty delegates present. Important matters concerning the agitation among the Polish workers in the United States were acted upon, and the opinion was expressed that this was the most successful convention of the Alliance that has yet been held.

At the morning session of the first day, William Mailly, representing the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and Comrades Kaplan, Marekoff, Ravinsky and Elsberg, of the Russian Social Revolutionary So ciety, addressed the convention and conveyed to it the greetings of the respective organizations. Comrades Lee and Hillquit, who were appointed to represent the Socialist Party National Committee, were unable to be present. Both delegations were received with enthuslasm.

In the course of his remarks, Comrade Mailly dwelt upon the necessity of the Polish comrades becoming more closely affiliated with the Socialist Party and urging that action be taken which would encourage the Polish Socialists to join the party individually, so that the party could become a greater factor in national politics and exercise an influence on behalf of the working class struggle abroad as well as at home. Socialists of every nationality should support the Socialist Party in each country so as to strengthen the whole international movement.

The report of the delegates showed that the Polish Socialist Alliance is making gratifying progress thruout the country, with the local treasuries in good condition, notwithstanding the great demands made upon them to support the revolution in Poland and Russia. In all. \$15,086 had been collected for the revolution and of this \$14,480 had been forwarded to the Central Committee, leaving a balance of \$906.28. Telegraphic greetlugs were received during the convention from Chicago, Bridgeport, Bayonne and

At the third day's proceedings a resolution was adopted amid much enthusiasm, recognizing the Socialist Party as the party of the American prole tariat; acknowledging that the class struggle exists here as in all other countries and that it is even more apparent here than elsewhere. Class conscious workingmen should recognize it as their duty to gather under the hanner of the Socialist Party and become members of the International Socialist movement. All Polish workingmen should declare their affiliation with the Socialist movement and the convention bound itself to strive among its constituents to the end that every assistance be given the Socialist Party. The Polish Socialists who could speak English should join English branches and others should consider it their duty to start Polish branches wherever possible.

After a long discussion, the convention adopted a resolution recognizing the Russian Social Democratic Party as the representative of the politically organized Russian proletariat, but expressing the hope that the Russian workingmen would seen see the necessity of a united Socialist Party.

Resolutions of thanks to Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone for their brave stand against the capitalist class were adopted and a telegram of greeting ordered sent the imprisoned comrades.

The Agitation Committee reported that it had a large number of speak ers on the list but yet could not meet the demand. It was recommended that the younger Polish workingmen be encouraged to become speakers and writers. During 1905, lectures were held in 75 unorganized cities. Section Chicago desired that all comrades be enjoined to observe the first of May and in case it was impossible to do that a day's wages be given to the Agitation instead.

One of the most important matters acted upon was that of the official organ, "Robotnik." The concensus of opinion was that the paper should give more attention to the Socialist Party as the agitation literature of the Alliance was purposeless, if it did not deal with American conditions, as well as those in Poland. It was decided to remove the place of publication of "Robotnik" from Chicago to New York.

A translation of "The Jungle" was ordered published in "Robotnik," Comrade Sinclair having given per-mission for this to be done.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Organizer and Financial and Correspond-ng Secretary, U. SOLOMON, 66 East Organizer and Financial and Corresponding Secretary, U. SOLOMON, 66 East Fourth St.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each mouth at 248 E. Eighty-fourth St.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday evening at the Organizer's office, 66 E. Fourth St.

FIRST AGITATION COMMITTEES.

FIRST AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 26, 4th, 6th, and 8th Assembly Districts and Bussian Branches, meets first and third Thursdays in the month at 251 E. Broadway.

237 E. Brondwsy.

SKCONI) AGITATION COMMITTEE.

composed of the 2d and 10th, 12th, 14th and
16th A. D.. Fignish and Italian branches,
meets second and fourth Wednesdays at
241 E. Forty-second St.

VORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

composed of the 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th and

Branches, meets first and third Saturdays at 248 E. Fighty-fourth St.
WEST SIDE AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 1st, 3d, 25th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 15th, and 15th A. D., meets first Thursday in the month at 585 Eighth Av.
HARLEM AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 28th and Manhattan part of the 30th and 31st A. D., meets first and third Saturdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

St.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

Ist. 51, and 25th A. D. meets second Tucsday in the month at 46 Grrenwich Av. Organizer, M. J. Quijano, 86 Greenwich Av. 2d A. D. (old 4th), meets second and fourth Fridays at 23f E. Broadway. Secretary, Wm. Babits, 77 Monroe St.

3d and 16th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 35 E. Fourth St. Secretary, S. Solomon, 316 E. Thirteenth St.

5th and 7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 W. Twenty-seventh St. Organizer, Emil Spindler.

6th A. D. (old 18th) meets first and third Fridays at headquarters, 255 E. Fourth St. Organizer, H. Kronowitz, 255 E. Fourth St. Sth A. D. (old 8th snd 12th) meets every Friday evening at 142 Delancey St. Organizer, H. Kronowitz, 255 E. Fourth St. Sth A. D. (German) meets first and third Fridays at 585 Elghth Av. Secretary, E. J. Dutton, 307 W. Thirty-third St. 19th A. D. (German) meets first and third Saturdays at 385 Elghth Av. Secretary, Hego 17ck, 250 W. Forty-first St.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 585 Elghth Av. Secretary, Hego 17ck, 250 W. Forty-first St.

12th A. D. (old 14th) meets second and fourth Thursdays at 246 First Av. Organizer, Edward Meyer, 200 Avenue A.

13th and 15th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 385 Elghth Av. Secretary, John Flanagan, 7 W. Skrty-third St.

14th A. D. (old 22th) meets first and third Thursdays at 340 E. Thirty-fourth St. Org., M. J. Kramer, 158 E. Twenty-skith St.

16th A. D. (old 22d and 24th) meets first and third Thursdays at 340 E. Thirty-fourth St. Org., M. J. Kramer, 158 E. Twenty-skith St.

16th A. D. (old 22d and 24th) meets first and third Thursdays at 340 E. Thirty-fourth St. Org., M. J. Kramer, 158 E. Twenty-skith St.

16th A. D. (old 22d and 24th) meets first and third Tredays at 25) W. One Hundred and Thirteenth St.

18th A. D. (old 26th English Br.) ineets first and third Tredays at 250 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth St.

18th A. D. (old 26th English Br.) ineets first and third Tredays at 2115 First Av.

Kanely, 280 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth St.

18th A. D. (cld 26th English Br.) meets
18th A. D. (cld 26th English Br.) meets
Org., John Niclaus, 201 E. Saty-first Av.
Org., John Niclaus, 201 E. Saty-first St.

18th A. D. Br. 2 (old Bohemian Branch II
meets first and third Fridays at 312 E.
Seventy-first St.

18th A. D. Br. 3 (old Bohemian Ladles'
Branch) meets second Wednesday evening
at 512 F. Seventy-first St.

20th A. D. (old 28th) meets first and third
Thursdays at 1517 Avenue A. Organizer,
Wm. Kehn, 415 E. Seventy-fifth St.

21st A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twentyfifth St. Organizer, Richard Wienecke, 2456
Eighth Av.

fifth St. Organizer, Richard Eighth Av. E. 22d A. D. (old 30th) meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 245 E. Eighty-fourth St. Organizer, E. Ramm, 546 E. Eighty-ninth St.

Eighth Av. e. 22d A. D. (old 30th) meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 245 E. Eighty-fourth St. Organizer, E. Ramm, 546 E. Eighty-ininth St. Organizer, E. Ramm, 546 E. Eighty-ininth St. 22d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 220 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. Organizer, John Sinniger, 1848 Anasterdam Av. 24th and 28th A. D. meets first and third Saturnizys at 245 E. Eighty-fourth St. Sec., L. Lichtschein, 140 E. Eighty-ininth St. 25th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 1533 Madison Av. Organizer, K. Gettfried, 1409 Madison Av. 28th and 39th, Manhattan, meets first and third Taursdays at Edelweiss Hall, 2011 Thirl Av. Organizer, E. Raphael, 153 E. One Hundred and Eighth St. 30th and 32d A. D., Broux, meets second and fourth Fridays at 2500 Third Av. Organizer, Aug. Ransen, 530 F. One Hundred and Teyty-fourth St. 31st A. D. meets second and fourth Treesdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fourth St.

Stuff St. Organizer, John Whields, 2005.

Schoth Av. Bronx, metts second and fourth Thursdays at 3500 Third Av. Organizer, Geo. B. Staring, 600 E. One Hundred and Sintieth St. 32d A. D., Br. 2. Williamsbridge, meets fixt and third Saturdays at Heide's Hotel, Tenth St. and White Plains Road.

32d A. D., Br. 3, Van Nest, meets second and fourth Sundays at Geo. Lahrmann's Hotel. Organizer, R. Hoppe, 192 Saxe Av. Saxe Av.

Hotel. Organizer, R. Hoppe, 192 Save Av. Saxe Av.

34th A. D., Bronx, meets second and fourth Fridays at 3300 Third Av. Organizer, W. C. Burgwald, 1901 Oakland place.

25th A. D., Bronx, meets first and third Thursdays at 1820 Third Av. Organizer, Andrew Kohnle, 1182 Washington Av.

35th A. D., Br. 2. Highbridge, meets first and third Fridays at 194 Ogden Av. Organizer, John B. Hammer, 150 Summit Av. Highbridge.

