We pledge ourselves, as the Part y 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-

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VOL. XVI.-NO. 25.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

MORRIS HILLOUIT FOR CONGRESS IN 9th DISTRICT

New York's Great East Side May Elect Socialist Congressman This Year.

With the growth of the Socialist Party as a factor in American politics the necessity for the party gaining representation in Congress is naturally becoming more generally recognized. That a party polling over 400,000 votes at a general election, with tickets nominated in every state and territory, should be without representation in the national legislature, is extraordinary, and presents a situation which needs remedying.

When the luter-Parliamentary Socialist Conference met in London two months ago, every national legislature was represented, directly or indirectly, except that of the United States. The most highly developed industrial na-tion, with a Republican form of government and manhood suffrage, stands alone among the nations of the earth as the only one in whose coun-cils the presence of Socialists is unknown.

A Chance to Win.

The remedy for this situation lies with the Socialists themselves. The social and political conditions, which have been so ruthlessly exposed during the past two years, have made the present time exceedingly favorable for the election of Socialist candidates. This year a congressional election of great importance takes place. The capitalist parties are at sea both as to principles and leaders. They have lost definiteness of purpose and policy. Their demoralization is the Socialist

A number of districts in different parts of the country have peculiar local conditions which make the election of Socialist Congressmen not only possible but probable. One of these is the Ninth District of New York, where Comrade Morris Hillquit is the nomi-

Conditions in the

Minth Congressional.

This district is the heart of the Bast Side of New York and by all the rules of logic it should be represented in Washington by a Socialist. It is a working class district, thru and thru. The atmosphere is filled with Socialist thought and sentiment. It has been long known as a botbed of Socialism. It has a daily Socialist press with be-tween fifty thousand and one hundred thousand circulation daily. Two years ago the Socialist candidate, Joseph Harondess, polled 3,167 votes in a total of 15,051, the elected candidate polling

All this has been accomplished practically without organization. Only during the time immediately preceding each election has there been any atot survived long after election day. During the past year a real effort at party organization has been made by the Socialists of the Eighth Assembly District with splendid results.

A Strenuous Campaign.

This year the Socialists of the Ninth District are about to make a deterand the proper application of modern campaign methods. They will distribate literature systematically and those who have never voted for Socialism, or heard or read about it, will be reached as never before. In fact,
ry voter in the Ninth district will
it informed personally men fact. ic informed personally upon Socialism and the Socialist Party.

What makes the situation especially favorable in this district this year is the feeling prevailing over the revolu-tion in Russia. No other district in the United States contains so many people so acutely interested in the ac tions of the Russian autocracy. Hard-ly a family in the district but has suf-fered directly thru the loss of relatives and friends at the hands of Tsarism.

Dumb Goldfogle.

Notwithstanding this, the present Democratic Congressman, Goldfogle, has failed to raise his voice and make a move in Washington that would compel action by the national government to stop the Russian massacres He has remained silent while Presi dent Roosevelt has sent messages of sympathy and congratulation to the Russian autocracy upon the death of Sergius and the escape of Stolypin, re-

spectively.

As a result the workers of the dis As a result the workers of the district are becoming alive to the imperative necessity of having a congressman in Washington who will represent them as they should be represented. And no one can deny that Morris Hill-quit is exceptionally fitted to do that with credit to the Scaling December 2011. with credit to the Socialist Party of New York and the United States.

Headquarters Opened.

Hendquarters for the campaign have been opened at the rooms of the So-cialist Literary Society, 237 East Broadway. Comrade William Mailly by consented to act as campaign man-

THE DEVILISH PLOTS OF GOODING AND MCPARLAND SLOWLY COMING TO LIGHT.

Steve Adams Now Declares That He Signed Confession Implicating Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone Because His Life Was Threatened by Gooding.

"When I was arrested in Oregon and

brought to Idaho I secured a lawyer

Governor Made Threats.

into admitting the truth of some of the

statements by Orchard in his confes-

sion to McParland, FIRST BY THE

THREATS OF THE GOVERNOR

that there was a mob awaiting to hang me in Colorado, where they would

send me if I did not do as they de-

manded, and second because I was promised to go clear if I followed di-

"After I had been in jail about three

weeks, Thiel, a Pinkerton detective,

was sent to my place in Oregon and

brought back my wife and two chil-

dren, confining them in the female

ward of the penitentiary and where I

was allowed to live part of the time.

Trip to Telluride.

"Last une I was asked if I knew of

certain location near Telluride, being

spot designated by Orchard as the

burying place of a man named Bar-num, said to have been killed there.

I said I did, and was then informed

that I was to go down and pick out

"The detective took me in a wagon

across the country to the siding called

Orchard station, where I was put on

"Adjutant General Bulkeley Wells

and Deputy Sheriff Meldrum of Colo-

rado took charge of me, and we went

to Telluride, remaining there three

days. I found the place described, but

THERE WAS NO GRAVE. I think

they expected to find some evidence against Vincent St. John, but after

staying there three days I was re-turned to Idaho and put back in the

"During the time my wife has been

in the penitentiary we have been held

and treated the same as convicts. We

were not allowed to see anyone unless

a guard was present, and we had to

give the letters we wrote to the war-

den unsealed. Letters addressed to

my wife were opened and read by the warden before delivered to her.

uncle, came to see me, and I asked

him to get me some lawyers who

act, and he secured ex-Governor Mor-

rison, Clarence Darrow and John F.

Nugent, the last two being atorneys

for Moyer and Haywood.
"They brought the application for

habeas corpus, and yesterday after-

noon I was called on by Mr. Hawley,

"Hawley urged me not to see any lawyer, and tried to induce me to sign

a statement discharging my attorneys

employed by my uncle. This I re-

Stripped and Searched.

against you, Steve; you are not held as a prisoner.' I then asked if I could

leave the penitentiary. He said no, so

I waited to see my lawyers. After

they left the deputy warden had me

taken to the cell formerly occupied by Bond, who was hanged three weeks

ago, and after being stripped and

Feared for HIs Life.

statement to take away with her when she was permitted to leave the peni-

tentiary, for when I was taken to a murderer's cell I was afraid something

Mrs. Adams corroborated much of

her husband's story. She and her hus-

band had taken a homestead near Baker City and had just moved to the

After she was brought to Boise her

uncle endeavored to secure permission

from the Governor for Adams to visit

the land office and make affidavit ex-

plaining why he was not on the land so that he could get leave of absence.

but this was refused, though Millard

offered to give a hundred thousand

"I was glad I had given my wife the

searched, was locked up.

would hapen to me."

land when he was arrested.

"Hawley said: "There's nothing

the chief consul for the prosecution.

would secure my release.

"Last Monday J. W. Millard. an

"I gave him written authority to

penitentiary.

"I had not been in the penitentiary

to look after my case.

According to dispatches in the Den- | er "Rocky Mountain News" the dev ilish plots of Governors Gooding and McDonald, ames McParland and the Mine Owners' Association to take the lives of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone | "I had not been in the penitentiary and St. John are slowly but surely | but a few days until I was persuaded

coming to light. It will be recalled that an alleged confession of Steve Adams, corrobo-rating that of Harry Orchard, was one of the great proofs proclaimed by the prosecutors of the W. F. of M. officials in their attempts to do them to death.

Soon after Orchard confessed to the killing of Steunenberg a warrant was sworn out against Steve Adams, who then lived in Oregon. At the time Adams was living with his uncle on a ranch, where he had been for some six months previous to the killing of Steunenberg.

The officers went to Oregon and brought Adams to Idaho without having obtained any requisition papers from the Governor of Oregon. A few days later another officer went to Ore-gon and brought Adams' wife and two children, and since that time all have been closely confined in the penitentlary walls at Boise and all visitors were denied them.

It was given out some time ago that Adams had made a complete confession to McParland, the manager of the Denver Pinkerton Agency, and that this confession implicated the officer in various murders in Colorado and that the testimony of Adams would be used to corroborate Orchard's state-

Not Allowed Counsel.

Since that time Adams has had no opportunity to employ counsel, but re-cently an uncle of his, a Mr. Millard, came to Boise, employed counsel for Adams and went to the penitentiary to have an interview with him. After some delay the warden brought Adams to the office and the attorneys held a private interview for about two

Adams declared his purpose to stand by the petition of his uncle and by the employment of his present attor neys. From the indications it looks as if Adams had concluded to cast his fortunes with the defense and as if the state would be deprived of the witness who, next to Orchard, is the one most relied upon to connect the defendants with the various matters in Idaho and Colorado.

The attorneys for Adams refused to be interviewed in the matter, but there have been many intimations from th friends of the defendants that at the proper time there will be some very interesting evidence as to the means adopted by the prosecution to get Adams into the state of Idaho and to get the alleged confession

Adams Forced to

Corroborate Orchard. mined effort to elect their congression-al candidate. They feel they can do it with a thoro canvass of the district The day after the interview with his attorneys, his wife, Annie Adams, denent, signed by him and witnessed by

> "This is to certify that the state ment that I signed was made up by James McParland, detective, and Harry Orchard, allas Tom Hogan. I signed it because I was threatened by Governor Gooding. saying I would be hanged if I did not corroborate Orchard's story against the officers of the federa-tion union of miners.

STEPHEN ADAMS."

"Witness: Annie Adams."

Adams' atorneys succeeded in getting him arraigned in court and the udge discharged him from custody, judge discharged him from custody, but as he was receiving the congrat-ulations of his lawyers and his wife Sheriff Mosley again arrested him on a fugitive warrant, charging him with the murder of Lyte Gregory in Denver May 5, 1904, and he was recommitted to jail without bail to await the further action of the Idaho and Colorado

authorities. Adams told the story of his experience since his arrest last February and if what he says is true, most of which is confirmed by his wife and uncle, some of the officers of Idaho will find themselves in an uncomfortable posi-

ager at the request of the district campaign committee

The local headquarters will aid so far as circumstances will permit. Details of the campaign will be reported

What is needed most are WORK-ERS. Workers to speak, to conduct meetings, to solicit funds, to fold and distribute literature, to make a house to house canvass, to do clerical workto do all the other things essential to

an active and successful campaign. Volunteers are called for. Socialists in and out of the Ninth District willing to help in this campaign in any way at all are requested to call at district headquarters, 237 E. Broadway, and have their names enrolled for service. Or, if you cannot call at once, send in your name and address to Comrade

Now, comrades, to work and let us send to Washington this year a man who will represent and speak for the working class, not alone of the Ninth District and of the United States, but of the world.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN BRONX.

The Socialists of the Bronx will hold grand ratification meeting on Thursday, Sept. 27, at Zeltner's Casino, One Hundred and Seventieth street and

The afternoon gathering will be informal. In the evening brief addresses and a statement of the school's pur-

IMPORTANT TO

Socialist Party in New York State: Have you considered the immense and far-reaching importance of the present campaign? Do you understand the significance of present political

There is to be in the field the reguin the field the ticket of the Indepen didate on another.

this year is sure to be one of great difficulty for the Socialist Party as was the city campaign last year. But while it is one of great difficulty, it is also one of great opportunity. The people are sure to be aroused and alert politically. Certain it is that many of them will be misled. But of those misled a great portion will go wrong thru no fault of their own, but simply and solely because the Republicans Democrats and Hearstites are able to reach them with literature, papers and speakers, while the Socialist Party is able only to place its printed and spoken propaganda before a limited number of the voters on account of

and needed at once.

this campaign, and the progress of the Socialist Party in this election may depend the question as to whether or not the Socialist revolution is to be a peaceful one in the United States. A strong political party of Socialists is the only means by which the co-opera tive commonwealth can be established by peaceful processes. Do your duty, every one, and the party will emerge from this year's fight at the ballot be so strong and vigorous that it will command a hearing from all those who

Again, comrades, give; give liberal ly: give at once. Send all monies to Solomon, Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee, 66 East Fourth street. New York City.

all else, give your service. Every day of your life between now and Nov. 6, let each and everyone of you do some-thing to add to the success of the Socialist Party at the polls.

Julius Hopp will read his new four-

Third avenue. The speakers will include Comrade Alexander Jonas, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Joseph Wanhope, Hugh O. Pentecost and Morris Hillquit.

OPEN HOUSE" AT THE RAND SCHOOL

The Rand School will keep "open house" next Monday, Sept. 24, from 4 to 6 and from 8 to 10 p. m. A reception committee, consisting of the directors and their wives and women friends, will take care of visitors. Light refreshments will be served.

poses and program will be given.

Comrades and their friends are cor-

dially invited to visit the school and aid in making the opening a social suc-

EVERY SOCIALIST.

To Those Who Vote the Ticket of the conditions in this State?

lar Republican ticket, and the regular Democratic ticket. There is already dence League. Their candidate for Governor may or may not be the candidate of the regular Democracy as well. But Hearst is already a candilate on one ticket and may be a can-

This means that the state campaign the limited funds at its command.

This campaign calls for the best and greatest efforts that each and every comrade is able to put forth. campaign committee needs funds. The novement in New York state needs funds. The printing of literature costs money. The travelling expenses of speakers cost money. And the Sec retary of the state committee asks all those who believe in Socialism and intend to vote the ticket of the Socialist Party to contribute so far as their abilities will permit to the fund being raised to defray the expenses of the campaign. All remittances should be made to U. Solomon, 68 East Fourth street, New York City. Comrades, give, and give liberally, and give at

Those of you who have read The Worker are aware of the immense amount of work that has already been ione in this campaign. Look at the Party News from New York State and City on Page 5, and you can see what is doing. When you see these reports of the great amount of work already done and that which is under way you will understand why money is needed

Comrades, do your best in this cam-paign. On the results of the work of may be misled by by the buncome of reform, Hearstism and independence.

DRAMATIC READING.

act drama. "The Friends of Labor", dealing with American political corruption, on Sunday evening, Sept. 23, 7:15 p. m., at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 E. Nineteenth street. Ad-

COOPER UNION RATIFICATION MEETING **GRANDEST SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION** EVER HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

House Packed in Three Minutes After Opening of the Doors -Eight Thousand People Turned Away-Giant Overflow Meetings-Inspiring Orations by Our Candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, and Other Speakers.

On Saturday night there was the greatest Socialist demonstration ever seen in New York City. In three minutes after the doors of Cooper Union were opened the great hall was filled with those who had come early, and before the grand meeting was called to order thousands had been turned away. Overflow meetings were held, however, and the throngs that were denied admission were adressed by Comrades James J. Kanely, Fred Paulitch, John Mullin, August Klenke, J. T. B. Gearlety, Thomas Potter, H. Havidon, Samuel Edelstein and Albert Abrahams. There has never been a time in New York City when a larger Mr. William Randolph Hearst. number of people listened to the mes-sage of Socialism on a single day than did so last Saturday night in and around famous old Cooper Union. Organizer Solomon and the committee in charge had made all arrangements in a thoro and farsighted manner and everything passed off on time and in good order. The speakers at the great indoor meeting were Comrade Hill-

quit, chairman; John W. Brown, John C. Chase, candidate for Governor: Gustav A. Strebel, candidate for Lieurole of Hamlet left out. tenant-Governor; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mr. Hearst is not the only "inde-Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost and Joseph Wanhope, who of this year. His bosom friend, Jerome, has anspoke in the order named. Comrades Chase and Strebel were received with an ovation in the form of loud and

prolonged applause. The audience was an inspiring one, and all of the speakers were at their best. We pub-lish parts of three of the addresses in The Worker this week and shall do the same with the others in next week's issue. We are compelled to do this on account of the limitations of our space and the pressure of other important propaganda and party matters. A col-

Promptly at 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by William Mailly, who introduced Comrade Hillquit as chairman, who said:

ADDRESS BY MORRIS HILLOUIT.