Russlan Br., 4th A. D., meets every Sunday at N. Y. Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway.

day at N. 1. Socialist Library and fourth E. Broadway.
Finnish Branch meets second and fourth Sundays at 241 E. Ferty-second St. Secretary, Victor Prince, 338 E. Fortleth St. Hammarian Branch meets fourth Wednesdays at 1528 Second Av. Organizer, A. Trier, 554 E. Eighty-first St.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY.

Following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party of Brooklyn. For further information, address Fred Schnefer, Organizer, Labor Lyceum, 549 Willoughby Av. County Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdays, same place.

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

ist, 2d. 10th A. D. meets last Tuesday in the month at home of Comrade Markwalter, 441 Geld St. Org., W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphi St.

3d A. D. meets third Thursday of the month at 508 Columbia St. Org., B. Weppler, 15 President St.

4th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays, corner Myrtle and Kent Av. Org., J. C. Lipes, S15 Redford St.

4th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays, corner Myrtle and Kent Av. Org., J. C. Lipes, S15 Redford St.

5th A. D. meets at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton St., second and fourth Thursday. Org., Alfred Pelser, S56 Willoughby Av.

7th A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth Mondays at 143 Bay Sixteenth St. and 1105 Forty-fifth St., alternately. Org., Theo. F. Cuno. 1206 Fifty-sixth St.

7th A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 5511 Third Av. Org., Gillbert Blair, 506 Fifty-third St.

7th A. D., Br. 4 (Finnish) meets second and fourth Sundays at Thirty-anth St. and New Utreeth Av. Org., Arthur Warra, 3912 Mith Av. D. meets third Thursday at 556 Baltie St. Org., G. H. Lewis, 334 Carroll St.

3th A. D. meets third Thursday at 556 Baltie St. Org., G. H. Lewis, 334 Carroll St.

3th A. D. meets third Thursday at 556 Baltie St. Org., G. H. Lewis, 314 Carroll St.

3th A. D. meets first Sunday, 10 a. m., at 131 Inday St. Org., Gustave Fetrit, 132 Dikeman St.

12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 325 Prespect Av. Org., B. J. Farrell, 382 Seventh Av.

12th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 17 Sterling Pl. Org., Elmer Berg. 515 St. Marks Av.

12th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 137 Montrose Av. Org., W. J. F. Hannemann, 61 Ten Eyek St.

16th and Br. 1, 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Bundays at Northern Star Hall, 1808 Fullon St., bet. Ralph and Builfalo Av. Org., John C. Holzer, 73 Truston St.

17th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 12 E. Seventh St. Org., Hugo Peters, 78 E. Third St.

19th A. D. meets second and Hird Fridays at 22 Third St.

19th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 23 Third St.

19th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 2

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2. For \$3 in cash we will send you six yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Gorky'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 "The Jungle," Ghent's "Mass and Class," Spargo's "Socialism," Marx' "Revolution and Counter-Revolution," Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism. Dawson's "German Socialism and Fer dinand Lassalle," Massart's "Parasitism, Organic and Social," Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science." or Vall'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: "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 "Poverty." Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy." All books cloth-bound unless otherwise stated.

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LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 5 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or 5977 Franklin. LABOR

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. If
(Bohemian)—331 E. Tist St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
If (German) 85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Cubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 7:30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 426 St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI—2011 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—
1430 Second Ave., 6 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1561 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Cubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Ellisabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clophouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERN & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 479, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 784 street, L. E. Krueger, 219 E. 84th street, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 E. 101st street, Finan-cial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Linky Assembly Rooms, 281,558 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterhe - Kasse fuer die Vor. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

worksering the united States of America
The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workingmen imbued with the split of solidarity and Socialist thought, lis numerical strength (at present composed of 104 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and 53.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a kirk benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.50 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good hasith, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1—8 Third areans, Room 2. New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secre-

tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

WORKMEN'S

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PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

THE CAMPAIGN IN COLORADO. National Secretary Barnes reports the adoption by the National Committee of Berlyn's (Ill.) motion "that the National Executive Committee place four speakers at the disposal of the State Committee of Colorado, for the months of September and October, the national office to bear expense."

In voting National Committee members commented as follows:

Barnette (Ariz.): You may record me at voting yes, but I vigorously protest against sending such speakers to Colorado at the present time as Comrades Max Hayes and ed Comrades Hanford and Hayes are of the pure and simple trade union type, and as the great majority of the Western Socialists and unionists are supporters of the I. W. W., I do not think the best re-Simplers" to Colorado and Idaño as lecturers at this particular time. It is manifestive to the interest of the working class movement thruout the civilised world that we pile up a large vote this fall in Colo-rado and Idaho for the Socialist Party nominees and to get the enmity and jealousies started between the different union movements would be suicidal. After election is early enough to get these wrangle

started.

Edmiston (Cal.): In voting for this mo tion I want it understood that I believe the four speakers sent abould also be sent to Idaho and assist there as well as in Colo-

tion with some misgiving. Four speakers of the wrong kind-might spend two months in Colorado and do but little good. If one or more of them were of the right type, much good would be done. I agree with Comrade Word H. Mills that the "pure and simple" type are not suited to Colorado.

I have been there and know that the strong, aggressive revolutionary type is hot there now. I am sorry that I am not well acquainted with all speakers on our list. I know not one on the list. Our former mem-ber of the National Committee, W. R. Healey, is the type of speaker that would be of great value in Colorado. It would be od for these four speakers to be ed to watch results of their meetings and to ask to be employed elsewhere and trans ferred from Colorado if they saw their efforts were not producing satisfactory re-

ons (III.): I vote yes because I understand that the matter has already been practically settled, but I wish to register my protest against interference in details of agitation by the National Committee or Executive Committee members, who manifest ly can know less of these details than the National Office. Such motions in the past have always failed of accomplishing their bject and have only succ

Reynolds (Ind.): I vote yes on Comrade Berlyn's motion, but do not understand that it blinds the committee to send a par-ticular "brand" of Socialists. The com-rades he named are Socialists, and the fact rades he named are Socialists, and the fact that they have ideas as to means of immediate betterment of the conditions oppressing the working class is not to qualify or disqualify them or others. The comrades in the Idaho prison are Socialists, and have entirely different ideas of what should be done for immediate relief. I see no reason why any adjective of description should be added to the motion, and if that is the construction that the committee may nut upon truction that the committee may put upor t, record me no. Otherwise, I am heartily favor of sending as many Socialist cakers into these two Siberian states as we can use and maintain.

Wentworth (Mass.): We must do all wo can in Colorado to prevent the legal murder of our comrades, and public sentiment will be aroused by our speakers. We must not imagine, however, that we will get our vote counted. Should Haywood be elected we will never know ft.

Holman (Minn.): The comment of Com rade Mills of Texas in reference to Com-rades Ben Hanford and Max Hayes should not go unrebuked. The almost life-long record of these comrades in the trade union and Socialist movement needs no defense. We are coolly assured by Comrade Mills, with an air of decided positiveness, that they do not understand the fundamentals of they do not undorstand the fundamentals of the Socialist philosophy, and they would only blunt the conception of the class strug-gle. The ridiculousness, of this hald asser-tion will appear humorous to the older members of our party. But it seems to be necessary to repaise the attacks of some of the over-scalous members of the L. W. W. whose plan of building up the Socialist movement seems to be to further divide the labor movement rather than to fight the forces of capitalism. The comrades referred to had learned the truth of the class struggle many years before the new Messiah from Texas had heard of our philosophy. Texas may be much larger than the states of New York and Ohio together, hence the greater field to study the proletarian movement. at, but we are not yet convinced that the struggles of the gay and festive steer on the plains of the Lone Star state tends to a better understanding of the class strug-gle than a life-long experience among the wage slaves of our industrial centers.

Behrens (Mo.): I most heartily endorso the suggestion of Comrade Berlyn in connection with above motion that Ben Hanford and Max Hayes be assigned to do campaiga work in Colorado. The West needs more contact with the type of comrades as represented in Hanford and Hayes.

McHugh (Mont.): I yet was an Haster.

gh (Mont.): I vote yes on Berlyn's motion, but cannot agree with his comment that the "Ben Hanford-Max Hayes type be preferred."

Lee (N. Y.): I refrain from voting. I

National Executive Committee was latended to be an executive body, and do not see any wisdom in having the National Committee pass on so many details, assignment of speakers, and the like. If consistent with the rules, I wish the following comment to go out in reply to that of Word II. Mills: If comrades of the type of Ben Hanford and Max Hayes "are not the sort that would accomplish the results desired," I am at a loss to know what are the results desired. The two comrades named are "committed to the conception of political and trade-union policy", set forth by Marx and supported by such Socialists as Bebel and Guesde: the policy followed with such excellent results by our party in Germany; the policy approved by international congresses and by our national conwith such excellent transfer approved by interna-Germany; the policy approved by interna-tional congresses and by our national con-ventions in the United States; the policy justified in this country by the experience of the last seven years; the policy evident-by approved by a majority of the party membership, since the advocates of change

have not, after many months' strenuous ef-fort, been able even to get enough seconds to bring their proposition to a referendum. Comrade Mills chooses to dub these men

"professionals". I protest against such misrepresentation; the member from Texas would probably resent the application of that term to Eugene V. Debs, or to Wm. D. Haywood or Chas. H. Moyer, or to W. E. Trautmann of Chas. O. Sherman or John W. Slayton; yet to any one of these it could be applied as correctly as to Comrade Hayes, much more correctly than to Comrade Hanford. If Comrade Mills does no know this, he should inform bimself as to the personalities and activities of comra before entering derogatory remarks about them in the records of the party. I am of the opinion that the National

Secretary and National Executive Committee should send speakers to Colorado and tiso to Idaho, to the extent of the party's financial ability, without unduly neglecting the general campaign. In selecting such speakers they should consult and try to comply with the desires of the respective state committees. But when it is proposed that certain men be proscribed because they adhere to the solemnly declared position of

the party, I emphatically object.