Fellow Citizens:-In this guberna-torial campaign the Socialist Party again presents itself to the voters of

the state of New York.

It is a significant fact that the Socialist Party has nominated its candidates, adopted its platform, and opened its campaign over three months ago, while all other political parties are still at sea.

The Socialist Party is the only political organization in this state representing a harmoniouus body of earnest men united for a definite purpose. and marching towards their goal with a firm, unfaltering step-all else in the political life of our state spells uncertainty, confusion, chaos.

st look at the old political parties what a spectacle they represent!

Grand Old Party of

Grand Old Men.

There is the Republican Party, the "Grand Old Party" of "Grand Old Men"-Thomas C. Platt and Chauncey M. Depew. There is more oldness quarrels of its leaders, the Odells and Higginses, the Quiggs and Parsons their ugly wrangles over the prospective political loot and spoils, are surely old enough, but they hardly seem grand or edifying to the average citi-

Then there is, or, rather, was, the Democratic Party. Poor Democratic Party! Neither its friends, nor its

foes know where to look for it. Is it in the claws of the self-appointed, safe and sane statesmen who recently assembled in Albany, or is it in the hands of the rather turbulent gentlemen who recently invaded New York? Is it with Jerome or Hearst. McClellan or Murphy, or is it anywhere at all?

Is it conservative or radical, or is anything at all?

The Democratic Party is an entirely superfluous factor in our politics. Our ruling classes do not need it. The Republican Party, the party in power, ministers to their wants quite consci-entiously and effectively; the dissatisfled but still unintelligent workingmen do not need it-they have the unintelligent ephemeral reform movements to satisfy them; and the intelligent workingmen need it least of all, for they have their own party-the Socialist Party. The Democratic Party is really not wanted by anybody except its own "leaders," large and small. It maintains the somewhat unreasonable attitude of a corpse that obstinately refuses to be buried.

Dependent Independence.

The name, I suppose, was adopted to signify that body's independence of other existing political parties. In the coming campaign the Independence League will be independent of the Republican Party if Mr. Hearst gets the Democratic nomination, it will be independent of the Democratic Party if he does not get it. In all cases it will be independent of any fixed principle or policy. But the Independence League will never be independent of

Hearst may claim to stand for municipal or public ownership, but his Independence League is an abhorrent example of the grossest individual ownership in politics - William R. Hearst owns the Independence League -body and soul. He is its candidate, platform, campaign manager, moralsupport and financial backing. The Independence League without Mr. Hearst is just as unthinkable as the performance of "Hamlet" with the

pendent" in our political variety show

nounced his candidacy. Mr. Jerome has a copyright on "independence." He has earned it by the administration of his office in absolute independence of the will and interests of the great majority of his constituents, the dear "common people." Mr. Higgins claims renomination also as an independent-Independent of the Odell ma-chine. Mr. Odell insists upon a candidate who must be independent of the Roosevelt-Higgins machine, and Mr. Hughes is advocated by his friends on the ground of his independence of both

the Odell and Higgins machines. "Independence" is the war cry of the campaign, "Independence," the chief political asset of the leading candidates. And still, "independence" is a very doubtful virtue. An independent candidate is usually a candidate not wanted by his party, and indepen-dence in politics as a rule means lack of political principle. Our political parties are organized to represent certain classes and interests, and the man who cannot ally himself with any party, is an egoist who represents only

We Socialists are not 'independents.' We are dependent absolutely and unconditionally upon the working class, and are pledged irrevocably to its only consistent political organization. Socialist Party, and to its only logical program, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man

Time was when a Socialist campaign was considered a huge joke by the powers that be. Our wise statesmen could not understand the motives of a small band of men who year after year were nominating candidates without a chance of election, and speaking, preaching and working without expectation of reward. But we continued going thru the seemingly empty formula of a campaign at every election. apparently heedless of practical results, unabashed by failures, unconquered by defeats. Defeat is a term unknown to Socialists. Our object in political campaigns is not public office or graft: it is the war against existing abuse and the enlightenment of our fellow workers And every blow dealt to the present intquitous regime and every gain of a new convert is a victory for us.

Socialist Victories.

In this sense our apparently barren campaigns have indeed been an unbroken chain of glorious victories. For year after year we have gained in strength, fortified our position and improved our prospects. At first by al-most imperceptible degrees, then at an ever accelerating pace, until to-day the Socialist Party enters on the campaign in this state and in every other state of the country as a power and a seri-

ous factor. And how could it be otherwise? Our country has been in the grip of a gang of industrial freebooters for many, many years, and every year these free booters have become more grasping and greedy, more shameless and rupt, until to-day they have turned the administration and management of this country into one huge seething caldren of political, industrial and moral corruption.

Within the last few years the lid of that monstrous caldron has raised a trifle-just a trifle. The Lex-

And finally another political factor ow Committee has lifted the veil of clamorously greets us in this election— our city politics. Mr. Lawson has our city politics, Mr. Lawson has given us a casual glimpse into high finance, Mr. Hughes has unfolded some of the methods of our life insurance and gas companies, and Mr. Sinclair has laid bare before our horrified eyes the secrets of the meat industry.

Sinclair's was probably the only complete and unreserved exposure, for Sincinir is a Socialist. The other investigations just touched the surface of things, and were bastily called off. And yet his slight lifting of the lid of our capitalistic system produced an odor so violent and foul that it could not fail to strike even the most indifferent and unthinking!

A large number of the common people commenced to realize that they are being swindled as producers and consumers alike; that they are exploited in the factories and mines, on the railroads and other works, that they are deprived of proper shelter, food and clothing, that they are robbed of light, health and life by our band of industrial and political pirates.

The Socialist Party.

And with the realization of these facts the conviction is gradually gaining ground in the minds of the people that there is no cure or remedy for these crying evils except the cure and remedy proposed by the Socialist

Party. The social iniquities and miseries to which the people of our country are succumbing are not mere accidents or abuses of evil-minded individuals they are the necessary and legitimate fruits of an iniquitous social system. So long as a small group of men shall be allowed to call their own the land upon which we all tread, the food upon which we all must live and the means of production upon which we all depend; so long as a small group of men shall be allowed to exclude the vart majority of the people from participation in the bountles of nature and the fruits of mankind's collective labor and ingenuity, so long will our "captains of industry" continue to traffic in the health of men, virtue of women and lives of children-so long will poverty, misery, vice and crime

The Rockefellers and Morgans, the Astors and Vanderbilts, the men who by dint of an artificial legal right exact tribute from the entire population and claim a mortgage upon the lives of generations yet unborn, are a mon-strosity, an anomaly in a society that dares to call itself civilized.

Socialist Demands.

We Socialists demand a thoro reorganization of society. We demand the restoration of the nation's wealth and resources to the nation. We demand that the land, the mines, the railroads, factories and tools be owned by those who fructify, exploit, create and use them, and not by a small class of unproductive idlers.

We demand an equal share of nature's generous gifts for every man, woman and child. We demand equal rights and opportunities for all. This is our ideal, this is our plat-

form. How small in comparison with this standard are the programs of our "great statesmen" of the leading parties, and how ludicrous are their quarrels and pretended differences. What matters it to the workingmen of this state whether their governor will be the respectable Mr. Hughes, or the conservative Mr. Jerome, or the "radical" Mr. Hearst They all stand, as Mr. Hearst so frankly expressed it, for "capitalism large and small." all stand for the continuance of the present iniquitous social relations. They are all opposed to the emancipation of the abused and exploited toil-

The beneficiaries of the universal graft system and the unthinking workingmen may toss up a coin to determine which of these candidates they will support. The class conscious intelligent workingmen of this state will vote for the Socialist Party and John C. Chase.

ADDRESS BY JOHN C. CHASE.

For generations the history of humanity has been a history of class struggles. One after another the class below has been compelled to fight and conquer the class above as a condition to its very life. But never in any place nor at any time has there been

Continued on page 2.

The Worker.

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Volessetung should be separately dressed.

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednes.

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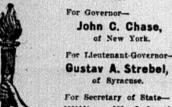
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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Parts has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1904 (Fresidential)408,230



New York State Ticket



For Secretary of State-William W. Arland,

of Corning. For State Treasurer-William W. Passage

of Brooklyn. For Attorney-General-Henry L. Slobodin,

For State Comptroller-John O'Rourke,

For State Engineer and Surveyor-Russell R. Hunt.

of Schenectady. DON'T GET GROUCHY, OLD COM-

RADE The campaign of the Socialists is in

full swing.

This means that organizers speakers, literature agents, branch secretaries, committees and comrades are not merely busy, but are literally rushed to the limit with work. It is within the truth to say that po world are more overworked than the militant Socialists. It is also within the truth to say that no people in this world get a more satisfying reward for their labor. The work of the movement is not paid in money; it should not be so paid, nor can it be so paid. The most that the movement can pay to its workers, so far as material things go, is the bare living wage. But uo other reward, nor all other rewards can equal the compensation which the Socialist worker finds in the sense of comradeship and human solidarity that can only come to those who labor for the success of the noblest cause the world has ever known.

Nevertheless, under the strain and pressure of a strennous campaign we are all of us liable at times to lose our equipoise, become more or less trasclble and give way in moments of irritation to an asperity of manner which is foreign to us under ordinary and normal conditions. In the vernacular, we are all likely to become grouchy.

This we should strive not to do. When Comrades have business with the organizers, campaign committees or other party officials at this season of the year they should remember that those officials are crowded with work. many large matters and innumerable small ones taxing their time and attention to the utmost limit. It must also be kept in mind that things do not do themselves, that many things are left undone, are improperly done, ment, thereby piling aggravation on difficulty.

The organizer may have asked comrades to write certain leasiets, but he cannot publish them until they are written, and the writers may have been delinquent. Possibly they had their troubles (writers sometimes do) and their delay may have been caused by others. After the organizer has the copy for the leaflets he still has the printer to bargain with and to reckon with. Besides he, from time to time, has his troubles with speakers. One missed a train, another has illness in his family, another is ill himself, and still another has failed to receive letters duly sent or to answer those re-

ceived. These are but a fraction of the troubles of the managers of a campaign. The list would be an interminable one They are not confined to the general party officials. They apply in greater or less degree to all party workers from the seventeenth assistant editor of a Socialist paper to the comrade who carries the platform and distributes the leaflets. He has his troubles, and they may not be less, and very often are greater, than those of others.

In all this rush of work and accumulation of worriment it is not to be wondered at that some of us sometimes lose our tempers and for the moment give way to remarks that are far from comradely. But we should not do this, and one way to avoid doing it is to understand the cause of it. Let us all try, whatever the aggravation, to keep ourselves thoroly in hand and self-controlled. Let us have a charity for the failures and shortcomings of others, knowing that we need that charity for ourselves. Let us remember that causes for aggravation and wrong are not confined to any particular one, but crowd close upon all of us. Let us each do our best to carry our own load cheerfully, and we will find it lighter therefor; and it may be that we shall then find ourselves able to assist another comrade to carry his part of the burden. But at least let us not add to his load.

Don't get grouchy, old comrade. Be cheerful.

There is a better day coming. We are helping to bring it about. But for those who do their best and give to the Socialist movement the best there is in them there can never be a more honorable and glorious day than this H. day.

The utter futility of the trust-busters to bust anything but their lungs is shown by the increasing number of new trusts reported in the daily press. While the reformers are frittering away their energy making speeches and conducting suits in the courts in an attempt to restrict the combination of capital into larger units, the combination goes on with resistless force, and the smaller capitalists are shoved over the precipice to industrial and social oblivion. The trusts are rapidly pre-empting the economic field and by control of the government strengthening and extending their influence until the whole industrial and political fabric is affected. When this is considered, the efforts of the trust busters are as amusing as they are valueless.

THE TSAR'S CRIMES ARE OURS.

There is one thing which must strike home to every American citizen capaing the reports of the Jewish massacres renewed in Russian Polind during the past two weeks. That is the silence and indifference displayed by all civilized governments, including that of the United States, toward the unspeakable barbarities wreaked upon these helpless victims of a blood glutted autocracy.

There is no excuse for this attitude of shameful and shameless acquiesence in these frightful butcheries, except that of sordid material interests. Were American and European capitalists not financially involved in the perpetuation of the present Russian government, were its bonds not held by the money brokers of the cyllized countries, long ago the Tsar and his ghouls would have been called to account for their countless crimes. But we have a civilization dedicated to dollar worship and money grubbing and the sufferings of outraged women, the cries of slaughtered children, the futile resistance of brave men, the descent to the lowest, vilest depths of human cruelty-all these are not sufficient to compel interference with the ghastly orgies of "Nicholas the

Damned.' That this state of affairs should appear likely to continue is a standing disgrace to American citizenship. It brands us as craven cowards and stains our hands as red as those of the ignorant, drunken soldiery who commit the deeds willed by their masor their doing is left till the last mo- ters. We sunnot escape from our re- tice.

sponsibility for permitting the continnance of such crimes upon common homanity.

As Socialists and citizens we can best meet our responsibility and perform our duty by putting forth every energy to elect to the National Congress in November Socialist congress men who will good the national government into action and awaken the nation into a sense of its duty to humanity and its noblest traditions

This is the best, the most emphatic, the most inspiring way by which we can express our disgust and resentment with the spineless and wicked policy of our phrase-juggling President and the corrupt and soulless gang of capitalist pirates and political bandits that control the national govern-

"NOT YET-BUT SOON"

It is evident that the capitalists who control the government of the United States are not quite ready to have Cuba annexed, or instead of a peace commission, armed forces would be invading the island. The commander of the Denver probably exceeded his authority in landing men and guns, in his eagerness for glory as the suppressor of the revolution. Knowing the real wishes of the administration. he was simply taking time by the forelock and trying to maintain the American reputation for swiftness and dispatch.

But for the good reason, as we have before pointed out, that armed intervention would undoubtedly result in arousing the anger and resentment of the South American republics and undo the work of conciliation which Secretary Root has just conducted for American commercial interests, the time is not opportune for such intervention. Again, a political campaign. the results of which are of vital importance to the Republican party, is under way and the administration must avoid any risk of antagonizing those voters at home who cherish some of what are called the traditional ideals of the republic, but who, not being Socialists, vainly believe both old parties still represent those ideals.