Rodgers (Ohio): The time for fireworks campaigns has not yet arrived in the Social ist movement. There are other states who need organizers as badly as Colorado, and osed to directing our energies all

Bentley (Okla.): In voting yes I want to again call attention to the great opportunity that our own territory offers for effect tive work during the campaign for consti tutional convention. The farmers' union-of tihs territory, 125,000 strong, is nearing the class conscious lines. A few months good strong agitation will line them up for a ration that will operate.

Holt (Ore.): I vote yes, but I am fully a accord with the sentiment expressed in the letter of Comrade Mills, in reference to ending speakers to Colorado or anywher iye. Our great work at this time is the enlightening of the people in the true princi-ples, and philosophy of Socialism, and I think it a mistake to give encouragement to any speaker who is not in full accord with the class conscious idea of Socialism, or one who does not see the importance of preaching Socialism, as our only hope of permanent relief. There has been too much chasing after rainbows for campaign pur-poses. We should stick closely to the text of class conscious Socialism. I have no criticism to offer as to any individual speaker and will offer no suggestion as should be sent to Colorado. This can be

Herman (Wash.): I vote yes, but I pro est against the suggestion that speakers of the type of Hanford and Hayes be sent Both of these comrades believe in pure and simple trade unionism. In Colorado the class lines are distinctly drawn on both the political and economic field, and speakers should be sent who have a clear conception of the fundamentals of Socialism.

dotion 11, I would like to suggest that the National Executive Committee immediately up matter of campaigning in Idaho as well as Colorado. The letter by the Na-tional Secretary, dated July 31, is sugges-The National Executive Committee could act quicker and more effectively in planning and carrying on an Idaho Colorado special campaign, and it certainly should be

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTIONS

The following motion is offered to the National Committee by Paul D. Thompson (Wis.):

That the committee on National Party Platform, be increased from 3 to 7 mem-bers, and that the 7 nominees receiving the greatest number of votes, in their order, in the pending ballqt shall be declared elected and constitute said committee.

The National Committee is now voting for the election of a National Platform Committee composed of three vote to close Sept. 19; and on motion No. 13, which provides that the National Executive Committee shall elect a Committee on constitution, and that the National Committeeman the National Executive Committeeman, the State Committees, the locals in unorganized states and the National Secre tary shall file suggestions with said

Committee, vote to close Sept. 25. National Secretary Barnes reports the following from the Territorial Committee of Oklahoma:

The Territorial Committee desires to notify you officially that for some time past Jack Wood of London, England, has been lecturing and organising for the Socialist Party of Okiaboma, but that they have now severed themselves from the services of Comrade Wood, as his work was not conductive to harmony in the party.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for August shows: On hand, Aug. 1, \$126.83; receipts for month. \$2,577.90; expenditures, \$2,587.64; balance on hand Sept. 1, \$117.18. National dues were received as follows:

State Committees: Alabama, \$5; Arizona \$20; Arkansas, \$15; California, \$125; Colorado, \$40; Connecticut, \$15; Fiorida, \$5; Idaho, \$30; Illinola, \$123; Indiana, \$43; Iowa, \$45; Kansas, \$40; Kentucky, \$20. Louisiana, \$3; Maine, \$10; Massachusetta, \$75; Michigan, \$45; Minnesota, \$50; Mis-souri, \$60; Montana, \$10; Nebraska, \$20; New Hampshire, \$11; New Jersey, \$10); New York, \$100; Ohio, \$40; Okinhems, \$60; Oregon, \$25; Pennsylvania, \$75; Rhode Island, \$5; South Dakota, \$5; Texas, \$30.65; Washington, \$26.18; West Virginia, \$12; Wisconsin, \$66; Wyoming, \$20; unopract states: Washington, D. C., \$6; Maryland, \$16; Nevada, \$23.60; New Mexico, \$5; North Carolina, \$2; members-at-large, \$5.30; tota

The other receipts include: Supplies, \$120.25; literature, \$117.15; but-tons, \$50.08; W. F. of M. defense fund, \$83; Campaign Fund, \$108; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$59.25; One-Day Wage Fund, \$596.43. The principal expenditures were: Postage, \$169.04; wages, \$520; printing bulletin, \$250; literature and supplies, \$106.25; office equipment, \$77.75; speakers, \$924.85; literature, \$230.54; rent, \$70.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: May Beals: Sept. 16, 17, Decherd, Tenn.; Sept. 18, 19, Winchester: Sept. 20, 21, Sher-wood; Sept. 22, South Pittsburg. George E. Rige-low: Iowa, under direc-tion of State Committee. Jos. M. Caidwell: Sept. 16, Owensboro, Ry.; Sept. 17, Spottsville; Sept. 18-22, Hen-derson.

derson.
John Collins: New York, under direction
of State Committee.
Isaac Cowen: Montana, under direction
of State Committee.

Sol Fieldman: New York, under direc-un of State Committee. J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direc-un of State Committee; Sept. 19-22, Idaho. Gertrude Breslau Hunt: Sept. 15, 14, of State Committee; Sept. 19-22, Idaho. ertrude Breslau Hunt: Sept. 15, 16, th Bend, Ind.: Sept. 17, Mishawaka; 18, 19, Elkhart: Sept. 20, Goshen; 21, 22, Huntington. ex Halonen (Finnish): New York state. A. Jacobs Sept. 16, Nubb, Ind.; Sept. Geeansburg; Sept. 18, Rushville; Sept. Columbus; Sept. 20, 21, Mardinsville; 22, Muncle.

an, Wyo.; Sept. 22, Cheyenne.
Arthur Morrow Lewis: Sept. 16-20.
masha, Nebr.: Sept. 21, Grand Island;
ept. 22, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Guy E. Miller: Colorado.
A. M. Stirton: Sept. 10, II. Elyria, O.;
ept. 12, Lorain: Sept. 18, 14, Warren;
ept. 15, Akron; Sept. 10, Wadsworth; Sept.
7, 18, Mansfeld; Sept. 19, Crestline: Sept.
9, Burton City; Sept. 21, Kent; Sept. 22,
oronto.

M. W. Wilkins: New York, under direction of State Committee. tion of State Committee.

John M. Work. Sept. 16, Fairfield, Nebr.;
Sept. 17, Hastings; Sept. 18, Minden; Sept. 19, Hartley; Sept. 20-22, Colorado.

ONE-DAY WAGE FUND.

National Secretary Barnes reports contributions to the Building Wage Fund, from Sept. 1 to 7, inclusive:

State Committees: Arizona, \$57.80; Missouri, \$10; Tennessec, \$15.05; Oregon, \$11.40; Hilmols, \$20.25; Minnesota, \$52.26; A Comrade, New York City, \$1; previously reported, \$176.26; total, \$8)0.79.

New Jersey.

Meetings arranged in Hudson ounty are:

Friday, Sept. 14, Hoboken, Wash ington and Eleventh, speaker, James J. Reilly. Saturday, Sept. 15, Jersey City. Newark and Jersey avenues Walter L. Oswald; Newark and Willow court, W. B. Killingbeck; Hoboken, Washington and Third. Reilly Monday, Sept. 17, West Hoboken, Spring and Shippen, John Schubert. Tuesday, Sept. 18, Hoboken, First and Adams, Frank Urbansky. Wednesday, Sept. 19, Jersey City, Grand and Communipaw, Oswald. Thursday Sept. 20, Hoboken, Washington and Elevento, Oswald. Friday, Sept. 21, West Hudson, Fourth and Harrison, Schubert. Saturday, Sept. 22, Jersey City, Newark and Jersey avenues, Reflly; Newark and Willow court, E. H. Mead.

The County Committee of Union County beld its regular monthly meeting on Friday, Sept. 7, at 218 Broad street, Elizabeth. Geo. R. Buickerood acted as chairman. Eleven delegates from five branches were present; nine absent, also four applicants were admitted to membership. The reports of five branches out of seven show a total membership of 153 in good standing and twenty in arrears. The report of the campaign committee states that during August 17 street meetings and one hall meeting were held, at which literature worth \$7 was sold and about 300 Workers and 500 peals distributed gratis. Pull tickets have been nominated in the county. Elizabeth and six wards of Elizabeth Bills to the amount of \$25.75 were presented and ordered paid. Fifty dollars was transferred to the campaign committee, \$29.18 being two-thirds of amount collected on one day wage fund lists, were referred to state committee. Receipts, \$68.51; expenses

\$124.93; cash on hand \$67.82. Local Cumberland County nominated the following at their last meeting: For Congress, Dr. Morris Korshet; for Assembly, Adam H. Dracout, Albert Weiss; for Coroner, James Griffiths

Frank Urbansky spoke in Bayonne, Saturday, Sept. 8, but contrary to expectations, the police gave no trouble By invitation Comrade Urbansky addressed a meeting of the Bayonne beiter Vereien and as a result one of the organization's officials has applied for membership in the party.

The ten propositions formulated by the Unity Conference, rejected by the state convention, and then submitted to general vote of the party in the state, have been defeated. The vote for the propositions ranged from 18 to 100 and the vote against them, from 175 to 260. These propositions included a declaration against the A. F. of L. and for the I. W. W., for a partyowned press exclusively against state antonomy, and in favor of union with the S. L. P.

> Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA

The Local's share of the one day wage fund, amounting to \$126.26, has been turned over to the Campaign Committee.

Preparations are going forward for the Debs' meeting, Sept. 23. The Campaign Committee desires 60 voinnteers to act as ushers and collectors at the meeting. Send your name to Simon Libros at Headquarters.

During August 117 open-air meetings were held with an attendance of 24,000, collections of \$97.73 and literature sales of \$106.48.

The case of Thos. J. Lewis J. J. Mc. Kelvey and Edw. J. Higgins has again been postponed until Sept. 25. Evidently the authorities are glad to let the matter drop as open-air meetings are being held unmolested in the vicinity of Cramps' shippard since these arrests on the complaint of the corporatton.

Joseph E. Cohen, E. J. Higgins and Louis Cohen have been elected a press committee to act on the communication from the National Secretary and take care of Socialist news Joseph J. O'Brien of California has

been engaged for four weeks. On Saturday, Sept. 22, there will be no meetings in Philadelphia, as the nomination papers will be sworn to on that day. All comrades should be present in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, at 7 o'clock.

Open-air meetings are arranged as

Sunday, Sept. 16—North Piaza, City Hall, los. Cohen, James Reilly.

Monday, Sept. 17—Broad and South, D. Dollaheck, Ella Reeve Bloor; Broad and Columbia, Sam Sadler, Simon Knebel; Forseth and Lancaster, J. J. McKelvey, E. J. Higgins: Fifty-second and Haverford, Philip Hemmeter, Jos. J. O'Brien: Monroe and Passyunk, Jewish speakera.

Noon Meeting—Richmond and Norris, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Ridge, Wm. Fletcher, Jos. J. O'Brien; For-ty-uinth and Weodland, J. J. McKelver, Jos. Cohen; Twenty-fifth and Christian, D. Dollsheck, Ella Reeve Bioor; Oriana and

Jos. Cohen; Twenty-fifth and Christian, D. Dollshe-k, Ella Reeve Bloor; Oriana and Green, Iewish speakers.

Wednesday, Sept. 19—Girard and Warnock, Sam Sadler, Jos. J. O'Brien, Twenty-third and Columbia, J. J. McKelver, Ella Reeve Bloor; Swisterh and Naudain, D. Dolsheck, E. J. Higgins; Fourth and Dickinson, Jowish speakers.

Noon Meeting—Seventeenth and Hamilton, Jos. J. O'Brien. Twenty-third and Cheiten, Jos. J. O'Brien. Twenty-third and Cheiten, Jos. J. O'Brien. Twenty-third and South, G. Bowersox, E. J. Higgins; Germantown and Girard, Philip Hemmeter, Ella Reeve Bloor; Yark Av. and Callowhill, D. Dollsheck, Chas. Sohl.

Noon Meeting—Headquariers of striking printers, Ella Reeve Bloor.
Frilary, Sept. 21—Germantown and Diamond, Sam Sadler, E. J. Higgins; Pront and Dauphin, J. J. McKelvey, Jos. J. O'Brien, Kensington and Clearfield. W. R. Cassile: Thirty-third and York, D. Dollshock, Ella Reeve Bloor; Fourth and Christian, Jewish speakers; Germantown and Lehigh, E. C. Leighton, Frankford and Unity, Geo. Cohen, N. Stadlen; Kensington and Cumberling, John Whitehead, Chas. Sehi; Twentieth and Federal, John P. Clark, Frank Sutchiff; Kensington and Cumberliand, E. C. Leighton, D. K. Young.

ALLEGHENY.

Ed. Moore of Philadelphia is booked to speak in Fay's K. of P. Hall, Duquesne, Friday, Sept. 28, 8 p. m. Ten

cents admission will be charged. Meetings in Allegheny County are

arranged:

Monday, Sept. 17—Allegheny, Federal and Rc. Diamond Sts. Wm. Adams: Allegheny. Beaver and Washington Ars., John W. Slayton; East and Ohlo Sts., Wanbope and Friedel: Wilmerding, South and Wood Sts. Comors and Wilson; Flittsburg, Tweifth and Carson Sts., Miller and Schwartz.

Tuesday, Sept. 18—McKees Rocks, Chartlers and Island Avs., Cunningham and Kennedy: Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., John W. Slayton.

Wednesday, Sept. 19—Braddock, Sixth St. and Israddock Av., Fred L. Schwarts; Pittsburg, Homewood Av. and Kelly St., James H. Maurer; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Holmes and Wright; Pittsburg, Thirty-fourth and Butler Sts., Meng and Wilson.

Thursday, Sept. 20, Pittsburg, Sept. 20, Pittsburg, Toursday, Sept. 20, Pittsburg, Pittsburg,

Thirty-fourth and Butler Sts., Meng and Wilson.

Thursday, Sept. 20—Pittaburz, Second Av. and Vespusius St., James H. Maurer; McKeesport, Fifth Av. and Market St., Morris and Adams; Allegheny, Federal and So. Ulamond Sts., Wanhope and Friedel; Chestnut and Ohara Sts., John W. Slayton. Friday, Sept. 21—Pittaburg, Fifth Av. and Pride St., Connors and Wise: Pittaburg, Tvelfth and Carson Sts., James H. Maurer; Allegheny, Federal and So. Dlamond Sts., Fred L. Schwartz.

Saturday, Sept. 22—Braddock, Sixth St. and Braddock Av., James H. Maurer; Carneyle, Fourth Av. and Jeffersen St., Wanhope and Friedel; McKeesport, Fifth Av. and Market St., Kennedy and Connors: Dusquesne, Grant Av., Holmes and Wright; Pittaburg, Court House steps, Cunningham and Schwartz: Pittaburg, Second Av., ind Vespusius St., Wilson and Rees; Wilmerdiag, Marshall and Adams; Allegheny, Federal and So. Ilamond Sts., Cooney, Meng and Wilse. unday, Sept. 23—Allegbeny, 520 Federal, headquarters, S. p. m., James H.

Massachusetts

The next meeting of the Norfolk County Federation will be held Sunday, Sept. 23, 2 p. m., in Hancock Hall. Hancock street, Quincy. All Locals are requested to send a full delegation as business of importance to the Socialist Party will be considered. The County Convention will meet on Monday, Sept. 24, at the same place.

Michigan.

State Secretary Lockwood's financial report for August show total receipts, \$96.84; disbursements, \$93.90; balance, \$2.08. Receipts, campaign fund. \$34.

During August charters were grant ed to locals at Rockland, South Range and Detroit, all Finnish.

Campaign speakers are: Candidate for Governor, James E. Walker; A. M. Stirton, from Oct. 1; Phil Engel, from Oct. 1; G. H. Lockwood, short tour in October.

The party is voting by referendum on the actions of the recent state convention.

Walter J. Millard of Dayton is tourng the state under the direction of the State Secretary. His dates are: 17. Xenia; 18. Springfield; 19. Bellfontaine; 20, Wapakoneta; 21, Lima; 22 23. Beaverdam; 24, Findlay; 25, Leipsic; 26. Continental; 27. Paulding; 28. Edgerton; 29-80, Bryan; Oct. 1, 2, 3, Toledo.

James Oneal reorganized the locals at Martin's Ferry and Middletown and formed a new local at Bucyrus.

Here and There,

State Secretary Streine reports that candidates for Congress have been nominated in nine districts in Kentucky; heretofore no more than two candidates have been in the field. New locals were organized recently at Elizabethtown by Joseph M. Coldwell and at Saxton by Henry Parton. A state picule has netted \$112.13 for the party Comrade Coldwell will organize in the state until Oct. 2. August financial report shows receipts, \$149.62; disbursements, \$94; balance Sept. 1, \$94.

New York State.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are:

Chas. S. Vander Porten: Sept. 14, Westfield; Sept. 15, 16, Jamestown; Sept. 17, Randolph; Sept. 18, Salaman ca; Sept. 19, Olean; Sept. 20, Bolivar; Sept. 21, Cuba; Sept. 22, 28, Wellsville; Sept. 24, Hornellsville; Sept. 25, Addison; Sept. 26, Corning; Sept. 27, Elmira; Sept. 29, Ithaca; Sept. 30, Oct. 1 Binghamton; Oct. 2, Hancock; Oct. 3 Port Jervis; Oct. 4, Middletown; Oct. 5. New Rochelle.

John Collins: Sept. 14, Yonkers

Sept. 15, New York City.

James F. Carey: 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, Salamanca; Sept. 28, Limestone; Sept. 29. Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville: Oct. 2, Corning: Oct. 3, Spring Valley.

New York City.