Were it not for these two reasons, we have no doubt but that armed intervention, with a view to annexation, would be immediately undertaken by the administration. Altrustic ideals and moral scruples of any kind are never of consequence to the capitalist class when its interests are to be conserved. But expediency is a factor which, in this case, must be considered. When the time appears ripe Cuba will be annexed to the United States, by diplomacy if possible, by force, if neces-

Nothing short of that will satisfy the American capitalists who chafe under Cuban rule and who desire the benefit of the specially constructed and interpreted laws of their own country to assist and protect them in their mission of plunder and exploitation in Cuba.

Bertha Krupp, millionairess of Germany, is receiving wide advertisement because her wedding trousseau will cost only \$250. This is no doubt designed to set a good example to less wealthier women, some of whom get less than \$250 for a whole year's work, and to incite them to habits of frugality, away from reckless and baneful

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

We have once more to urge upon all omrades to get their party news items for The Worker into this office not later than Monday of each week. With the progress of the campaign the amount of party news naturally grows with each issue and the pressure of space increases accordingly. The sooner reports are received the better chance they have of appearing promptly. And again we would ask that comrades sending us party news items would cultivate brevity, as this saves the editors the trouble of "bolling down" matter for publication. Also, the less space these matters take up the more of them we can get inthe paper-which means the shorter the items the better the chance of their publication.

H. G. M .- 1. John Turner's visit to this country took place early in the year 1904. 2. Mr. Turner is an Anarchist and so declares himself. The Socialist Party joined in the protest against his deportation, not because of sympathy with his opinions, which it considers mistaken, but because it is part of the duty of this party to maintain free speech and other civil and political rights on behalf of its opponents as well as of its friends.

ITALIAN FARM WORKERS STRIKING.

It is satisfactory to note from the Italian bourgeois press that even the agricultural laborers are striking in large numbers, and are holding out very well. If only the miserable standard of the Italian land worker can be raised, what has been the greatest source of blackleg labor in Europe will be dried up.-London Jus-

JAURES' SOCIALISM.

The New York "Independent" has the following review of Jean Jaurès' "Studies' in Socialism", translated by Mildred Mintern:

The Socialists would probably count him only as one among a half-dozen of their most eminent men, to the out side world Jean Jaurès appears as the most striking figure in the Socialist movement. His learning, his elo-quence, his versatility, his personal magnetism and his inexhaustible vigor have in a few years raised him from local and academic distinction to international celebrity. It might be hard to say whether his reputation rests more upon the part he played in opposing the reactionary forces in the Affaire Dreyfus or upon his leadership of the more moderate wing of the Sc cialist movement in opposition to the "orthodoxy" of Bebel and Guesde; certainly the latter has especially commended him to the favor of non-Socialist public opinion.

The growing strength of Socialism on both contenents gives even its internal discussions of theory and tactics a general interest, and Miss Minturn deserves a vote of thanks for laying before us an excellent transla tion of these "Studies in Socialism, which present a well-rounded exposi tion of the French leader's views With her introduction we have but one fault to find. In her admiration for M. Jaurès she does him a real injus tice by praising what she conceives to be his insincere submission to the adverse decision of the Amsterdam Congress. That decision was not, in fact meant or taken as a censure, mutual understanding rather than recrimina tion being the keynote of the debates and Jaurès should be credited with entire sincerity in his acceptance of

the result. It is reported that Karl Marx, in his later years, once found occasion to "One thing I know-I am not a say: Marxist." In view of the exaggerated interpretation put upon his moderan-tism by some of his Socialist friends and by most opponents of Socialism, it is likely that Jaurès often feels moved to deny that he is a Jaurèsist. The present book will go far to correct the misunderstanding among English readers.

The four papers in the first section, "Socialism and Life," show us the aggressive and fundamentally revolu tionary Collectivist, the same Jaures whom we saw the other day in Parliamentary duel with the Radica Clemenceau. Those in the second and longer section, entitled "Revolutionary Evolution," deal with questions of So cialist method. Some of them have now only a historical interest; others, especially those in which the writer combats the semi-Ananchistic ideas of the anti-Parliamentary Socialists, the advocates of the general strike, are as timely now as when they were written in 1901. The burden of Jaures' argument against these, whom he regards as revolutionists in phrase only, is that, with the present wide extension of political rights and the intensity of public life in all sections of society, it is Utopian to expect that the revolution can be accomplished by a coup de surprise on the part of a minority The necessary condition to success, he holds, is the awakening and conversion of a majority of the people, who must be convinced by example, as well as by precept, that the Socialist idea is both right and practicable. The task calls for infinite patience and self-restraint. But while this work is being done, immediate results are also being achieved, which both give pres ent relief to the proletariat and strengthen its aspirations and its powers for the complete transformation of

Immediate partial reform, Jaures holds, is by no means inconsistent with the revolutionary purpose; on the contrary, they go hand in hand. this view, indeed, Guesde and Bebel quite agree with him, as he agree with them that an aggressive and self reliant proletariat must be the main factor in carrying on the movement.

gets from these papers is that the schism between "orthodox" and "moderate" Socialists was much less deep and their bonds of unity much strong er than the persistence and occasional acrimony of their polemics seemed to indicate; and such is undoubtedly the

Current # # Literature

The September number of the "International Socialist Review" contains the famous speech on "The Socialist State," delivered by Jean Jaurès in the French Chamber of Deputies. Lt is pointed out that the question of compensation to the expropriated capitalists depends on the method of transition and that confiscation is not essential to the Socialist program. The methods of distribution of the product under Socialism and the administration of affairs are among the points covered. L. B. Boudin takes up the question of whether the profetariat is destined to be the force that intro duces Socialism, and offers some strong arguments in refutation of the opponents of the class-conscious theory of Socialism. Ellis O. Jones, under the title "The Future of the Democratic Party," concludes that it has no future, but that the approaching political alignment will be such as to eliminate it. The editorial departments include a surryey of the proga review of books of the month, and a summary of the month's events in the struggle of labor against capital on the industrial field.

COOPER UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

Continued from page 1.

a struggle more severe, more barbaing in the United States here and now etween the American working class and the American capitalists.

The American captains of industry in the past have not and in the present will not hesitate at any crime, however infamous or however murderous, in their exploitation of the last possible cent from the toll of the American proletariat.

On the American railways our cap-tains of industry kill by thousands and cripple by scores of thousands each year because capitalist bonds are more precious than proletarian blood and safety appliances are more costly than proletarian life and limb. The same s true of those who own our American shops and mills and mines, where annually thousands of our American workingmen are compelled to wear out their bodies and sacrifice their lives in the production of wealth which leaves them poor and adds to the su-perfluity of idlers, rakes and drones.

Man. Woman and Child.

Nor do our American capitalists content themselves with the robbery of American men. Capitalist industry in America takes in women by the millions and children by the hundreds of thousands. It makes the husband and father a tramp, it puts the wife and mother in the factory to take the place of the displaced father and robs her of a home, and then sends the child to tend the machine, cut down the wages of its mother and sacrifice its youth and its life on the altar of production for profit to the shame of America and the disgrace of humanity.

The American masters of the bread do not confine their exploitation within the factory. It goes on in the market as well as in the mill. And in this great nation of the United States the skull and cross-bones of the pirate craft of capitalism sophistocate our clothing, adulterate our food and polson our meat-taking our lives as well as our liberties.

In the face of conditions such these what are the people to do? Confronted by such an enemy, what is the duty of the working class of America?

Just Plain Graft.

In this campaign there will be several candidates for Governor of New York state. What will the various candidates stand for? You are all perfectly well aware of what Mr. Higgins has stood for since he has been Governor of this state. You all know what Odell stood for when he was Governor of this state. You all know what Senator Platt stands for. You cannot help but know what Senat Depew stands for. One and all, ther and their Republican Party did and do stand for GRAFT-plain GRAFT.

Is the Democratic Party different o better. What does David B. stand for? What does Mayor McClellan stand for? What does Jerome stand for? What does Charles F. Murphy stand for? One and all, they and their Democratic Party did and do stand for graft-plain graft.

Oh, but there is Hearst. What does he stand for? To use his own words he stands for "Americanism." What is "Americanism"? In view of the history of the United States captains of industry that has come to light in the last year, I ask what is "Ameriennism" if it is not "GRAFT"-plain graft.

Just Honest Graft.

But you may say that Hearst is s rich he does not need to "GRAFT." To be sure he doesn't. His father left him so much money that there is no necessity for him to do anything but spend it. So Mr. Hearst does not need to wraft in the vulgar sense of robbing life insurance companies, or by the crude methods of poisoning meat, Mr. Hearst stands for "Americanism." So does Platt, so does Depew, so does Armour, the modern Borgia. Ask anyone of our American captains of industry, and one and all they will tell you that they stand for "Americanism." But Mr. Hearst would no doubt, to some extent, if he could, modify the rules of the game of graft.

Mr. Hearst does not stand for the plain, ordinary, every-day kind of "HONEST GRAFT." In other words. he stands for rent, interest and profita system of robbery which is world-wide and respectable, but none the less robbery, and which takes its toll from labor in millions where plain vulgar graft gets hundreds. Mr. Hearst stands for "HONEST

GRAFT."

"Americanism".

What is honest graft and what is 'Americanism?" Mr. Hearst, according to his own statements, believes that the small capitalist, who, if he could, would be just as big a robber as the greatest capitalist in the land, is an "honest grafter." We say that a small and petty thief is just as bad as a large one, and that neither one of them should be allowed to exist. And how about "Americanism"? We have something like two million

vomen working in occupations or under conditions detrimental to their physical, mental and moral welfare, and this is "AMERICANISM." We have over one and one-half mil-

lion children working in mill, mine and factory between the age of seven and fifteen years, and this is "AMER-ICANISM. We have uncounted thousands of un-

fortunate women selling their souls and bodies that their bodies may live,

down count or duke in order to get a title to add to the family, and this is "AMERICANISM."

Americanism is whatever in Amer ica exists at a particular time, and the man who says that he stands for Americanism, writes himself down as man who is in favor of the system which breeds the crimes and evils which exist now and here.

Mr. Hearst is opposed to Socialism. Mr. Hearst is "not opposed to capital-ism, large or small." And every man who stands for capitalism stands for graft, whether he knows it or notand Mr. Hearst is one of the men who knows it.

How to Stop Graft.

To stop graft you must stop a system of industry based on graft. To stop graft you have got to overthrow the capitalist system of industry.

All the political parties in this campaign except the Socialist Party stand for capitalism and wage slavery.

I shall not be elected Governor this year, but I and my comrades will do all that we can in this campaign to educate the workingmen of New York so that in the not distant future, the Socialist Party candidate for Governor will be elected Governor. I ask no votes of those who do not accept the full program of the world-wide Socialist movement. No official could carry out that program unless he had back of him a body of men and women who understood that movement and who were prepared to do whatever may be

necessary to put it into operation.

In conclusion, I ask those of you who are not Socialists to study Socialism. It will bear investigation. Those of you who are workingmen are sure to be Socialists when you understand Socialism.

Those of you who believe in Socialism should get into the Socialist movement, join the Socialist Party, work for it, vote for it, fight for it, live for it, and if need be dle for it. Doing this you will hasten the day when or this world no man shall be a master, and when on this earth there shall no longer be a slave.

ADDRESS BY J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

One of the most famous and most widely respected of political documents declares that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

I quote from the Declaration of Independence of these United States. Of the fundamental justice and truth of this proposition there is unanimous agreement among our people. Yet how much opportunity for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness do we find to-day amid the tenement and industrial couditions of our land?

According to the Federal Census, about one million of our population die each year, and of these 750,000 or thereabout, die before reaching the age of sixty years. I think there would be few physicians or others competent to judge of such matters who would say that it is normal for people to die so early. "Old age" rarely claims victims so soon. Of those who die prior to the age of sixty, the enormous majority succumb to the effects of needlessly bad environmental conditions sustained for purposes of

The Right to Life.

Modern science has shown clearly the relation between the health or illhealth of the people and the conditions of their life and labor; and has shown with equal clearness how these harmful and destructive environmental conditions can be corrected; and the wealth of the nation, over and above what is consumed by its producers, is far more than sufficient to defray the Instead of being thus used to pro-

people and to safeguard to them their "inalienable right" to life, the surplus product of the workers' toll is used for the most part to provide luxury and ease for such of the idle or partially idle classes as live on the forced surplus product of the workers' toil with out rendering or attempting to render proportionate service in return.

I speak of "the forced surplus product of the workers' toll." Some of you may not have perceived as yet the terrible fact of wage slavery as it now exists, and may wonder what I mean; and to such people in particular I would address a few remarks. For there is a slavery to-day as real as any hitherto known, and at least as harmful and far-reaching in its effects.

The Right to Liberty. Our inalienable right to liberty-to

what extent do the people enjoy now? There is probably no man in this hall who can truthfully say tha he is free to produce the things need-ful to life and to happiness. No man can produce anything without access to land, and no would-be producer is permitted to use land, as a rule, unless he will produce enough not merely for the support of himself and his family, but enough in addition for the support or partial support of the land owner as well. The workers of the world, if they would live at all, must support the vast army of men and women live without labor upon rents, divi-dends and other unearned profits.

It is furthermore true that even where the use of land is free, the average worker can produce nothing beyond a bare subsistence without the use and bodies that their bodies may live, and this is "AMERICANISM."

We have a few thousand millionaires going to Europe every year, sellof implements or machines that are

ADDRESS BY JOHN C. CHASE. | ing their deughters to some broken- | him who owns a thousand machines. The owner of the machines can produce things necessary to life and comfort more economically than the manual worker, and undersells him and destroys his trade.

The average worker has no free access to land, and is wholly dependent for life, and for the life of his family if he have one, upon those whose wealth enables them to own and control the use of land and machinery.

A condition always imposed by capitalist upon the worker is that the worker shall produce not merely enough to cover the cost of his wages and his share of the cost of the machine, but enough also with his fellow workers to support the capitalist and the capitalist's family, and to provide them it may be with wealth to squander in luxurious and extravagant liv-

After working enough hours each day to produce as much as is required for their own support, the workers must work additional hours to produce what is required for the support of their masters. I say masters advisedly, for the

workers must produce for the capitalist's use the surplus product that is demanded, or be refused access to the machinery of production and starve. The great object and purpose of the Socialist Party is to secure exemption for the workers from the necessity of paying this forced tribute to a master class, and to do this by securing in lawful ways collective ownership of land and machinery, so that the people need no longer depend on any but themselves for opportunity to live and

Pursuit of Happiness. The third "inalienable right" to the

pursuit of happiness cannot be availed of till life and liberty are secured. Even the life of the worker is often sacrificed knowingly by the capitalist for purposes of private gain. It was n before the Committee on Labor and Industries of our state Senate last spring, that in the organized Metal Polishers' trade, for instance, 92 per cent of the workers died of pulmonary disease, and that 80 per cent died before reaching the age of 45 years; and that this terrible mortality was due chiefly to inadequacy of the appliances provided to remove dangerous dust from the air. A little more of the surplus product of the industry, if spent in the installation of suitable blowers and exhaust fans, instead of upon luxuries for the owners of the plants. would have reduced this terrible mortality by half. Similarly in the cotton spinning industry and scores of others. The lives of the workers are at the mercy of those of whom the workers must seek employment or

We hear much said these days about municipal ownership of transportation lines and gas works, and of state and national ownership of the railways and of a few of the larger "trusts," as the such ownership alone would free the people from the oppressions they Even such limited public ownership would promote the public welfare if the plants so owned were operated exclusively in the interest of the people instead of as a source of revenue for a governing class; but freedom from oppression will never be had by the people until all necessary land and machinery is controlled by the people and rendered accessible to all upon terms which the people collectively decree to be just and fair.