The General Committee met Sept. 8 at 243 E. Eeighty-fourth street, with Moses Oppenheimer, chairman; E. Wolf, vice-chairman. Delegates from the 9th, 21st and 81st were seated pending further action by those districts touching the representation to which they are entitled, and delegates as reported by the 16th A. D. duly seated. Twenty-six applications for membership were accepted. Nom-

inations made in New York County were confirmed in accordance with list published in The Worker. The following motions adopted at the meeting of the City Executive Committee of Aug. 27, as published in The Worker of Sept. 8, were concurred in: Concerning recognition of the Russian Branch of the 4th A. D.; that the matter of German leaflets be laid over until completion of leaflets by Comrades Hillquit and Hanford; that ratification meeting be held in the Bronx, jointly by the Bronx Agitation Committee and the City Committee. Meeting of the Grievance Committee was noticed for Monday, Sept. 10. The State Committee reported the employment of ten speakers in the present campaign whereas not more than three had been regularly employed in any previous state campaign; that only two of thirty-six locals canvassed had reported favorably on the sending out of a German organizer; that some 200,000 leaflets had been sent out, and that, altho 3.500 campaign lists had been circulated, the state work is suffering from lack of funds. The 8th A. D. reported good meetings and success in taking subscriptions for The Worker. The 26th reported new hendquarters secured at 1533 Madison avenue, where an opening will be held on Sept. 23d; all Harlem districts plan to hold meet ings each month. Purchase of Workers was ordered, for free distribution at the Cooper Union meeting. The Harlem Socialist Club began its

lecture course last Sunday. Next Sunday there will be a lecture and enter-

The New York Socialist Dramatic Club is rehearsing every Thursday evening in the clubrooms for its com ing production of the Socialist play in four acts, "The Walking Delegate. be given at the New York Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street, Sat-

urday evening, Oct. 13. City Executive Committee met Sept. 10. E. Wolf in the chair. Present: Burgwald, Maley, Oppenhelmer, Pick, Raphael, Solomon, Spindler, Staring, Wolf. Zaches. Thirty-four new members were accepted for reference to the General Committee. It was recommended that the application of the Russian Branch of the Second A. D. to organize be granted, Local New York reserving the right to organize an English-speaking branch in the district at any time. Hugo Pick was seated as delegate from the West Side Agitation District. First Agtation District reported election of a permanent committee of nine on agitation. They expect to hold twenty-five meetings between now and election day. First indoor meeting will be held at New Irving Hall, September 18. York-ville reported a meeting called for Saturday evening, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock. The West Side Agitation District de cided to hold a ratification meeting later at American Theatre Hall. The District takes 150 Workers each week. Harlem Agitation District reported preparation for a large outdoor ratification meeting to be held on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Sec-ond avenue, Sept. 29. The District is ing of the agitation districts once each month. Organizer's report showed total receipts for the month of August of \$888.44, as against expenditures of \$272.28; \$1,300 collected to date on the campaign fund; a total of 40,000 card notices of the Cooper Union meeting ssued, of which about 30,000 have been distributed; the program for the Cooper Union meeting arranged for and about one hundred comrades engaged for work on the various committees. Fifty dollars' worth of liter ature has been provided for use at the meeting. Due to the long program proposed for the meeting, it cided that the offer of the Brooklyn Glee Club to give some vocal selections could not be with advantage accepted. The organizer further reported that 100,000 of the Stokes leaflets had been distributed and leaflets by other comrades will be ready this week. Comrade Gearriety is at work

reported progress. Anna Maley will lecture at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Seat. 16, 8 p. m., on "Municipal Ownership."

and Comrade Fieldman will give Lo-cal New York two or three weeks be-

fore close of the campaign. The com-

mittee appointed to secure city maps

The second lecture of the season arranged by the Harlem Agitation Committee will be given by William Mailly, Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 p. m., at the headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, on "Why Socialists Organize."

Anna Maley will lecture on Friday, Sept. 14, 8 p. m., at the Florence building, 30 First avenue, corner Second avenue, under the auspices of the Warshauer Radical Young Men's Society. Subject: "Municipal Owner-ship." Admission free. The members of Social Science

Study Club, No. 7, and all those desiring to atend the lectures given by Lucian Sanial are requested to send their names and addresses to W. J. Ghent, Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, and they will receive prospectus and full information about the

Brooklyn.

Funds for the campaign are coming in too slowly .hampering the campaign secretary in his plans for a vigorous campaign in Brooklyn. Comrades are appealed to bestir themselves and send in money to the County Organizer as soon as possible. Assembly conventions will be held

on Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 p. m., at the headquarters of the various Assembly Districts. The Organizers of the Assembly Districts should notify the delegates elected to these conventions of the fact.

Twenty-five thousand cards for the ratification meeting, which will be held on Monday evening, at the Brook.

Reading The thousand cards for the Reading The thousand Covernor, Charles P. Gilden, Tatiste Walker, Chaldele, "Secretary of Interior Addire, H. W. Kane, Inner Transfer, Mercer County.

lyn Labor Lyceum, have been sent to the Assembly District organizations, The organizations will see to the distribution of these cards, and should make every effort to make this meeting a howling success. The fact that our candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Gustave Strebel, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, and others will address the meeting ought to induce every comrade to do his ut most to bring a crowd of friends with

QUEENS COUNTY.

Successful meetings are being held in Wyckoff Heights, with Mark Pelser and John A. Burgher as English and German speakers. The sale of literature at these meetings is encouraging. 'Merrie England." in English, and What is Socialism," by Emil Leiss. being entirely disposed of and new party members enrolled at each meeting. Street meetings will be held in Wyckoff Heights each Thursday and Saturday night during Sept. and Oct., when not in conflict with the dates of local executive committee

John C. Chase will work in Queens from Sept. 18 to 30 beginning at Glendale on the first date. He will speak before a special meeting of Branch 13 Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, at Kreutcher's Hall, Sunday morning, Sept. 23. Comrades Heller, Lehrman, Besson, Hopfer and Rosenz welg are a committee to make arrangements.

At all meetings held in Queens hereafter an accredited agent of the party press will be present to solicit subscriptions, and comrades are urged to assist in every possible way.

> OPEN-AIR MEETINGS. Kings County. THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Sth A. D.—S. E. corner Fourth Pl. and Court St. Mackenzie, Schmidt.
7th A. D.—Funrth Av. and Twenty-sixth St. Mackenzie, Lachernacher.
13th A. D.—N. E. corner Manhattan Av. and Grand St. A. Fraser, J. A. Well.
18th A. D.—N. E. corner Manhattan Av. and Grand St. A. Fraser, J. A. Well.
18th A. D.—Marriesan Hall, corner Cook and Morrel Sts. J. A. Well. B. Wolff, 23d A. D., Br. I.—Raiph, Fution and McDougal Sts. junction. W. W. Passage, Goo. Marr.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13.

3d A. D.—S. W. corner Cover and Warren
Sts. Wm. Koung, Welli.

5th A. D.—Lafayette Av. and Broadway.
Marr. Frayer, E. Schnefer,
Th. A. D.—Third Av. and Seventeenth St.
Ed. Dawson, Hill.

12th A. D.—S. W. corner Ninth St. and
Sixth Av. George Glefer, B. Wolff.

10th A. D.—Gravesend Av. near Kensington Station, Kensington Fraser, Lachemacher.

nacher.

20th A. D.—Broedway and Greene Av.

Marr. Lachemacher.

21st A. D.—N. W. corner Graham Av.
and Cook St. Nat Asbel, Louis Goldberg.

21st A. D.—N. W. corner Leanard and
Stegel Sts. Nat Asbel, Louis Goldberg.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17. 14th-15th A. D.—Nassau Av. and Hum-boldt St. Giefer, Hill.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

12th A. D .- Twelfth St. and Seventh Av 12th A. D.— S. W. corner Graham Av. and 15th A. D.— S. W. corner Graham Av. and Frost St. Dawson, Passage. 21st A. D.— N. W. corner Bushwick Av. and Siegel St. Nat Asbel, Louis Goldberg.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19. 21st A. D.—N. W. corner Merrel and onk Sts. Nat Asbel, Louis Goldberg. 234 A. D. Fr. 2—Osborn St. and Pitkies v. Schmidt, Reichentfial.

I. W. W. AND W. F. OF M.

From the "Miners' Magazine" (organ of the W. F. of M.) of Aug. 30 we reproduce the following, which will be of interest to many of our readers and which hardly calls for comment from

Harry Liroff, the secretary of the Indústrial Typographical Union No. 244 of New York, has sent us a lefter requesting that the following protest be published in the "Miners' Magazine", and as the officlai organ of the Western Federation of Miners is an open forum for every ber of organized inbor to express his opin ion or air his grievances, we gladly comply with the request. The following is the le ter of protest: -

"To the 'Dally and Weekly People'

"To the 'Daily and Weekly People':—The following letter of protest was drawn up at the last meeting of Industrial Typographical Union No. 224, on Aug. 12, and ordered sent to the 'Miners' Magazine', the Industrial Workers, 'The People', and other papers for publication:

"The 'Miners' Magazine', having, in its issue of June 7, editorially advised its readers in tennsylvania to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party of that state, Industrial Typographical Union No. 224, I. W. W., enters its protest against such action on the part of said magazine for the following reasons:

"(1) That the 'Miners' Magazine' is the official organ of the W. F. of M., the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World and should support politically only I. W. W. men running on an I. W. W. platform:

platform:

(2) That the Pennsylvania Socialist Party, at the conresition which nominated these candidates, decided to be neutral in supporting either the American Federation of Labor (Capitalist Unionism) or the industrial Workers of the World (Working Class Unionism), which was tacitiy an endorsement of the former, as "(3) Said convention nonlineed a ticket composed of A. F. of L. men, with the exception of a farmer;

"(4.) That a convention of workingmen was held in Pittsburg, Pa., on May 30, 1996, which unqualifiedly endorsed the I. W. W., and adopted a platform calling upon the workers to take and hold that which they produce;"

produce:

(1.) That this, the Socialist Party, convention expressed its endorsement by nominating a ticket composed entirely of I. W. W. members;

(3.) That the Miners' Magnaine' by solvising its Pennsylvania readers to vote for candidates who uphold the A. F. of L., pinced itself in the light of opposing I. W. W. men whose feet rest solidly on an I. W. W. platform.