No Compromise.

Let us see to it in the coming campaign and at all times, that we do not permit ourselves to be misled by the alluring promises of slight concessions made by political parties that would maintain the existing system of wage slavery.

Let there be no individual or group compromise with those who would de-liberately maintain the alleged right of any man to seek advantage for himself at the cast of the welfare of his us stand firmly upon our demand for complete and entire justice, and keep on demanding and working for it with increasing strength until it is attained

BROOKLYN HAS A GRAND MEETING

The ratification meeting in Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Monday night was a grand success. Addresses were made by our candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, and our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Gustav H. Strebel, Comrade Pentecost and others. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Butscher. From beginning to end it was one of the most earnest and enthusiastic gatherings ever held in Brooklyn. Next week The Worker will print part of the address delivered by Comrade Pentecost.

SOME SHAKES.

Thruout ten months of every year The statesman little interest takes, And of the honest voter thinks As no great shakes.

He then goes round and makes a speech Of doon and of disaster bruits. Until he makes the voter scared Shake in his boots

If he to office is returned He feels that he will save the land And so fraternally each man Shakes by the hand.

Returns come in, he keeps his job And into jubilation breaks, And of the honest voter then Acquaintance shakes. -McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.

SOCIALIST ELECTION RETURNS

112 E. Nineteenth St., New York City. Telephone: 778 Gramercy. The Last Editorial of the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung"

Schedule of Lecture and Study Courses for the First Term, Oct. I to Dec. 23.

The Lectures and Lessons will be classified in three groups. First will be SYSTEMATIC COURSES, with personal assistance of instructors, required use of text-books, examinations and other elemental methods. Next will be LECTURE-CONFERENCE COURSES, with opportunity for questioning the instructors. Third will be FORMAL LECTURES.

The courses will be arranged for one-hour sessions, and there will be no conflict of dates. On evenings when two class sessions are held, one will begin at 8 and close at 9 p. m., and the other will begin at 9:10 and close

at 10:10 p. m. Following is the list of subjects treated, the name of the lecturer, date and hour, and character of the course:

"Influence of Capitalism on the Plastic

Arts".

BY JOHN H. FRY.

THURSDAYS, 8 to 9 p. m.-Novem-

"Special Economic Problems".

BY LUCIEN SANIAL.

Systematic Course of 13 Lectures, 12

FRIDAYS, 8 to 9-p. m.-October 5.

12, 19, 26; November 2, 9, 16, 23, 30;

"Industrial History and Economics".

BY ALGERNON LEE.

in the first term, as follows: FBIDAYS, 9:10 to 10:10 p. m.—Octo-

ber 5, 12, 19, 26; November 2, 9, 16, 23,

"Elecution and Public Spenking".

BY JOSEPH ADELMAN.

Systematic Course of 23 Lectures, 7

SUNDAYS, 8 to 5 p. m.-November

SECOND TERM.

January 7 to April 28, 1907.

The second term will begin on Mon-

day, January 7, and close on Sunday,

The courses of Morris Hillquit, Til-

den Sempers, Algernon Lee, and Joseph Adelman will be continued to

the end of the school wear. Lucien

Sanial's 18th lecture will be given on

A course of ten lectures on Social

History, by Algernon Lee, will begin

on Monday, January 17, and a course

of six lectures on the Trade-Union

Movement, by Edward King. on Tues-

day, January S. Other courses will be

INFORMATION.

Those desiring information regarding

the Rand School should address W. J.

GHENT, Secretary, 112 E. Nineteenth

If the names and addresses of those

likely to be interested in the school are

sent to the secretary at the above ad-

Members of the Socialist Party will

Not-ly the Russian revolutionists have

risen to the occasion. True, the smug captialist world will be horror stricken

because a few cuttbroats and ruffians of

by a bomb explosion, or perchance by a

dagger thrust or revolver shot in their dirty backs. They who themselves have murdered by the thousands in order to

fasten their thieving clutches upon the throat of the world's tollers, and whose

title deeds to the means of production are written in the blood of Labor, will instily cry "Assassination" when some tool of

tyranny receives an eternity hoist at the

ds of the outreged Russian works

and peasants. In spite of their horrified

shricks the fact still remains, that, as humanity cannot assert itself as against

the rule of bestiality that has for centuries

made of Russia a vertable shambles and slaughter pen, except by the removal of the Twar and his instruments from their control of the Russian life, and as no peaceful means of effecting such removal are available, the utilization of any means, no matter how drastic, is commendable, justifiable and honorable. It is in the interest of humanity and no act of man can have a more worthy nurnose.

Open combat may be honorable, pro-vided the combatants are equally armed. i. e., stand upon an equal footing. But where one is armed to the teeth while the

where one is armed to the teeth while the other is without wespons open comhat becomes merely an exemplification of cowardice upon the one hand and foothardiness upon the other.

The Russian ruling class, like the ruling

The Russian railing class, like the ruling class of all countries, is a coward class. It skulks behind its cannon and bayonets, and these emblems of its cowardice are usually manned by its paid satraps and tools. It dare not leave its right to rule to a free expression of the popular will, because it knows, forscoth, that such an expression would speedily end it. The right to rule can summon no moral war-

right to rule can summon no moral war-rant to justify itself. It must depend sole-ly upon its military armed to the teeth

with every death-dealing device that the

with every death-dealing device that the ingenuity of man can devise and the ingenuity of derils apply to the purpose. That the Russian Revolutionists refrain from going up against the military machine of the ruling class and being mowed down

of the ruling class and being mowed down like grass before the scythe, speaks vol-umes for their wisdom and good Judgment. Being practically without arms other than such as they may be able to improvise on the spot, they are wise in watching their opportunity to pick off such of their ene-mies as they may be able to reach with

mies as they may be able to reach with the least possible danger to themselves.

mics as they may be able to reach with the least possible danger to themselves. They are dealing with an unscrupulous and merefless enemy, and they owe it not only to themselves, but to future generations, to be equally unscrupulous and without mercy. Strength to their arm to win the good fight and win it speedily, to the end that the rule of bestiality may be brought to a close and humanity emerge from the long agony of the centuries.—Western Clarion.

have a more worthy purpose.

REVOLUTIONISTS.

be charged a greatly reduced rate for

dress, Prospectus and other informa-

treet, New York City.

tion will be sent to them.

tuition.

announced in a subsequent bulletin.

Systematic Course of 28 Lectures, 12

Three Formal Lectures.

in the first term, as follows:

December 7, 14, 21.

80; December 7, 14, 21.

April 28.

Friday, January 11.

in the first, term, as follows:

11, 18, 25; December 2, 9, 16, 23.

ber-8, 15, 22

"The History of Socialism". BY MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Systematic Course of 28 Lectures, 12 m the first term, as follows: MONDAYS, 8 to 9 p. m.-October 1, 8, 15, 22, 20; November 5, 12, 19, 26;

December 3, 10, 17. "Introduction to Socialism". BY W. J. GHENT.

Systematic Course of 12 Lectures, as

MONDAYS, 9:10 to 10:10 p. m. October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; November 5, 12, 19, 26; December 3, 10, 17.

"Ethics".

BY DR. DAVID SAVILLE MUZZEY. Lecture-Conference Course of 12 Lec-

tures, as follows: TUESDAYS, 8 to 0 p. m.—October 2, 9, 16, 23, 80; November 18, 20, 27; December 4, 11, 18.

"The Evolution of the State". BY DR. CHARLES A. BEARD. Systematic Course of 10 Lectures, as

TUESDAYS, 9:10 to 10:10 p. m .ober 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; November 18, 20, 27; December 4.

"The Principles of Sociology". BY PROF. FRANKLIN H. GID-DINGS.

Lecture-Conference of 12 Lectures. as follows: WEDNESDAYS, 8 to 9 p. m .- Octo-

ber, 8, 10, 17, 24, 81; November 7, 14, 21, 28; December 5, 12, 19.

"Composition and Rhetoric". BY TILDEN SEMPERS. Systematic Course of 28 Lectures, 12

in the first term, as follows: WEDNESDAYS, 9:10 to 10:10 p. m.-October 8, 10, 17, 24, 81; November 7, 14, 21, 28; December 5, 12, 19.

"Women and Economics". BY MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

Two Formal Lectures. THURSDAYS, 8 to 9 p. m.-October

"Introduction to the Study of Art". BY JOHN WARD STIMSON.

Three Formal Lectures.
THURSDAYS, 8 to 9 p. m.—October 18, 25: November 1.

DEBS AND THE B. R. T. THE RUSSIAN

"Labor Can Always Be Depended Upon to Crucify Its 'Friends.'

The editor remembers hearing Eugene V. Debs make this charge against labor, and the truth of the assertion is borne out by the fact that he was refused space in the journal he once

Stop for a moment and reflect, you ers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen!

nk of space being denied Eugen V. Debs to reply to a question of truth-

If you are familiar with the history of your organization, and have not lost all sense of gratitude, don't you think you are a despicable lot of ingrates? B. of L. F. cannot be charged with this discourtesy, but the membership should call McNamee or Hannahan to

If there is one thing above all others that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen should feel proud of, it is that they gave to the world a Debs.

Any member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen who does not feel proud of Debs' relations with his order is devoid of the commonest attributes of manhood and has not the soul of a

The strongest enemies of Debs, and all he preaches, admire his charming personality, fearless and uncompromising manbood, courtly demeanor and

But for his own flesh and bone to repudiate him, it is enough to shake one's confidence in his brother work-

Two years ago, in this city, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen held their convention. It was just preceding the Presidential élection. any stranger entering Convention Hall during the opening cereatonies, not knowing the character of the gather-ing, could have taken the meeting for nothing but a Roosevelt ratification gathering, notwithstanding the fact that one who was graduated their own ranks was at that very min-

ute seeking their support.

Ah, but you know Roosevelt is an honorary member of the B. of L. F. Oh, my, yes, we understand how that trick is worked. And foxy Sargent, who executed the trick, was there singing the praises of his mas-

R. Welch in the ribs and repeated Debs saying: "Labor can always be depended upon to crucify its friends." —Journal of the Switchmen's Union.

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF COLOGNE.

Translation by Ernest Untermann.

COLOGNE, May 18, 1849. Some time ago a request from Berlin to the authorities of Cologne asked for another proclamation of martial law. The intention was to remove the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung" by court martial. But it met with unexpected obstacles. Later the royal government addressed the judiciary of this city, in order to accomplish the same purpose by arbitrary arrests. This plan was wrecked by the judicial scruples of the judges, just as it had been wrecked twice before by the sound common sense of the Rheinish juries. Nothing remain-ed but to resort to a police trick, and this has succeeded for the present. The "Neue Rheinische Zeitung" will suspend publication for the moment. On May 16 its chief editor, Karl Marx, received a copy of the following government screed:

"In its latest articles, the 'Neue Rheinische Zeitung' has become more and more propounced in its efforts to incite the people to a contempt of the government, to an overthrow of present society by force, and to an inauguration of the social republic. For this reason the hospitality extended to its chief editor, Dr. Karl Marx, which he has so shamefally misused, is withdrawn, and since he has not obtained any permisison to remain any longer in these states, he is to leave them within twenty-four hours. If he should refuse to obey this order voluntarily, be is to be taken to the frontier by force.

"THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT, "Signed: MOLLER. "COLOGNE, May 11, 1849.

"To the Royal Superintendent of Police, City."

Why these silly phrases, these offi-

The latest articles of the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung" are not different in their language and tendency from the first "samples" of this paper. In the first issue we said, among other things:

"The project of Mr. Hüser, in Mayence, is but a part of the general plan of the Berlin reaction, which endeavors . . . liver us helpless into the hands of the army."

Well, gentlemen, and what do you say now?

As for our tendency, was that unnown to the government? Did we not declare before the juries that "It is now the duty of the press to under mine all the foundations of the existing order?" So far as the government of the Hohenzollerns is particularly oncerned, we refer you to our issue of October 19, 1848, in which we said:

"The king is consistent. He would always have been consistent, if the March days had not unhappily shoved that fatal piece of paper between His Majesty and the people. His Majesty now once more, as he did before the March days, to believe in the 'iron feet' of the Russian people, but the people of Vienna may be the wizard who will transform the fron into clay."

Isn't that plain, gentlemen?

As for the "social republic", have we proclaimed that only in our latest issnes? Didn't we proclaim it in frank and unmistakable words for all those slow-witted people, who might be unable to see the "red" thread winding its way thru our entire mode of conceiving and judging of the movemen in Europe?

In our issue of November 7 we said: "If the counter-revolution should live in all Europe thru armed thru money. The fate that would follow upon its victory would bethe bankruptcy of Europe, the bankruptcy of the nations. points of the bayonets are splintered like tinder by the 'economic points. But the development of things will not wait for the date on which these bills are due, which the European states have drawn upon the new European society. In Paris, the crushing blow of the June revolution will be delivered. The victory of the 'red republic in Paris will be the tocsin which will start the arnfies in the interiors of the various countries

and it will be our turn to exclaim: Woe to the Vanguished! The useless butcheries since the days of June and October, the tedious sacrifices since February and March, the cannibalism of the counterrevolution itself, will convince the nations that there is but one way to shorten the last murderous convulsions of the old society and the bloody birth pangs of the new, only one way to simplify and concentrate them-revolutionary ter-

across their frontiers, and the

actual strength of the various par-

ties will be clearly revealed. Then

we shall remember June. October,

rorism. Isn't that plain and to the point. gentlemen?

We have considered it superfluous from the very beginning to conceal our view. In a controversy with judiciary of this city, we shouted into your ears

"The real opposition of the 'Neue Rheinische Zeitung' will begin with the Tricolore and the Republic!"

We were then talking to the judiclary. And we summed up the old year 1848 in our issue of December 31 with these words:

"The history of the Prussian bourgeoisie, and of the German bourgeoisie from March to December in general, proves that a purely bourgeois revolution and the establishment of a bourgeois supremacy under the form of a constitutional monarchy are impossible, that only an absolutist feudal counter-revolution is possible, or the republic of the social revolution."

Was it only in our last issues, that we came forth unmistakably with our social-revolutionary tendencies? Didn't you read our editorial on the June revolution, and was not the soul of the June revolution the soul of our paper?