I. W. W. platform.

'Industrial Typographical Union No. 244.
wishes to make it clear that its protest is not suimated by partianship or aerimony, but solely on the ground that, in its opinion, official organs of the I. W. W. should support only these political candidates who are I. W. W. men standing firmly on an I. W. W. platform.

"HARNY LIROFF, Secretary."

"New York, Aug. 13.

For the benefit of the render of the

"Magnefae", permit us to reproduce the editorial paragraph in the issue of June 7, which seems to have aroused the criticism of the membership of Industrial Typographlent Union No. 244 of the Industrial Work of the World. The following is the editorial.

The Socialist Party of the state of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, has nominated a full state ticket, as follows: Governor, James H. Maurer, plantler,

Anditor General; Edward Moore, hat-Philadelphia. ter. Philadelphia.

As we know Maurer, Gildes and Moore thru their preminence in the world-wide movement to overthrow capitalism and exterminate wage shavey, we trust that the laboring hosts of Pennsylvania will rally to the support of these stalwarts, who dare to stand firmly on their feet and thunder to stand firmly on their feet and thunder their denunciation against the brutal system that arms a state constabulary to shoot down miners when demanding conditions that will enable men to live like human beings.

"The fact that the miners of the anthra-The fact that the miners of the anthra-cite regions were recently forced to bow to the despotism of the coal barons thru ne-cessity and the power of armed might, should awaken them from their lethargy and indifference, and unite them at the bal-lot box for the shelitton of a civilization that murders manhood, defiles womanhood and sentences the child to the mills and sweatshops."

The above is the editorial paragraph which has brought forth a protest from the Industrial Typographical Union No. 214 of New York.

We refuse to retract one single sentence or word of that editorial. We owe no spot-

ogy to sny members of organized labor, either in the Industrial Workers of the World or the American Federation of Labor, for our humble tribute to Maerer, Glidea and Moore, whose loyalty to the working class has been as honest as the loyalty of any member identified with the Industrial Workers of the World. These men have made their declaration against the capitalist system and are pow using all their ability and influence to rally the the domination of corporate oppression. They may have a different conception of the manner in which the workers should be united upon the economic field, but no man who is acquainted with the sentiments which these men have uttered, and who has noted their efforts in behalf of the class to which they belong, can for one moment doubt their earnestness and sinegrity. It may be that in the opinion of the membership of No. 244 Maurer, Gilden and Moore will not rass muster on "class class struggle, may not be as clear as the men who appreciate to themselves the right to sit in indement and bring in a verdict against their unionism. But we are willand Moore against the record of any member of No. 244, and we believe that when a comparison is instituted, these candidates nominated by the Socialist Party of the state of Pennsylvania will tower as high in loyalty and fidelity to the explosted mass as the infallibles of No. 244.

The very fact that a man holds member ship in the I. W. W. is not absolute proof to us that he is a union man, no more than a certificate of church membership would prove to us that the person holding the same was a Christian. There is a vast difference between a union man and a mem? ber of organized labor.

The membership of the I. W. W. is not as yet recognized as the only individuals who have a complete monopoly on virtue and honor. If the I. W. W. is to be used. as a political machine, thru which local unions are to hurl protest against men whose nonor is above reproach, then this organization has a steep hill to climb, be-fore it reaches the summit of power and strength to give deliverance to the victims of wage slavery. Fanaticism hysteria will never win any victories upon the industrial battlefield.

Had the "Magnathe" landed editorially the L. W. W. candidates nominated by the Socialist Labor Party it is probable that the membership of No. 244 would have given us their benediction, as they are probably more loyal to the Socialist Labor Party than to the I. W. W. We desire to say right here that the Socialist Labor l'arty is not yet piloting the ship of the I. W. W. then the stormy sea of capitalas brave and true to unionism as the cils of this organization and they will not

be used as a tail to fly the Socialist Labor

We desire to inform the membership of No. 244 that the "Miners' Magazine" is the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners and has not ye been made an offi-cial organ of the I. W. W. The "Magazine" is completely under the control of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and its absolute ownership rests entirely inside the membership of the Federation. The "Magazine", while its present editor is at the helm, will insist upon that autonomy that is due the mining department of the I. W. W. When the printers of the I. W. W. have shown their courage and fighting ability as the miners of the West have done, it will then be time for these Trojans in the printing offices to

official organ of the W. F. of M. In the same paper appears the following communication:

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1906. W. E. Trautmann, Esq., Secretary Execu-tive Board I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade -- We herewith enclose a call recently-received from the so-called De-partment of Mefs, and Machinery asking Local No. 23 to vote for a departmental delegate to the coming convention.

We ask you to lay before the General Executive Board the reasons for returning this letter. The regions are as follows: At the I. W. W. convention held in Chicago last year C. O. Sherman and Charles G. Kirkpatrick claimed to represent a member-ship of L500 each and the department of Metal and Machinery was formed in accordince with Sec. 4, Art. VII of the constitution. We were made to believe that the Department of Metal and Machinery was a well-established organization, fully in accord with the requirements of the I. W. W., and we labored under that deception until the financial report of the General Socre-tary-Treasurer of the L. W. W. came to our notice. There we find the appalling revela-tion that the department to which we have paid our dies under the impression that said department embraced 9,300 and more members according to current numbers of membership books issued was paying for the first six menths' tax to I. W. W. head-quarters for only 840 members.

Local No. 21 claims therefore that the Department of Metal and Machinery was fraudulently originated and remains a fraud. For that reason we refuse to recognize departmental authority and have elected a delegate to represent Local No. 23 at the convention and also call on all other locals to take similar action, and in this

taining to fraud. We feel confident that the reasons set forth will justify our action and that our delegate will be scated at the coming con-

printed in the "Industrial Worker", "Min-ers' Magazine" and the "Daily and Weekle People".- Praternally yo EMIL JANSON,

PARL SCHWARTZE,

Committee.

70.000 CHILDREN ON PART TIME

School Opening in New York Shows Usual Inadequate Sittings.

It is the Children of the Working Class That Are Darred from Our Schools-They Are Wanted in the Shops and Factories of the Masters-Republicans, Domocrats and Reformers Responsible for the Wrong to Child-

When the public schools of New York opened for the fall term last Monday it was found that it would be necessary to put from 65,000 to 80,000 children on part time, owing to the lack of sufficient school accommodations. This has been the regular thing for years. It has made no difference which political party was in power.

Four Administrations Guilty.

Back in the time of Mayor Strong, the reformer, the children were de-prived of their opportunity to get primary schooling. It was the same under Democratic Mayor Van Wyck. the Ice Man. It was the same under Mayor Seth Low, the smug and sanctimonious reformer elected on the Citizens' Union ticket. And it was the same infamous story under the first administration of Mayor McClellan, the Gas Man, when Hearst helped him to get office. And it is the same now under McClellan's second administra-

Every one of these men promised before election that they would do their best to provide school facilities for every child in New York. They have had eleven years to carry out their promises. The people have elected to the Mayoralty of this city Democrats, Republicans and Reformers, but regardless of whom they elected to the office, regardless of the promises made them by the candidates for Mayor, for eleven years the people have been swindled and lied to.

Two Generations Robbed.

The last generation of New York children were robbed of their opportunity for an education, and the present generation will be. If the working people continue to vote capitalist tickets-whether Republican, Democratic or Reform-the next generation will be robbed likewise.

Do you ever think, Mr. American Workingman, what it means to de prive a child of an education? You would consider it an infamous crime if some capitalist came along with an axe and cut off your child's right arm Well, so far as the welfare of your child is concerned, it would in all probability not be injured any more if its right arm was cut off then if its brain was not permitted to develop. That is what it means when your child is deprived of schooling. Its brain is not allowed to develop. It means that your child is to be placed at a disadvantage all thru life. It means that your child is to be a wageslave like yourself. It means that your child's child is to be a wage-

Workingmen can rest assured that Reform Mayor Strong, Democratic Mayor Van Wyck, Republican-Reform Ciellan-not one of these men has any desire for ALL of the children of the

working class to be educated. Will Educate Some of Them.

They really want SOME of them to get an education, and a good one. They want enough of the girls to get an education to supply them with efficient stenographers and typewriters. They want MORE than enough, so that those who cannot get situations win always be compelled to underbid and keep down the wages of those who do get situations. They also want enough of the girls to get an education to supply them with teachers and governesses for their own children.

They also want some of the boys to get an education-enough to over-supply the labor market with bookkeepers, civil engineers, newspaper reporters and the like.

But the capitalist class do not want the working class to get an education. They do not want the children of the working class to have an opportunity to get an education. The less education, the less opportunity to get an edueation, the easier it is for the capitalist class to urive the children of the

Mission of a Workingman's Child.

From the capitalist standpoint the workingman's child has one mission in life-to make money for a capitalist The capitalist class have no more desire to see the working class educated than the old chattel slave owners had to see their negroes edu-

So, Mr. American Workingman, you may as well understand now as later. that you are not going to see the day when there will be an opportunity for all the working class children of New York to go to school so long as you continue to vote the Republican, Refrom or Democratic tickets.