Why, then, do you resort to hypocritical phrases and seek an impossi ble pretext?

We are inconsiderate: we ask no consideration from you. When our turn shall come, we shall not idealize our terrorism. But the royalist terrorists, the terrorists by the grace of God and Law, are brutal, contemptible, indecent in practise, two-faced, cowardly, sneaking in theory, and equally dishonorable in both re-

This screed of the Prussian government is silly enough to speak of a hospitality which the chief editor of the Rheinische Zeitung", Karl Neue Marx, is supposed to have "shamefully

It is true that the hospitality, which the insolent intruders, the Prussians, have forced upon us Rhinelanders, has been "shamefully misused" by the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung". We nope to have earned the gratitude of the Rhinelanders by so doing. We have vindicated the revolutionary honor of our domestic soil. Henceforth only the "Neue Preussische Zeitung" will enjoi full citizenship in the Rhine province In taking leave, we remind our readers of our issue of January 1;

"A revolutionary upsign of the French working class, a world war - that is the forecast for the year

Already there is an army of revoluflonists, composed of fighters of all nations, standing in the East and facing the combined old Europe represented by the Rusisan army. Already the 'red republic" is sending its threats from l'aris!

In conclusion, we warn you not to start any violence in Cologne. In view of the military situation in Colorne. you would be helpless and lost. You geoisle sent the working people to the firing line and then deserted them in the most disreputable manner. Martial law in Cologne would demoralize the entire Rhine province, and martial law would be the necessary outcome of any violence on your part at this time. It is your silence that will drive the Prus slans to despair.

The editors of the "Neue Rheinische Zeltung", in taking their departure. thank you for the sympathy you have shown to them. Their last word will always and everywhere be. The Emancipation of the Working Class! THE EDITORS OF THE

"NEUE BHEINISCHE ZEITUNG"

POISON MEAT ADS. IN SCAB PAPER.

The "Saturday Evening Post", the Philadelphia paper which gave the Typographical Union the double cross by granting the eight-hour day last January and then going back to the nine-hour day later, is publishing page ads, of Armour & Co., beef pack ers and wholesale poisoners.

The ads. declare that "Armour food products have always been sold on their merits"! and that "they are as good to-day as they were yesterday."

We should hope so. We are sorry for the people who eat the Armour packing house products if they are not as good to-day as they were, for in-stance, the day before "The Jungle" was published.

The Armour meats are just the things that ought to be advertised in

-Last week's paper had a big extra circulation, as it deserved. Give us still bigger orders for next week.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

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

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

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

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

-So far there has been a good response to our premium offer, but we hope for yet more.

PRINTERS AGAINST THE TYPOTHETÆ.

Max S. Hayes, in "Socialist Review."

The national struggle of the printers is still in progress after nine months of battle. It is well understood that when the printers' movement for the eight-hour day began to make hendway Parry's Manufacturers' Association, Post's Citizens' Alliance, Penton's Foundrymen's Association and employers' associations in the various building trades and machinery trades combined for the purpose of destroying the International Typographical

They regarded the latter body as one of the best equipped organizations in the country, and realized that if the eight-hour day was won without much opposition other unions would immediately imitate the example of the printers and enforce the shorter workday and gain additional strength and pres

On the other hand if the printers union could be defeated and disrupted it would discourage the other organizations and make them tractable and easily dismembered.

Consequently millions of dollars have been poured into this fight by both sides and the bitterest feelings have been engendered. During the past month the employers (known as the United Typothetæ of America) held a convention in Buffalo, while the printers met in Coolrado Springs; "No compromise!" was the slogan issued by both gatherings, and the indications are that the struggle will continue indefinitely in some placesso long as there is a local union in existence or employers are in the business was refuse to concede the printers' demands.

The history of the Typographical Union shows that, as a rule, the printers never give up a fight. They have been engaged in contests with corpor ations that lasted a quarter of a century, having fought the beirs after their ancestors had disappeared.

During the present struggle the printers have spent, up to date, about \$2,000,000, receiving little-financial aid from other organizations. The A. F. of L. levied the constitutional assessment, which brought in less than \$50,000, and the printers have been depending upon their own resources, having assessed themselves 10 per cent of their wages weekly during the past ten months.

But in the face of the most determined opposition that has ever been met by any union 85 per cent of the printers are now working on an eighthour basis. In round numbers 40,000 members enjoy the shorter workday. about 5,000 are still in strike, and some 3,000 are bound by agreement or have not made a move for other reasons. In not a single city or town in North America have the printers been beaten or given up the contest. Complete victory appears to be in sight, as the assessment will be reduced to 8 per cent beginning Oct. 1 and gradually thereafter. The strike pay has ranged from \$7 a week to single men to \$12 and \$15 for married members.

There is no use ignoring the fact that the contests of the future between capital and labor will be more desperately fought that were those in the past. Besides the centralization of capital into trusts, employers' associations in every line of industry have been or are being formed with the avowed purpose of breaking up labor organizations wherever possible. The capitalists are becoming thoro-

ly class-conscious and are federating their associations and co-operating in every sanguinary struggle with labor. Moreover the former make no denial of the fact that they are asking for no quarter and granting none unless they are forced to do so, industrially, politically socially or otherwise. any of the association organs or listen to any of their officials and spokesmen and you will learn that the American capitalists are becoming imbued with the same contempt and loathing for the working class that was displayed by the Roman patricians for the plebians on the French poblesse for the proletariat immediately preceding the revolution. And thus once more the position of the Socialists is being vin-How many times have our conserva

tive and muddled labor leaders cried out against "arraying class against class?

Now let them go and sing their song to the scores of employers' associadeath to organized labor. But even the most ponderous Comperite will not to convert the organized employers from their evil ways nowndays. No; the scheme is to fight back, and especially on the political field.

NOTES FROM SWITZERLAND. The Swiss Municipal Employees

Union consists of the following: In Zurich, six sub-societies with 740 members; Winterthur, two societies with 130 members; Basel, two with 320 members; Bern, three with 220 members; Biel, one with 35 members; Chur, one with 48 members; together, 15 societies and 1.493 members-1,463 male and 30 women. The develop-ment has been very good. St. Gallen and Lucerne refuse to join because the contribution is too high. A crowded meeting was held in Zü-

rich to bid "good bye" and to express the gratitude and the sympathy of the preletariat to Emil Hauth, the expelled editor of the "Volksrecht" and also the other victims of the reign of martial law and capitalist despotism lic. A large hall could only give room to a small proportion of those who

BRITISH S. D. F. SPEAKS FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The following is a manifesto issued | St. Petersburg is the best known but by the Executive Council of the British Social Democratic Federation and printed in "Justice" of Sept. 1, urging financial and moral support for the revolutionists in Russia:

"Friends and Fellow Citizens:-Our fellow men and women in Russia appeal to us to make known to you the conditions under which they are striving to obtain that personal freedom and political liberty which our forefathers long ago fought for and se cured for ourselves. A long and arduous struggle, extending over two generations, has been going on in Russia between despotism and self-government: but of late years the nature of the conflict has changed and in place of a few devoted and self-sacrificing enthusiasts of the educated class undergoing torture and martyrdim for the sake of ideals unshared by the great majority of their country men, we now see the masses of the Russian people demanding for themseives political rights, and claiming at the same time social emancipation. "The causes of this great change

are mainly economic, and the defeat of the Russian armies in Manchuria only gave further impetus to the movement already begun in Russia itself. The recent internal history of Russia has been in the main a record of the growth of the capitalist system in the towns and mining districts and of the steady and most disastrous impovershment of the peasantry, constituting three-fourths of the total population This growth of capitalism and the great industry has been forced into abnormal vitality by huge loans and investments from Western Europe which have developed manufacture and general production for profit on a large scale and have created an urban proletariat of several millions attracted into the cities by higher wages and greater variety of existence. "This new feature in Russian socie-

ty has speedily produced its effect on the ideas of the time and has developed combinations of wage-earners against employers, official and unofficial alike, in the factories, on the railroads, and in the mines, to an extent rivalling the most active organizations of older and more civilized communities. By fostering government industries and heavily protecting home manufacturers the beaurocracy has hurried on the advance in the direction of modern city life. M. de Witte, in particular, actively played his part as the preparer of organic change by the policy of industrial trustification and agricultural denudation carried on for ten years. A revolutionary feeling extended thru the towns, and the peasants whose means were taken from them were driven into discontent by grinding monopolies and excessive taxation. At the end of this period of ignorant and presumptuous misrule the Russian peasantry consumed 70 pounds per head of bread less than they did ten years before; famine was continuous thruout large districts; and cultivation of the land generally was in such a condition that Professor Issaieff calculates that it will cost hundreds of millions sterling to put Russian agriculture back even where it was a quarter of a century ago. "No wonder that, with poverty and

discontent below, and debauchery, incapacity, and corruption above, the disasters in Manchuria hastened on the revolution. The Tsar and his camarilla, the Grand Dukes and the bureaucracy, stuck at nothing, however, in their endeavors to crush down all expressions of dissatisfaction. Butchery and torture of the Jews, wholesale slaughter for the city workers, Consack outrages for the peasants, were the rule rather than the exception. The horrible massacre of Jan. 22, 1905, in

not the most terrible of these black terrorist holocausts. It was a period of reactionary anarchy tempered by assassinations, general strikes and risings in which the various sections of rebels gradually learnt to sink their differences and to co-operate large'y for the common cause.

"At length the modern Louis XVI was compelled. In deference to pressure by his people from within and his creditors from without, to call together an apology for a parliament in the shape of the Duma. Owing to the manner in which the elections were verrymandered, the Social Democrats and other advanced bodies unwisely refrained from taking any part in the formation of this assembly, which was composed in the main of men upon whom no reliance could be placed, Circumstances, however, compelled them to protest vigorously against the behavior of the Government, and the Labor Party was able to formulate and publish demands for the land for the peasants and libertles for the entipe population which thoroly alarmed the reactionists. A free press, right of public meeting, power to conduct strikes without interference seemed to be suddenly obtained. They have been as suddenly lost. The Duma has been suppressed, and our Russian comrades are plunged again into the horrors of governmental anarchist reaction and Tsar tyranny, against which large sections, even of the army and the navy, are already in open mutiny.
"Meanwhile, the civilized countries

of the West look on at these far worse

than Bulgarian atrocities without any official remonstrance whatever, and Western investors are actually providing fresh funds for the maintenance of the abominable despotism which they nominally denounce. The capitalists of Europe of all shades of opinica are, in fact, anxious only that no successful upheaval should take place, and even to-day still further increasing their loans to the autocracy in order to check the spread of wholesome, pecessary and inevitable political and social reforms. They will fail. But, in the mountime, the people of Russia appeal on their side to the people of other countries to subscribe funds in order to enable them to carry on their propaganda and to arm against their oppressors. The memory of the thousands of unarmed and innocent men. women and children murdered in cold blood by the order of the Tsar since January last should alone impel you to do your utmost to provide the survivers with the means to resist effectively similar masacres. The power of the future in Russia as elsewhere is the power of the people and we adjure you, by rendering our Russian comrades all the assistance you can at this juncture, to make ready for yourselves those alliances with the dem of Europe which shall force the dominant classes in all countries to surrender to the organized army of Labor. The cause of the Russian people is, at bottom, the cause of the people of these islands, and by helping them you will at the same time be actively helping yourselves.

Whether or not, as the S. D. F. Executive thinks, the Russian Social Democrats were unwise in deciding not to participate in the elections of the late Duma, there may be a difference of opinion. Indeed, the Russian comrades themselves were divided on the question, the "Iskra" wing, represented by Plechanoff, Vera Zassulitch and Deutsch favoring participation, while the Lenin wing advocated abstention. The latter prevailed in the party councils. Nevertheless, several Social Democrats were elected to the Duma and formed the nucleus of the Labor group or Extreme Left.

THE GENERAL STRIKE QUESTION IN GERMANY A cerrtain amount of sensation had

been groused in the party in Germany

by the disclosure by a Berlin organ of locally organized trade unionistsmen who refuse to join the great na tional trade organizations on the ground that the workers ought to be organized locally and not according to trades. This paper published a report of a confidential conference held by the heads of the national trade unions on the relations of the party and the unions assurances which were inconsistent with the resolution passed on his initiative at the Jena Congressthat while he was there for the general eral strike. The object of the disclosure was to make out that Bebel had confidentally given the leaders of the unions assurances which were consistent with the resolution passed on his initiative at the Jena Congress-that while he was there for the general strike, he had afterwards worked against it. Bebel had no difficulty in showing that the resolution never contemplated the possibility of applying the general strike except in the last resort, and that the question in which it was here being discussed, namely the universal suffrage in Prussla, or the question of the suffrage in Hamburg had never been considered as suitable

rather depressing. It gives one the idea that the leading officials of the German unions could only look at a great national issue from a petty personal point of view. The whole question needs clearing up no doubt, and that it will get at Mannheim next month when Bebel will explain certain misunderstandings of the attitude of the Executive in the matter.-J. B. Askew in London Justice.

SOCIALISM AND RELIGION.

We have recently been publishing correspondence from comrades in defence of their right to attack religion. We ourselves have no wish or intention to call this right into question, but we do say that it should be exercised elsewhere than on a Socialist platform, and that a cam-paign against religion is no part of Socialst propaganda. Whatever views individ-ual Socialists may hold on the subject, the Socialist Porty, as a whole, and rightly, as we think, declines to take up an anti-re-ligious at tude, and declares religion to be private matter. Socialism is purely and unitely secular, it is concerned exclusively with number matters, and has othing to do with speculative beliefs. Socialists we have quite enough work on our hands in waging our war against private property, without unnecessarily strengthening the forces against us by a compaign against private creeds. We weldestroy capitalism, and to reconstruct sohad never been considered as suitable for a general strike. The general strike, in other words, means, it would seem, the grand struggle who is to be master in Germany. It means the revolution, and thus can only arise on an Issue where the issues of the entire nation are at stake, not on local issues. The report of this conference has now, against the wish of the trade unionists, been published by the party on the ground that the partial revelation simply rendered all further concealment dangerous. It must be said that the reading of the proceedings is co-operative production, and social

his monumental work, "Socialism,

Utopian and Scientific," (page 70, note)

"Of late, since Bismarck went in

for state ownership of industrial establishments, a kind of spurious

Socialism has arisen, degenerating

now and again into something like

flunkeyism, that without more add

declares all state-ownership, even

of the Bismarckian sort, to be so-

cialistic. Certainly, if the taking

over by the state of the tobacco

industry is socialistic, then Na-

poleon and Metternich must be

numbered among the founders of

"If the Belgian state, for quite

itself constructed its

ordinary political and financial

chief railway lines; if Bismarck,

not under an economic compul

sion, took over for the state the

chief Prussian lines, simply to be

better able to have them in hand

in case of war, to bring up the

railway employees as voting cat-

tle for the government, and espe-

cially to create for himself a new

source of revenue independent of

parliamentary votes-this was, in

no sense, a socialistic measure, di-

rectly or indirectly, consciously or

unconsciously. Otherwise, the state

maritime company, or the state

porcelain manufacture, and even

the regimental tailor of the army

would also be socialistic institu

tions, or, even, as was seriously

proposed by a sly dog in Frederick

William III.'s reign, the taking

over by the state of the brothels."

So it seems, Mr. Workingman, that

A Political Dodge.

rour devoted friends, the politicians

have been helping you forward toward

your "socialistic" dream for some time

back! "Voting cattle" is good. Think this flattering title over. Let me tell

you why you are duped into support-

ing one after another of these beauti-

ful communistic schemes. It is be-

cause the politicians imagine that you

have set out to schieve your economic salvation, and so they tempt you by

offering you these alleged half loaves

Half a loaf is better than none they

tell you. So it is, of course; but if a

hungry man is marching straight for

a full bakery at the end of the street.

he is a fool to drop out of the ranks

of his real brothers to nibble at a

purely IMAGINARY half loaf which

any political bunoc steerer offers him, "One step at a time," the politician

whispers to the workingman as he

trudges along toward the Land of

Promise. It sounds reasonable, doesn't

reach any point is-not to stop on the

road! It remained for our up-to-date

statesmen to persuade the working-

man that by turning aside he is really

And behold Sir Rube Toiler, the

modern Don Quixote, starting off with

lance in rest and waving plume and

beating heart, mounted on the newly-

groomed and gaily-caparisoned charg-

er "Municipal Ownership!" Look this

precious gift-horse in the mouth, how-

ever, and you'll see that he is an antique equine, a spavined, broken-wind-

ed, wall-eyed Rosinante with the blind

staggers. On his back, Labor can get

no nearer to Utopia than I can get to

the moon on a plank from the best po-

litical platform ever framed. That is

precisely the reason that the politi-

clans are tumbling over one another

to "give organized labor something so-

The Laborer a Dure

Left to itself, labor, whether orga-

nized or not, might stumble ahead

toward Socialism. Straws there are in plenty to show which way the eco-

nomic wind is blowing. So the shrewd

ones know just what to do to corral

the "voting cattle." Give them mu-nicipal ownership "hot air," and as the "labor vote has no brains," that will

hold them for some time! Sir Rube

plunges his rowel into his charger's

flank and dashes madly on-to elect a

gang of capitalists who wink at each other as they count the votes.

Every vote cast for municipal own-

ership is a vote cast for the indefi-

nite postponement of the very thing

for which the workingman fondly im-

agines that he is voting when he votes

for this latest variety of political green

cialistic."

going ahead. Can "cattle" think?

But after all, the only way to

wrote as follows:

Socialism.

reasons

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

By Isidore Kayfetz.

you are inclined to speculate some that on your future. Can you determine beforehand what your goal in life shall be and can you shape all your actions so that they may move you in the direction of that goal Should you think only of the present and allow yourself to drift along with circumstances, always following the lines of least resistance? Can you rise above your environment, or must you live in accordance with it? Are a free-will agent? Can you forge your own destiny? If so, what shall your destiny be?

You are not a free-will agent. You are surrounded by certain circumstances and conditions that will not yield to you; so, whether you will it or not, you must yield to them. Just when you take two substances, one hard and the other soft, and knock them together, the softer will be much more affected, so the slowchanging environment in which you are placed determines your thoughts, your actions and your ideals.

Now, what are the conditions of your environment? It does not require much power of discernment to be able to see its distinctive features. All the people around you are divided into two classes, rich and poor. The rich live in luxury and, what seems more peculiar, in idleness. The poor live in misery and, as a rule, work very hard. Neither class seems to be getting very much out of life. For both existence is sordid and animal.

The rich spend their money on things of the flesh, things to eat, drink or wear. They live ostentatiously, immoderately and even riotously. Their souls are dead.

The poor live in want with the gloomy spectres of eviction and starvation staring them continually in the face. Their children grow up dwarfed and stunted both in body and in mind. If the child over sees the inside of a school room it is not for long. It must soon take its place in the march of the ever-increasing army of boy-men and girl-women to and from office, factory, mill, or mine.

Art, music, poetry are things of the past. Everything that passes by those names now is sham. Artists, actors, authors, all prostrate their talent before the golden calf. They are not inspired by love of their work. They are inspired by visions of lucre.

Our most respectable" citizens those whom the children of the land are taught to look up to as the exemplars of virtue, are shown up to be the greatest scoundrels, involved in the most gigantic frauds.

The food supply of the nation is polsoned. Our political life reeks with the stench of corruption. Private business is pervaded with graft. In spite of all our institutions of repression, crime is on the increase. More and more women are compelled to sell | the noblest, most useful and best.

You are a young man, and naturally | their bodies for bread, and some of our "respectable" cititzens reap a handsome profit from their shame.

Love is an empty mockery. The oisonous breath of commercialism poisonous breath has transformed love into a business proposition. Woman is enslaved. She belongs body and soul to the master of her bread, man.

Morality is a farce. In the schools children are taught to be honest and truthful. Environment teaches them otherwise, for the dishonest, the untruthful and the unscrupulous are the most successful. It is the law of our environment, just as it is the law of the innels that the ficroest and most cunning survive. Place a pet dog among wild beasts and he must necessarily become a wild beast or perish Gentleness, honesty, refinement are just as much out of place in our human juugle as meekness is in a jungle of wild beasts.

The law of "survival of the fittest" decrees that only those who possess the qualities necessary under certain conditions should survive, all must perish. It follows from this that if you would be successful you must of recessity possess in a high degree the qualities demanded by your en-vironment. You must live a gigantic

You will say that this is a gloomy picture of life. I confess it is gloomy indeeed, but it is none the less a truc picture. Some people will tell you to look at the sunny side of life. There isn't any sunny side. A sunny side exists only in the imaginations those who are the apologists of the existing order of things.

Have these evils always existed and will they always continue to exist? Here a ray of hope begins to show They have not always existed and they will not continue to exist forever. They came into human history simultaneously with the division of society into two classes, one class controlling the things necessary to the life of both classes. Since then there has been an endless struggle between the different classes in society for the control of the means of life. With the changes in economic conditions the class struggle has assumed various forms. At present it is a struggle between the capitalist class and the working class for the control of the means of production, distribution and The working class is destined to triumph and then classstruggles will have come to an end. will man, the creator of the Then world, shake the fetters from him and. standing erect for the first time since civilization, he will begin to build himself a heaven on earth that for so bloody centuries has existed only in the dreams of poets. Then will men be surrounded by conditions that are conducive to the development of the best that is in them and "survival of the fittest" will mean survival of

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

itations which the French Republic

has now to face have not political lib-

erty for their object, but the regula-

tion of private property by the state,

and eventually Collectivism against

property-holding as it now exists. To

come down to round numbers, which

are not further out of the way than

round numbers usually are, one-quar-

ter of the French people may be con-

sidered passively ripe for the Socialist

number of those ready to interest themselves in the Roman Catholic re-

ligion; 4,000,000 individuals are al-

ready more or less actively turned

toward the new light; and, apart from

politics and voting, at least a half mil-

lion of genuine "workmen" have come

to 'full consciousness of Socialism.

have united themselves in working

groups, and, as in all real religious

which sweep the world progressively,

have the terrible activity of first be

WHAT, INDEED?

"What we have to do," said the

Honorable John Burns, President of

the Local Government Board, the oth-

er day, "is encourage the unskilled la-

borer to save something from his

wages to tide over depressed times."

speaking at an Industrial Remunera

In 1885 plain John Burns, egitator,

tion Conference, said that "he was a

tectotaller, a Malthusian, an abstainer

from tobacco, almost a vegetarian, and

a skilled artizan, yet he found it im-

possible to save money." What devil's magic is there in a portfolio to make

man turn round and rend his truer

THE ECHOES OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The telegrams of the revolutionary move

ments in Russia which come successively from London and Berlin, are causing a

great effect in the mind of Japanese peo-ple. Japanese people, who are imitating

European manners in every respect of their

life, are new sliently seeing that the absolute power of Tear, which apparently seem

ed indestructible, is now at last fading

may. They are also gradually recognizing that even the force of Cossacks are not

strong enough to utterly break down the general strike of the raging people. And it is quite ridiculous that the daily papers

of the hourgeoiste are sometimes mention

in this patriotic Japan .- The Hikuri (The

AMERICAN "SPORTS".

The American workingman is a great "sport" and is so devoted to the pastime

that he does not know how much sport some other class is baving at his expense. Hobok n Socialist Review.

Light), Tokto, Japan,

self?-Brisbane Worker.

lievers.-Atlantic Monthly.

more, apparently, than the

Whatever may be the cause, the ag-

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-Bryan seems not to have heard of the outrage perpetrated upon Moyer, Hav-apol, and Pettilione.— Hoboken Socialist

POLITICAL GREEN GOODS.

Folly of Workingmen Voting for Municipal Ownership -A Political Dodge a la Bismarck.

Vincent Harper, In Caldwell "Socialist".

Quite as I expected, my article on | the municipal ownership gold brick, which appeared in "The Times" last has given some of my friends a jolt. Every other man whom I meet exclaims: "Why, Harper, what the dickens does this mean? I thought you were a Socialist, the sworn champion of the under dog, and the bitter foe of monopoly?"

So I am. That's just the reason why I take no stock in this municipal ownership flasco. When there is so much REAL WORK for the workingman to do for his own salvation, it is ten thousand pities that he listens to the siren voice of the politician, proudly straddles the stalking-horse of mu-nicipal ownership and, like another Don Quixote, goes charging at windmills.

It's an old game. From the dawn of politics the workingman has been kindly furnishing the votes for any old party that promised him any old thing. As Barnum used to say of the dear public, the workingman seems to enjoy being fooled.

Let us look at this question a moment. Every man who knows anything at all about what is doing in the world to-day knows that certain ideas which were called revolutionary ten years ago, are now being advanced by the shrewdest politicians of all par-

The Laws of Evolution.

These ideas, whether you call them socialistic or communistic or collectivistic or just the homeopathic sugarcoated pill labeled "municipal ownership," are in the air. They didn't just happen to float thru the air, however; they germinated in the forcing-bed of modern economic conditions, where nothing ever "happens," but where everything is brought about by the operation of the laws of evolution Action and reaction are equal thru-

out the universe. Especially are they equal and simultaneous in economics. The forces which produced monopoly produced at the same time this present widespread instinct of communistic selfpreservation. Rockefellerism involves Bryanism as a logical and inevitable reaction. Private monopoly instantly begets the demand for public owner ship. Socialism was not born in the chiv

alrous and altruistic heart of any plumed knight of the oppressed.

It was not the unselfish dream of any poet-savior of the proletariat.

Socialism the Result of Economic Forces.

Socialism, like trades-unionism, and like Tom Lawsonism, and like Populism and like down-with-the-life-insurance-grafterism, sprang out of condi-

tions created by its directly opposite economic concepts. Well, then, brought about by whatever you choose to think brought it about, the idea of collective ownership of public utilities has fastened itself upon the very vitals of current politics. Hearst was elected mayor New York (the counted out) on this very issue, against both Tammany and the Republican party. Bryan came out the other night for nothing short of national ownership of the railways. Mayor Moore captured our city ball with an appeal to the growing com-munistic feeling among the electorate.

Dunne swept Chicago in the face of

the gang, astride of the frisky young municipal ownership nag. Yes, all the practical politicians especially the far-seeing and long-headed ones-realize that the "masses" are awaking. So they trim their sails accordingly and get up their neat little municipal ownership campaigns, thinking thereby to satisfy the asscent public demand for something that looks like up-to-date sociology, and to sidetrack the threatened advance of the great army of labor upon the citadel of economic truth. And the trick works.

Ouotes Frederick Engels.

Many have expressed surprise at what I said in my last article, about municipal ownership having absolutely nothing to do with Socialism. All right: let us see. Next to Karl Marx. the greatest exponent of scientific Socialism that ever lived, was Frederick Engels. A generation ago Engels, in

THE SONG OF THE BLOUSE.

From the London Dally News,

The blouse which another will wear;

The hedgerows all fragrant and green

And the song of the sewing machine,

With her-none to trouble how fares it-

To climb, says the woman who wears it.

All the day long the rattle and click

In the heat and the glare and the dust Till body and brain and heart are sick

(On a cup of ten and a crust); For there's rent to be earned and, you may

Oh, the difference sore 'twixt the woman

Little to spare when she's paid it-

time to laugh and no time to weep

too steep

be sure,

who wore

Or, with weary effort to try and keep

Hour after hour, in the stiffing heat, She stitches, in hunger and care, In a squalld room in a squalld street,

ASSERTING THEIR SELF-RESPECT.

The Chicago Waitzesses' Union has taken a hand in the social uplift. It has placed its veto on profanity. In some restaurants the guests have not been as choice in their language as the waitresses think they should be. Hereafter, if a guest wishes to give Body and soul together, Will tige from sleep, at the first gray peep Of dawn, in the wintriest weather. vent to his reelings he must do so in an undertone or be ejected. The waitresses will hold the proprietor respon-The hum of the bees and the breath of the sible for the conduct of his patrons Any profanity indulged in will be followed by a strike. Are for others-her lot is the cult of the

In new wage agreements which the waltresses are presenting to employers is a clause which reads, "No profane language shall be used to waitresses." Some of the proprietors have objected to signing the contract, as they say they cannot in all cases be responsible fo remarks made by their patrons. The waitresses reply that they have stood for abuse and profanity as long as they care to. They also assert that head waiter must not reprimand them in the presence of guests, as it is undignified and hurts their feelings. The waitresses say they are en-titled to the same respect accorded women in other walks of life.—Chicago The blouse and the woman who made it. Record-Herald.

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PLATE MATTER COMMITTEE.

The National Committee, by a vote of 24 to 20, 12 not voting, has adopted the motion by La Rue (Ala.), providing for election of a committee of five to organize and conduct a Socialist plate matter service. Secretary Barnes has called for nominations for the commit-

THOSE COLORADO SPEAKERS AGAIN.

Regarding the comment occasioned among National Committeemen over remarks made by Word H. Mills of Texas against sending Ben Hanford and Max Hayes as speakers to Colorado, National Committee Member A. L. Smith of Louisiana writes:

L. Smith of Louisiana writes:

When I voted to put as many speakers in Colorado as possible, and in my comment, stated that I objected to Max Hayes or any of his strine going into Colorado, I did not know that Comrade Milis felt as I did about it. Nor did I think that the objection would have caused so much debais. Now, seeing the interest manifested, and fearing the possibility of Hayes or Hanford or some of that unfortunate lik going into the state, and clearly foreseeing the injuly that they will do the working class, I wish to again have my objection recorded. (Note I use words working class, not S. P. The devil with S. P. or any other party. The sorting class is the thing to consider, and when the S. P. shall fall to subserve the interests of the working class I shall fight it with no less determination than I now fight capitalism).

interests of the working class I shall fight it with no less determination than I now fight capitalism).