Meanwhile, the boss can send his children to a private school-and pay for their tuition with the money your. children earn for him.

-Depew will be in his seat when Congress convenes, according to a friend, who adds: "Scantor Depew's recovery has been slow, but the gains he has made have been of the Equitable have known that all along. -New York Evening Post

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDI-CIAL DISTRICT.

> M. M. Bartholomew. Henry Engel. Elias Wolf. Reinhard Meyer. Alvin Hohi. Jacob Obrist. Louis Schapiro. J. E. Dickert.

Franz Mareck.

L. A. Malkiel.

JUDGES OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Algernon Lee.

Courtenay Lemon. SURROGATE-Henry Ortland.
REPRESENTATIVES IN CON-GRESS. Eighth District— Edward F. Cassidy.

Ninth District-Morris Hillquit. Tenth District-Alexander Jonas. Eleventh District-

Twelfth District-Patrick H. Donohue. Thirteenth District-Chas. G. Teche. Fourteenth District-Richard H. Mortan.

Edward M. Martin

Fifteenth District-Leonard D. Abbott. Sixteenth District-James G. Kanely. Seventeenth District-Warren Atkinson. Eighteenth District-

Richard Bock.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SEN-

ATE. Eleventh District-William Babitzky. Twelfth District-Samuel Edelstein Thirteenth District-Fritz Lantz. Fourteenth District-John Mullin Fifteenth District-James Griffin. Sixteenth District-William F. Ehret.

Seventeenth District-William J. Ghent. Eighteenth District-Albert Abrahams. Nineteenth District-John J. Shanahan. Twentieth District-

Twenty-first District-Benno Koerner. Twenty-second District-Ernest E. Spranger.

I. A. M. MEN FOR SOCIALIST PARTY.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 402 Goes Into Real Labor Politics.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 402, of the International Association of Machinists, adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

In responding to the call of the American Federation of Labor for union men to take action, we, the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 402, International Association of Machinists, after reviewing and considering carefully the principles of the sesseral political parties, have arrived at the following

That the Democratic and Republican parties are both capitalist parties, both uphold the Republican form of government, allowing the people to vote for individuals only, placing the power in their hands, to betray the workers into slavery to the profit making class; while the Socialist party adrocates a democratic form of government, in which the people may initiate new laws, veto laws proposed by representatives and recall representatives who betray them.

Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of Manhattan Lodge No. 402. I. A. of M., endorse the Socialist Party as the working class political party, tried and true, and we protest against organizing any other political labor party to further divide, defeat and degrade the workers in the interests of the capitalist exploiters; and

endorse the nomination for Assembly in the 80th Assembly District by the Socialist Party, of Mr. Chas. Heyde, whom all active members of the T A of M to New York City and vicintiy-("as well as our honor able president, Jas. O'Connell"; running mate of Mr. Gompers in his new par-scheme)—know to be tried and true, with an unblemished and paid up card in Electri-cal Lodge No. S13, I. A. of M., and be it

Resolved. That we call to the attention of Mr. Gompers and his party that they cannot "fool all the people all the time" and that they come out frank and fue-footed to aid the workers of the United States by endorsing the Socialist Party, as this party has ever been consistent in its efforts to unite the workers, declaring themselves distinctly a working-class party Demanding that each worker receive the full equivalent of his labor, and while the capitalist parties divide us with fake issues ist Party presents principles of tangible

-First Politician-What do you think of the issues? Second Politician-I'm not looking for them; I'm after entrances or

the ground floor.—New York Sun.

You may find that instead of getting the hoped for "one thing at a time" thru the Hearst movement, that Mr. Hearst and his coborts will get a thing or two at a time, and you will get nothing. - Socialist MEMBERS OF THE STATE

Rudolph Loeystrand. Second District-Henry Havidon Third District-Louis Simon. Fourth District-John W. H. Nagel. Fifth District— Richard Meade. Sixth District— Thomas J. Lewis,

Seventh District-Adolf J. Rudolf. Eighth District-B. Rosenfeld. Ninth District-E. J. Dutton. Tenth District-Maxime Romm. Eleventh District-George Klinger.

Edward Meyer. Thirteenth District-Adolph Bendit. Fourteenth District-M. J. Kramer. Fifteenth District-Frank Zaches. Sixteenth District-

William Hertle. Seventeenth District-Otto Seegert. Eighteenth District-Alfred W. Lawson. Nineteenth District-Wm. Kosch.

Twentieth District-William Kohn. Twenty-first District-Chas. E. Redding. Twenty-second District-Thomas Crimmins.

Twenty-third District-Andrew B. Demilt. Twenty-fourth District-John J. Coyle. Twenty-fifth District-Poter E. Burrowes.

Twenty-sixth District-Garry Kelly. Twenty-seventh District-Henry Engel. Twenty-eighth District-

Siskind Goldbarth. Twenty-ninth District-Jos. W. Reifel. Thirtieth District-Carl Classen.

Thirty-first District-H. R. Wallace. Thirty-second District-Chas. Heyde. Thirty-third District-

H. F. Schlueter. Thirty-fourth District-Wm. C. Burgwald. Thirty-fifth District-Andrew Kohnle.

RED FLAG AND CITY FATHERS

Fitchburg, Mass., City Ofcials Show Their Ignorance and Malice.

Last January the Socialists of Fitchburg had a parade, Bloody Sunday, in which, of course, the red fing had a prominent place. One of the politicians, an ex-mayor of the city. Charles A. Babbitt, became alarmed when he saw about 1,000 men and women following the working class emblem and appealed to the chief of police to stop the parade, because, as he said, "the banner of anarchy was displayed in our streets for the first time, an exhibition which would not be tolerated even in Russia, where anarchy is most rampant." The chief paid no attention to him and the parade and subse-The comrades also had a Moyer and Haywood parade and, altho the chief advised that the red flag be not carried, it was in evidence, while a German organization of sympathizers

joined in with another. The city ordinances are now being revised, so, in order to prevent Socialist parades in the future, the following ordinance was embodied in them. though nothing of the kind had been considered necessary until the Socialfsts showed strength. The ordinance is to come before the city government

soon for action. It is as follows: "No group, band or body not aucompetent authority and consisting of more than five persons shall march, parade or walk in military order, except in funeral procession, in or thru any street, either with or without music or drums, without first securing permission from the chief of police. And no such group. band or body shall carry or display any flag other than the United States flag or any other standard, symbol, transparency, insignia or device, except with the permission of the chief of police."

Now, what do you think of that! Wouldn't it jar you!

The New York Worker, 15 Spruce street, New York City, 50c. a year.

ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION Cuts of Arm & Torch for campaign litera ture, 25 cts each. For sale by

SOCIALIST LIT. CO., 15 Spruce St., New York.

ANATOLE FRANCE SPEAKS FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM.

Distinguished French Author, with Flaming Pen, Calls on World's Workers to Support the Social Revolu-

The Committee of Free Russia in | the monster yet capable? What re-Paris have just issued a remarkable indictment of the Russian Government's complicity in "pogroms." work is compiled by E. Séménoff, and is entitled "Une page de la Centre-Revolution Russe (Les Pogromes.)' The preface, written by Anatole France, is to form a portion of a book, shortly to be published, on Russia. The eloquent words of this distinguished French Academician are of more than national interest. speaks, it is true, to the French proletariat but, thru them, be addresses the workers of the whole world, as the concluding paragraph of the preface

He begins by pointing out that the Russian people have to work out their own destiny and that outsiders are not in a position to criticise their tactics. but he goes on to point out the moral of the Russian struggle for freedom and the way in which the workers of France and of the world can render help. He continues:

"We stand transfixed with admiration and overwhelmed with anguish at the sublime refusal of these workmen, before the invincible front they offer to the condemned regime. A multitude of people exposing themselves with a single heart to the blackest misery, to the tortures of hunger and of cold, and counting only, for its own safety and for the triumph of the cause, on its inflexible will to suffer; has ever anything greater been seen in the world's history?

Autooratic Treachery.

"The general strike, the strike of the proletariat and the 'intellectuals'united for a few days-has conquered Tsarism. This monster of power, of pride and of wealth, goes down before workmen who can bear hunger. The strike was victorious, and the Tsar gave way. He promised a constitution, liberty. . . . One knows the rest, how the military bureaucracy, to cancel imperial promise, organized massacres, massacres of workmen, of students, of 'intellectuals,' of Jews. In three towns, at the same time, black bands, carrying the image of the Tsar and the flags of the em pire, march, armed, under the escort of the police and of agents of the public safety, against the Jewish quar ters, They kill, violate, pillage and lurn, for whole days and nights.

"This, also, one sees at Baku, Odes-sa, Kley, Nikolaely, Elisabethgrad, at Rostoff-on-Don, Saratov, Tomak, Toev, Ekaterinoslav, Tiffis, Then we learn that all is calm. Wretched Jews escaped from death, wept in silence, sitting on the ruins of their burnt homes, near the corpses of their butchered relatives.

"The tears of the unfortunate, the blood of the dead, cry out and we hear them. We have the religion of hu-manity. We know neither Jews nor Christians. We only know murderers and their victims. Dead of Keiv, Baku, of Saratov, and of Odessa ghosts of Gomel and of Belostok, raise yourselves, show yourselves to the rich, to the happy of the earth, you mutilated corpses, return, again and again, until the whole world revolts

A Universal Revolution.