There is a monument of wisdom in New York that seeks to defend Max Hayes. Among other things, Mr. Lee says that Hayes stands for the trade-union policy set forth by Marx. Hayes is opposed to the organization of the working class. He lives for and does for the American Federation of Labor. This is scientific disorganization. Hayes may yell scabs at those who will not become disloyal to their class by joining it, but it has scabbery reduced to a science. It practically teaches the identity or at least the community of interest between the robber and the robbed. And this to the policy of trade unionism advocated and supported by Max Hayes. And Lee, the economic llumination of New York, tells us that that is the same policy of Marx. Poor Marx: He sleeps now; he cannot deny that. But it must be so simply because Lee says it. Tho in some manner I inferred from reading Marx that he stood for the solidarity of labor, but suppose I was wrong, just because Mr. Lee must know better, must be more capable of understanding. However, still I object to Hayes going to Colorado just because the comrades over there believe in the solidarity of labor, and he, Hayes, does not, and I felt he would not be well received. Not being well received, it may be that he working class upon whom he has bestowed such a sweet and tender affection.

I further oppose his service there upon the grounds of his being undt to teach the working class. Any man who seeks to defend the A. F. of L. (the master's tool of oppression) and is active against, or even passive relative to the L. W. Is beyond and perhaps Lee is the other). To the working class it matters

FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM. Local New Orleans has offered the following resolutions:

following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is hereby, instructed to call upon the locals for nominations to, and to provide for and conduct an election, by the entire membership of the party, of a committee of twenty-five (25) members; and be it further

Resolved, That the National Executive Committee invite the Socialist Labor Party, thru its National Executive Committee of the socialist Labor Party for a joint conference; and strange with the said National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for a joint conference; and be it further

Resolved, That said joint conference be known as the Socialist Unity Conference, and that the duty of said conference shall be to devise ways and means to unite the two Socialist parties, its indings to be submitted to a general vote of the membership of the parties for approval or disapproval.

PARTY PRESS.

Local Omaha, Neb., has adopted resolutions as follows:

Whereas. The Socialist Party has to depend entirely upon privately owned newspapers to represent it politically, and, Whereas. We believe the time has arrived for us to have a party owned and controlled weekly newspaper to represent us politically. Therefore, be it resolved, that Local Omnha goes upon record as being in avor of a party owned and controlled weekly newspaper.

N. C. CORRESPONDENCE. Secretary Barnes submits the fol-

lowing correspondence to National Committee:

Committee:

In the Weekly Bulletin of Sept. 1 note was made of a National Committee motion presented by A. L. Smith of Louisana, the nurport of the motion being given, and that it was ruled out of order by the Kational Sceretary. In the same Bulletin appeared a nate that National Committee Members Reilly and Ufert of New Jersey and called attention fo the attitude of a West Virginia publication on the question of fusion, the same having been referred to the West Virginia State Committee. The correspondence relating to both subjects, together with another motion by A. L. Smith, which is also ruled out of order, are reported.

reported.

The first motion by Comrade Smith under Aug. 2. was as follows:

under Aug. 2, was as follows:

You all know that in a recent election victor L. Berger supported a candidate on a capitalist ficket, in direct and absolute deliance to the obligation he had taken with the S. P. Also that that in recent municipal election his man for Mayor told the people from the platform that he was not opposed to private property, and for that reason the possessors of private property had noting to fear from him, also that he, Berger, practically knocked the Moyer-Haywood indignation meetings, telling the people to take no part in them; to put forth all their energies to elect this funny Socialist just referred to, and Berger has committed himself in many other ways, and on general principles, I move that he be expelled from the party.

To this Comrade Barnes repiled, Aug. 7:

Aug. 7: Have your favor of Aug. 7, in which you prefer charges against Comrade Victor L. Rerger. A copy of the same has been transmitted to him, in accordance with Rule 11 of the rules governing the National Committee. Upon receipt of his reply, the usual course will be pursued.

On Aug. 31 Comrade Barnes wrote again to Smith:

a specialty.

LADIES DEPARTMENT

Telephone, 3533-79th

Telephone, 3533-79th

rges against Comrade Berger, I said: copy of the same has been transmitted him in accordance with Rule 11 of the es governing the National Committee". s was the fact and even dated with my ter to you. I enclose copy of your mo-

now wish to say on first reeding. I did fully grasp the purport of your motion, a careful re-reading of both your motand Rule II, shows that the latter inot apply to the case. Rule II aps to protests, and I assume charges against "any comrade holding any pon under the direction of the National mittee, or any comrade nominated for position."

position."

It motion does not apply, but assails remotion does not apply, but assails embership, as you wind up your moto-wit: "And on general principles, we that he be expelled from the

within their respective territories."

In keeping with Rule 3 of the rules zoverning the National Committee, I, therefore, declare the motion out of order. I hold that it is not within the province of the National Committee to expel a member who holds membership within an organized state or territory.

As a precedent on this question, I would cite a motion of similar intent submitted to the National Committee Mar. 10, 1903, reading as follows: "Be it resolved, that said 306 Harriman shall be expelled from the Socialist Party of America". The premible to the motion recited that "He had violated the principles of Socialism by espensing fusion."

This motion was defeated, and I quote some of the prevailing opinions, based upon the fact that he was a member of California, and the contention that he should be disciplined by said state organization. "Against the motion that he proceeding is unauthorized by our constitution." "To my mind there is no question, but that this is unconstitutional." "I vote "no", on the grounds that the local is supreme in the matter of expelling a member. If the local refuses, then the State. If the state, then and then only, the National.

"The California state organization alone has the right of jurisdiction in the matter of expelling its members, etc., etc."

Comrade Smith then made the fol-

lowing motion, under date Sept. 6: I charge Victor L. Berger with being a trailer to the working class—with having hetrayed confidence reposed in him. Thus his erime becomes a thousand times more helisons than the blackest crime perpetrated against the working class by the master class. I charge that he is unworthy the association of respectable men, and I therefore move that the National Committee expel him from said committee.

To this Comrade Barnes replied.

The point in your metion which is just on hand is that the National Committee to the province of the National committee of within the province of the National committee.

of Art. LV of the constitution pro-he method for removal of members rides the method for removal of members of National Committee, to-wit: "The members of the National Committee shall be subject to removal by referendum vote of their respective states."

For this reason, and on constitutional remains a previously stated. For this reason, and on constitutional grounds previously cited, the motion is ruled out of order.

Correspondence on West Virginia began with the following letter from National Committeemen Relly and Ufert, New Jersey, to the National

Secretary:

Ev direction of the State Committee, Socialist Party of New Jersey, we hereby call your attention to an article in the "Social Rebel", issue of July 8, 1908, in which an endorsement by the Democratic party of the Socialist Party nominee for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District of West Virginia, was solicited. This paper, published in Parkersburg, W. Va., supports the Socialist Party, and evidently the editor is a member of the party.

It is the opinion of the State Committee, in which we cancur, that the article in question is in violation of the provision in the national constitution against fusion and acceptance of endorsement, as well as arminst the resolutions adopted by the National Committee against fusion. We feel that the attention of the West Virginia organization should be called to this matter, with a view to their taking steps to prevent a repetition. As the "Social kehel" is on the exchange list of your office, reference to its files will inform you as to the article in question.

Comrade Barnes submitted this let-

Comrade Barnes submitted this leter to State Secretary Kline of West Virginia, who replied:

The enclosed letter from the editor of the "Socialist Rebel". Parkersburg, W. Va., was accompanied by one from the secretary of Local Parkersburg, in which he says, they are satisfied no harm was intended and he thinks none done-locally. The letter from Fred H. Merrick

The letters of Comrade Kline, Comrade Rarnes and of the Comrades Relily and Ufert, members of the National Committee from the state of New Jersey, have been received by me, and in reply will say that I recognize the fact that the article referred to is in violation of the policy of the party on fusion, tho I did not at the time the article was written. I am editor of the "Social Rebel", and assume all responsibility for the article named, and will accept in the proper spirit the discipline the Socialist Party may see fit to impose upon me for the action. I recognize that it was an unfortunate mistake and for the sake of the best interests of the party. I ipon me for the action. I recognise that I was an unfortunate mistake and for the ake of the best interests of the party. I sak that whatever discipline the constitution and the resolutions of the National Executive Committee may require be enforced against me, for I would be the last person to want a bad precedent set, and if expulsion from the party is the penalty, then I shall ask that it be enforced without favor to me, and I will accept in the out favor to me, and I will accept in the same spirit in which I entered the party, namely, that of unfaltering allegiance to the political party of the laboring class. Personally it would be with deep regret that I should sever my connection from the Socialist Party, but the Interest of the organization must be paramount at all times.

Should anything occur to sever our rela-

times.

Should anything occur to sever our relations as comrades, I shall continue to advocate as best I know how the principles of Socialism, whether in or our of the party, and with this statement I close, asking the comrades to always continue as alert as the New Jersey comrades have been in guarding against fusion of any sort and remain as always, Yours for the revolution in our time.

GENERAL NOTES.

Locals should file replies with the national office on the following questions at as early a date as possible: What local papers will accept any Socialist news matter? 2. Should such matter be sent directly to the paper, or to some comrade? Give ad-

Charters have been granted by the National Office to Pocomoke City, Md., six members, and Spartenburg, S. C., eight members.

An order has been placed for a re-print of "Workingmen Next," by Benjamin Feigenbaum. This is a 48-page Jewish pamphlet, and also contains a translation of the National Platform. Single copies, 5 cents; 50 for \$2; 100 for \$3.50, postpaid. Orders filled at

The leaflets, "Socialist Methods," and "How to Organize a Socialist Lo-cal," have been translated into Fin-nish. Price \$1.50 per thousand, pre-

Charters were granted to Franklinville, Md., six members; and Manhattan, Nev., 18 members.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: George E. Bigelow: Iowa, under direction of State Committee.

May Beals: Sept. 3, So. Pittsburg, Tenn.;

4. 5. Whitwell; Sept. 6, 7, Roope; 8-30, Chattanooga. Books at the headquarters. Branches

1. 8-30, Chattanooga.
Berlyn: Colorado.
M. Caldwell: Sept. 23, 24, Henderson, Sept. 25, DeKoven: Sept. 26, Paducah; t. 27, 28, Boax: Sept. 29, 30, Princeton, ohn Coillas: New York, under director State Committee. Isaac Cowen: Montana, under direction State Commissee. Sol. Fieldman: New York, under direc-

ion of State Committee.

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under direction of State Committee.
George H. Goebel: Northern Idaho.
Alex. Halonen (Finnish): New York

W. A. Jacobs: Sept. 23, Elwood: Sept. 20, W. A. Jacobs: Sept. 23, Elwood: Sept. 24, Kokomo: Sept. 25, Peru; Sept. 26, Huntington: Sept. 27, Ft. Wayne: Sept. 29, Mishawaka.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Idaho, under direction of State Computers. Morrow Lewis: Idaho, under directive Committee.

tion of State Committee.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: Idaho, under direction of 18ate Committee.

Guy E. Miller: Cdorado.

A. M. Stirton: Sept. 24. Byesville, O.;
Sept. 25. Newark; Sept. 26. Zanesville; Sept. 28. Pomeroy; Sept. 29. Portsmouth.

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

John M. Work: Colorado.

Massachusetts.

At its meeting held Sept. 13, the Dorchester Socialist Club changed its meeting night from Thursday to Sunfore take place Sunday, Sept. 23, corner Gibson and Adams streets.Comrade Levenberg will read a humorous paper, "Side-splitters or Sidelights on the main election." Papers will be read and discussed at all Sunday night meetings during the fall and winter.

The Central Committee of the three Socialist Clubs in Lynn met at Unity Hall, 28 Market street, Sunday, Sept. 9, at which arrangements were made to hold caucuses on Monday, Sept. 24. convention on Oct. 5. The Central Committee will hold meetings at 28 Market street on Sunday afternoons until further notice, and arrangements are being made for a Liberal Forum on Sundays to keep up interest in the Socialist Party work.

New Jersey.

Socialists of New Jersey take no part in official primary elections. which take place thruout the state on Sept. 25, excepting in the third. thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of Newark, where Socialist voters, after registering, will demand a Socialist primary ballot and

Ohlo.

W. J. Millard's dates are as follows: Sept. 21, Lima; 22-23, Beaverdam; 24, Findlay; 25, Leipsic; 26, Continental; 27, Rockford; 28, Edgerton; 29-30, Oct. 2 3 8 Toledo

Local Cleveland protested to state office against manner in which referendum on state headquarters and state secretary were issued, claiming individual ballots should have been printed, instead of branch secretaries having to read off amendments and take the vote verbally.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

Twenty-three new members admitted at last meeting of City Central Committee.

Eugene V. Debs' speaks at Grand Opera House Sunday afternoon, Sept. 23. Comrades who are to act as colectors and ushers should report to Simon Libros at 1:30.

At 25 open-air meetings last week \$34.62 was collected. Literature sales. \$21.08.

Fourteen branches out of twenty wo report as follows for August: Paid to date, 173; owe one month, 84; owe two months, 137; owe three months, 80; new members, 38; suspended, 1 withdrawn, 7; stamp account, balance 236. Total members, 474. Meetings. Business, 27; propaganda, 53. On some of these reports the financial sec retaries gave no report of stamp ac

Philadelphia:

Sunday, Sept. 23—North Plaza, City Hall: B. Sykes, Ella Reeve Bloor. Monday, Sept. 24—Broad and South-Phil. Hemmeter, Jos J. O'Brien; Broad and Columbia: Wm. Fletcher, Ella Reeve Ricor: Fortieth and Languster; J. J. Mc-Kelvey, Jos. Cohen: Fifty second and Hav-erford: C. P. Hall, Chas. Sept. Seventh and Reed; Jewish speakers.

Ricor; Fortleth and Lanuasse; J. J. McKeirev, Jos. Johen, Fifty-second and Haverford: C. P. Hall, Chas. Seh', Seventh
and Reed; Jewish speakers.

Noon Meetlags—Rishmon-l and Nerris;
Jcs. J. O'Rrien; Fif-1'n and Spring
Garden, E. Reeve B'00.

Tuesday, Sept. 26—C. al and Falrmount,
Som Sadler, L. J. Higgins—Forty-minth and
Woodland: Jos. J. O'le: Popher and
Marshall: D. Bollsheck, Elin Reeve B'00.

Fifth and Gerd: Jewish speakers.

Wednesslay, Sept. 25—Girard and Warnock: Phil. Hemmetry, Sim-us Kneied;
Twenty-third and Columbia. J. J. McKelvey, Jos. J. O'Rrien; Sixteth and Naudain;
D. Bollsheck, Ella Reeve Bloor; Second
and Laurel: Jewish speakers.

Noon Meetings—Seventeenth and Hamilton: Jos. Cohen; Fifth and Washington:
Ella Reeve Bloor.

Thuraday, Sept. 27—Twenty-third and
South. J. J. McKelvey, Jos. J. O'Brien;
Germantown and Girard: Sam Sadler, E.