"How long will the mad agony of Tsarism endure? Of what terrors is tice and the peace of the world.

gime can succeed it? Can the revolutionaries and the Russian Liberals be paid for all their labors? Can all the generous blood of 'intellectuals' and of the revolted who in the streets perished for justice and for liberty have been shed in vain? Whatever may be the issue of an enterprise so vast and terrible, the Russian workers have, up to the present, exercised a decisive in fluence on their country and the world. The Russian revolution is a universal revolution.

"It has revealed to the workers of the entire world its means and its ends, its power and its destinies. It menaces all despotisms, all oppressions, all exploitation of man by man. Thrones are shaken by it. In ancient Austria the revolution rumbles. In Germany, Social-Democracy powerfully organized, but, up to now, placid and good-natured, looks over to St. Petersburg and to Moscow and begins to stir itself. Bebel has told the Chancellor and the deputies of the empire of it, and the old Socialist has given to the counsellor of the Kaiser this sinister warning: 'Reflect: the revolutionary uprising which is taking place in Russia has its echo in the

heart of the German workman.' "And we Frenchmen, is our political and social state such that we have no need to occupy ourselves with the great changes that are preparing in the world? Have we no black bands? Is the time of Meline and Dupuy so far distant, when the Nationalist ter-ror reigned in Paris, and when a Dominican monk publicly exhorted the 'Generalissimo' of the French army to the massacre of Republicans?

"We do not lose sense of proportion. The affairs of our country are as light comedy to the sombre drama of Russia. It is on the banks of the Neva, the Vistula, and the Volga that is being decided the lot of Europe and humanity of the future. Strange change of nations and ideas. Our brothers of '89 have taught Europe the 'bourgeoiste' revolution, and here, in return, the Russian workers give us the lesson of social revolution.

Greetings and Homage.

"At this hour, when noble men, whom it is for us neither to urge on nor to hold back, labor and suffer the deliverance of the oppressed of Russia and of the world, the French proletariat ought to declare itself solid for the Russian proletariat. If our governors, if our ruling classes, attempt at any time some movement-military, diplomatic, or financial-in favor of Tsarism against the revolu-tion, the French workers ought to oppose it with all their might.

"Let us pledge ourselves here to help, to serve by all the means in our power the revolution, which, far off tho it may be, rumbles in our ears, for there is already no distance between peoples. Let us send fraternal greetings and respectful homage to the Russia which fights for its liberty; to Finland so firm in its hold on rights violated by a perjured emperor, and to Poland which knows, with a glorious mixture of terrorism and of wisdom, how to reconcile legitimate aspirations and necessary solidarity, and let us

make heard this new great thought:
"Workers of all countries unite to prepare for the coming of social jus-

WILL MR. BRYAN MEET

Continued from page 1.

be used to improve the condition of

the workers and hasten their emanci-

pation. Mr. Bryan gives us no such

of the income tax only as a means of

and giving the small capitalist a bet-

means nothing to the working class,

unless we have the assurance that it

will reduce the exploitation of the 1,-

300,000 railway workers. Mr. Bryan

gives no such assurance. He propos

es government ownership of the rail-

ways only in order to reduce freight

rates for the small capitalists. He

does not explain his plan for acquir-

ing them. But he does not favor con-

fiscation, direct or indirect. He must,

then, contemplate paying the railway

owners for their stocks and bonds by

government bonds or otherwise and

assuring them an income under the

new form in place of that which they

now get by owning the railways. Who

is to pay this income? Why, the rail-

ways. But that means the rallway

workers. They will have to pay by their labor, as they do now. And if

rates are to be reduced for the ship-

pers, and the railway capitalists still

get their income, one does not see how

Mr. Bryan's government ownership is

to mean either less work or more pay

Again we put it up to Mr. Bryan to explain himself. He says we must be

Will he tell us, in definite terms, not in

the e generalities, what he has to of-

Again, WE AWAIT AN ANSWER.

the curb, and Senator Blank turned toward

th ergument. Will be meet us!

for the railway workers.

fer to the working class.

Government ownership of railways

pulling the big capitalist down a

ter chance to climb.

ssurance. On the contrary, he thinks

US WITH ARGUMENT

THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

Comrade Peach of Danburg from the consent of the governed. This Accepts Socialist Congressional Nomination.

Charles T. Peach or Danbury has been nominated by the Socialist Party in the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut, and has accepted the nomination in the following open let-

"Comrades:-In accepting your nomination as a candidate for congress-man from the Fourth Connecticut District, I pledge my fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, and my endeavor to promote those principles at all times whether elected or

'In his commentaries on the laws of England, Blackstone, who is recog-mized as the greatest authority on law even in this country, says: 'It is well if the mass of mankind will obey the laws without scrutinizing too nicely into the reasons for making them. This quotation contains much that should appeal to the working class. The wage workers are bound by the laws enacted by the national and state governments. It should be an imperative, and it is a necessary duty on their part to scrutinize or investigate thoroly into the reasons for their enactment. Such investigation will reveal at least one fact and that is all laws passed at the last session of Congress are class laws.

Class Legislation.

"In other words, the laws were cre ated and enacted for the benefit of our economic masters, the capitalists. It is the same with the preceding sesthe curb, and Senator Blank furned toward it. "Is that your automobile, Blank?" said Senator Dash, much impressed. "Yea." replied the other. "Isn't it a beauty! Ninety horse-power." "Jove! What did it cost you?" "Two votes."—New Orienus Timessions of Congress. Every bill is designed to benefit one class of capitalists or another, and is it not a fact that the laboring class, the proletariat has not been able to get a law enacted

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17

Local Kings County wil hold its ratification meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, on Monday evening, Sept. 17. The meeting will be addressed by John C. Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor; Gus tave Strebel, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, and others.

Comrades should not miss this meeting, and should do all in their power o advertise it and make it a success both in point of numbers and enthusiasın.

All of the speakers are well known and are fully equipped to give a clear and interesting exposition of the philosophy of Socialism.

in any manner for their special benefit? There must be a reason for this. The working class has the largest number of votes but it lacks the largest amount of intelligence. Working men vote for the interest of their op pressors, the capitalists, under the de lusion that they are voting for their own interest. Should they 'scrutinize too nicely' into the reasons for making the laws they would readily see that they belong to the wrong class to come in for any beneficial legislation under

existing conditions.
"The philosophy of Socialism teaches that all the governments of the past have been class governments, that is, that the economic rulers have been the political rulers. In the archies of the ancient world and in the republics of Greece and Rome, masters ruled slaves and in order to enforce submission controlled the government; in the middle ages the feudal lord likewise ruled the serfs; and it is no less a fact that whether the modern governments be monarchial or republican, our economic masters, the capitalists, have the government and keep the wage-worker in a state of subserviency and virtual slavery. A study of government then shows that there are classes with con-flicting interests. This is called the class struggle. The Socialists did not create this struggle. It has existed thru all the ages in which classes have existed, and can only cease with abo-lition of the classes. To abolish the class struggle the working class must abolish the class struggle and as every class struggle is a political struggle, emancipation can only be achieved by the working class capturing the government by means of the ballot.

Class Action Needed. "To win this victory of emancipa-

tion effective organization is neces sary, and the Socialist Party purposes to develop in all those that will come within its beneficent influence a capacity for self control and united action. As long as the workers remain in ignorance and incompetence, the capitalists have nothing to fear. Knowledge is power and when once gained is irresistible. When once the working class reaches a full realization of the conditions under which it exists, the slavish conditions imposed by the means of rent, interest and profit, and by these means how it is that wealth increases in the possession of the capitalists without any effort on their part, while those who labor unceasingly just manage to exist, a desire to take an intelligent part in this class struggle will at once manifest itself. It will become plain that the government at the present time is a committee for the management of the affairs of the capitalists, and it is futile to expect any favor from such a government by begging for them as has been the trade-union policy of the American Federation of Labor. Such favors can come only by force, and such force is only effective under a class conscious effort fostered and developed by such a political organization as the Socialist Party. . By the study of Socialism, workingmen will learn the scientific truths of the social development through savagery, barbarism and civilization. It how one form of society developed from another and explains the upward development to the co-operative com-

Immediate Measures.

"Governments derive their powers being a fact the workingmen must us their ballots intelligently to gain good government. The adulteration of food. the impure drug trade, the filthy bake protect workingmen's lives and limbs. bad sanitary conditions in factories, are permitted to go unchecked by our present capitalist government, because it is cheaper to get workingmen than it is to buy safety appliances. The packing-house horrors were allowed to go without notice on the part of the government until exposed by Upton Jungle.' When one Socialist can shake a so-called republican government as did Upton Sinclair, surely it must be plain that by a united effort on the part of the working Cass, conditions fit for human beings can be brought into existence. This can only be done thru the Socialist Party.

"As far as can possibly be accom-plished by the national Congress, I am in favor of the abolition of the competition between convict labor and wage labor. I am also in favor of shortening the hours of labor for all workers to eight hours per day, and after this has been accomplished of making further reductions of working

Intelligent and active Socialist boy, 14 to 16. for steady place at the Rand School, Papily to the Secretary, 112 E. Nineteenth at reet.

time as fast as practicable, thus elevating the social status of the working class. I also favor the abolition of child labor under 16 years, and the adoption of old age pensions for the working class. I disapprove and will work against the usurpations of the capitalist class by means of government by injunction, this being an invasion of the right of free speech and assembly and inimical of true democratic government.

"In conclusion, I give my pledge to stand for the interest of the working class and no other.

"CHARLES T. PEACH."

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