J. Higgins: York and Callowhill: D.
Bollsheck, Geo. Cohen: Germantown and
Chelten: Ella Reeve Bloor.

Noon Meeting—Headquarters of striking
printers. E. J. Higgins.

Friday, Sept. 28—Germantown and Diamond: Wm. Fletcher, Jos. J. O'Rrien;
Front and Dauphin: C. P. Hall, Ella
Reeve Bloor; Kensington and Clearfield:

W. R. Cassile; Thirty-third and York: D.
Bollsheck, Chas. Sehl; Fourth and Christian; Jewish speakers; Fifth and Gaskill:
Jewish speakers.

Saturday, Sept. 29—Midvale and Ridge;
Reuben Satin, E. J. Higgins; Germantown
and Lehigh: Thos. Farrel, Ella Reeve
Bloor; Kensington and Lehigh: Wm.
Fletcher, Jos. Cohen, Germantown and
Bristol: C. P. Hall, Frank Sutcliff; Fortysecond and Lancaster; John P. Clark, Is,
Lavitsky, Main and Levering: J. J. Mc
Keivey, Jos. J. O'Brien; Frankford and
Girard: John Whitehead, Geo. Cohen;
Richmond and William: E. C. Leighton,
D. K. Young: Third and Carpenter: Jewlish speakers, Frankford and Unity: Phil.
Hemmeter, Chas. Sehl; Twentleth and Federn!: Max Stadlen, Beaumont Syles; Passvunk and Moore: Sam Sadler, W. R. Cassile; Kensington and Cumberland D. Dollsheck, H. Russel.

On Saturday, Sept. 22, there

On Saturday, Sept. 22, there will be no meetings held as the nomination papers will be sworn to on above date All members and sympathizers should not fail to be present at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets (enthru Randolph street) at 7

ALLEGHENY.

o'clock sharp.

John W. Slayton will speak at Mc-Keesport, Thursday, Sept. 20, and at Swissvale, Friday, Sept. 21. There are about 12,000 Campaign

should order a supply.

arranged:

Meetings in Allegheny County are

Ste. Meng ands Connors; Pittsburg, Tweifth and Carson Sta. Adams and Kennedy; Wilkinsburg, South and Wood Sta, Holmes and Wright.

Tuesday, Sept. 25—Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sta, Edward Moore; Wednesday, Sept. 26—Carnegle (Star Hail), Eugene V. Debs.

Thursday, Sept. 27—Wilmerding, Edward Moore; Pittsburg, Homewood and Kelly Sta., Holmes and Wright: Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sta., Connors and Meng: McKeesport, Firth and Walnut Sta., Friday; Sept. 25—Duquesne, Fey's Hall, Fuquesne Av., Edward Moore; Pittsburg, Fith At. and Fride St., Wise and Schwartz; Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond Sta., Wanhope and Friedel; East and Ohio, Meng and Cunningham.

Saturday, Sept. 25—Pittsburg, Eighteenth and Carason Sta., Edward Moore; Carnegle, Fonth and Jefferson Sta., Cunningham and Kennedy; Wilmerding, Adams and Schwartz; McKeesport, Fifth and Wainut Sta., Holmes and Wright; Pittsburg, Second Av. and Vespusius St., Res and Connors: Allegheny, East and Ohio Sta., Wanhope and Friedel; Federal and So. Diamond Sta., Meng and Wise.

Sanday, Sept. 30—Allegheny headquarters, 520 Federal St., Edward Moore.

Washington.

Washington.

Sept. 9. State E. C. issued charters to two locals organized by Emil Herman, who will do pioneer work in Whitman

Probably John Cloak of Bellingham G. Brown of Hoquiam, Alma Upton of Hoquiam, W. J. Fisher of Lyle and W. J. Tamblin of Spokane will fill dates during the campaign. Locals desiring speakers communicate with the state secretary.

Wisconsin.

The vote at the primaries Sept. 4 was very light, notwithstanding the bitter contest between rival candidates for nomination on the Republican and Democratic tickets. This makes the fact still more remarkable that the Social Democrats cast a larger vote than for the candidate for Governor and for almost all the other state and county candidates in the field, they having been chosen two months ago by party convention and endorsed by vote of the party membership. Now for the general election! The contest will be between the Republicans and the Social Democrats, and the chances are bright for carrying Milwaukee

Frank Weber, General Organizer of the State Federation of Labor and candidate for asesmblyman on Social Democratic ticket, takes the field Sept. 26, and will speak in the large indus trial centers. Alderman Emil Seidel starts Oct 6, and is to make a tour thru German districts. F. G. Strickland is engaged for last fortnight of campaign.

New York State

The following ticket has been nomi nated by the Socialist Party of Albany: State Senator, Henry J. Vital bly, First District, Fred. L. Arland of Albany; Second District, Frank E. Smith of Albany; Third District, Emil Haglund of Green Island: Surrogate. Dennis F. Dwyer of Watervliet; Sheriff. Clinton H. Pierce of Albany; Coroner, Nicholas Romaine of Green

Island The Socialist Party of Albany has arranged for a prize contest among the school children for the best essay on the subject, "What is there about Socialism that makes it grow." The contest is open only to the public school children of the city. Full particulars regarding the contest may had by writing to Secretary Local Albany, 15 High street, Albany, N. Y.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are:

Sol Fieldman: Sept. 21-22, Oneonta Sept. 23-24. Norwich: Sept. 25. Earlville: Sept. 26, Clinton: Sept. 27-28, Sept. 29-30, Rome; Oct. 1, Onelda: Oct. 2. Canastota: Oct. 8. Syracuse: Oct, 4, Auburn; Oct. ortlandt: Oct. 6, Ithaca; Oct. 7-8, Geneva: Oct. 9, Newark: Oct. 10 to 17, Rochester; Oct. 18, Batavia; Oct. 19, Corning: Oct. 23. Peekskill: Oct. 24 to Nov. 6, New York City.

Chas. 8. Vander Porten: Sept. 21, Cuba; Sept. 22, 23, Wellsville; Sept. 24, Hornellsville; Sept. 25, Addiion; Sept. 26, Corning; Sept. 27-28, Elmira; Sept. 29, Ithaca; Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Binghamton; Oct. 2, Hancock; Oct. 3, Port Jervis; Oct. 4, Middletown; Oct. 5 New Rochelle: Oct. 6. Mount Ver-

James F. Carey: Sept. 21, Ithaca; Sept. 22, Geneva; Sept. 24, Rochester; Sept. 25, Buffalo; Sept. 26, Dunkirk; Sept. 27, Salamanca; Sept. 28, Lime-stone; Sept. 29, Olean; Oct. 1, Wellsville; Oct. 2, Corning; Oct. 3, Spring Valley.

John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps-Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes: Sept. 30, New Rochelle: Oct. 1, Yonkers; Oct. 2, Peekskill; Oct. 3, Newburgh; Oct. 4, Albany or Schenectady; Oct. 5, Troy; Oct. 6, Schenectady or Albany; Oct. 8, Glens Falls; Oct. 9, Johnston; Oct. 10, Gloversville; Oct. 11, Utica; Oct. 12, Rome: Oct. 13. Oneida: Oct. 14-15. Watertown; Oct. 16, Syracuse; Oct. 17, Auburn: Oct. 18, Geneva; Oct. 19-20, Rochester: Oct. 21, Buffalo; Oct. 22, Jamestown; Oct. 23, Salamanca; Oct. 24, Olean; Oct. 25, Hornelsville; Oct. 26, Corning; Oct. 27, Ithaca; Oct. 29, Port Jervis; Oct. 30, Middletown; Oct. 31, Port Chester: Nov. 1 to 6. New

New York City.

The 17th, 19th (old 21st) A. D. will meet Friday, Sept. 21, 8 p. m., at Har-lem Socialist Club, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

A grand Grape Gathering Festival will be held by the First Section of the Hungarian Speaking Socialist Circle at Zeltner's Morrisiana Park and Casino, One Hundred and Seventieth dates; that the great and abnormal street and Third avenue, Sunday, Sept. | increase of populated territory in

23, at 2 p. m. Amusing games with prizes. Tickets, 25 cents. Regular meeting of 6th A. D. Friday, Sept. 21, at 255 E. Fourth street,

The lecture at the Harlem Socialist Club, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Sept. 23, S p. m., will be on Reform and Socialist Politics. John C. Chase was to be the lecturer, but he may be unable to attend, in which case Joseph Kaufman will take his place.

At the last meeting of the 18th A. D. on Sept. 7, John H. Lentz resigned as Financial Secretary on account of removal from the district. A unantmous vote of thanks was tendered to Comrade Lentz for his services. James Boyd was elected in his place. Orga nizer Niclaus reported that the nic of the branch cleared about \$50, to be divided between the 18th A. D. and 16th A. D. The 18th A. D. recently decided to hold the business meetings on the first Friday of the mouth and of giving up the third Friday to a general talk on the current will take place on Friday, Sept. 20, 1215 First avenue. The opening speak er is Moses Oppenheimer, who discuss the trio: Bryan, Hearst and Jerome. Admission free.

The Harlem Agitation Committee will hold a ratification meeting Satur day evening, Sept. 29, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. A grand stand will be erected, a band engaged, and the best obtainable speakers will be there.

At the last business meeting of the Harlem Agitation Committee, the reports showed an active campaign in the district with a large attendance at the street meetings, and a sale of over \$19 worth of literature in two weeks: 300 copies of The Worker are sold or

given away weekly.

An open meeting will be held in th clubrooms of the Murray Hill Agitation District, 2416 Forty-second street, on Friday, Sept. 21, 8 p. m., to discus the question of continuing these headquarters. Since the redistricting of the assemblies comprising this district comrades have been scattered and their usual support withdrawn and the club is therefore unable to continue its success of five years of organization. If in the past it has been selfsupporting there should be no reason why it cannot continue to be the home of Socialists who wish to pass a few hours amongst their fellow workers in the cause. Comrades should attend this meeting as it will decide the activity and success of agitation in these assembly districts.

The committee in charge of the West Side Agitation District Committee Sunday evening lectures were disappointed at the small attendance to hear Comrade Mailly discuss "Why Socialists Organize," since the subject is such an important one. The comnittee hopes for a better attendance this Sunday to hear J. T. Britt-Gear lety lecture on "The Essence of Socialism," at the clubrooms, 585 Eighth avenue, 8 p. m.

The General Committee will meet Saturday, Sept. 22, 8 p. m., at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eightyfourth street. Important matters will come before this meeting and delegates ought to be present promptly.

The Organizer will have ready next week three additional leaflets, two for general propaganda and one on the Moyer-Haywood outrage. These will be four-page leaflets and suitable for open-nir meetings. Their price is not yet fixed, but they will probably cost \$1 per thousand. Three hundred thouthe agitation and assembly district organizations should order at once. The Moyer-Haywood leaflet will be sup-

plied to the districts free of charge The Bronx ratification meeting will take piace Thursday, Sept. 27, at Zelt ner's Casino, the largest hall in the Bronx. The Bronx comrades are worka great success and will distribute 50,day of the meeting. The speakers will Warsaw: Oct. 20, Olean; Oct. 21-22. be J. G. Phelis Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, Morris Hillquit, and Alexander

Resignation blanks have been sent to the various candidates, and the comrades are requested to sign same and return them promptly to the Organizer's office.

A second ratification meeting will take place in Yorkville during the lat-ter part of October. The Executive Committee is trying to get the large hat of the New York Labor Temple for this purpose.

The 24th and 29th A. D. now meets second and fourth Thursday at the clubhouse, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The opening meeting of the Ninth Congressional District campaign will be held in New Clinton Hall, 151-153

Clinton street, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m. Speakers will be: Morris Hillquit, candidate for Congress; J. G. Phelps Stokes, William Mailly, and Abraham Cahan. Admission free. Comrades should make this meeting a

At a conference of members of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 8th and 10th A. D.'s last Sunday, a committee of eight was appointed to arrange Sunday propaganda meetings ot be held at the Silver Building, 315 Washington street, beginning Sept. 80.

The County Committee held its meeting Sept. 8. William Koenig presided. It was decided to purchase 1,000 arm and torch buttons and 20. 000 leaflets containing Stokes' resignation from Independence League, Organizer reported that he received the share from the Charles Kerr Co. and same was deposited with the treasurer; that the six congressional districts in the county have nominated candi-

Brooklyn makes it impossible for the old list of speakers to cover all the ground, and delegates were urged to aid in getting more speakers. Report was accepted. Thirty-five new applicants for membership were accepted. Twenty-second A. D. reported they organized a third branch in their district. It was decided to purchase a safe and put in a telephone connec tion. Two speakers complained of disturbances at meetings and committees were advised to get officers when arranging meetings. In compliance with the reapportion

ment of assembly districts, division organizations have been changed, so that each senatorial district will constitute a separate division for purposes of agitation only, as follows. torial comprises 1st, 2d and 3d A. D.; Fourth, 4th, 5th and 6th A. D.: Fifth, 7th, 8th and 9th A. D.; Sixth, 10th, 11th and 12th A. D.; Seventh, 13th, 14th and 15th A. D.: Eighth, 18th, 17th and 18th A. D.; Ninth, 19th, 20th and 21st A. D.: Tenth, 22d and 23d A. D. Each assembly district branch is requested to elect three delegates to the Senatorial District Agitation Committee. This committee is to look after the agitation, distribution of leaflets, holding of street meetings, etc., in conformity with the resolution adopted by the County Committee. The organizers of the districts are requested to notify the County Organizer of the names and addresses of delegates. A meeting of these division organizations will be called at once by the County

Organizer. The third A. D. is now established at 550 Hicks street near Union. The regular meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of the month. The officers and members are active and the treasury in better shape than ever before. As many as a hundred Workers have been sold at a street meeting lately. A suitable bookcase has been presented by the branch to the Socialist Glee Club. The district meets on Friday, Sept. 21, when the assembly district convention is held. Speaking and a sociable time is in stere for those attending.

The Young People's Socialist Club recently decided at a special meeting to continue and do active work during the campaign. Meetings are held first and third Thursday of each month and young people are invited to attend and toin. Donations have been made as follows: \$10 to State Committee, \$10 to Kings County Committee, \$3 to Ladies' Auxiliary Arbeiter Mannerchor. Secre tary is Miss M. Henne, 140 Stanhope

The 5th and 23d A. D. of Kings County has decided to hold meetings on the second and fourth Sundays at 1898 Fulton street, 2:30 p. m., during the campaign.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings will be held by Local New York, Socialist Party, as

follows:

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21. 6th A. D.—N. E. corner Fourth St. and Avenue B. H. Havidon, S. Goldbarth. 10th A. D. (German meeting)—N. E. cor-ner Fifth St. and Avenue A. Ludwig Loré,

Heinrich Juenger.

10th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Miss Johanna Dahme., Jas. M. Reilly, John W. Brown.

14th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirty-second St. and Third Av. Patrick H. Donohue, Augnet Klenke.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner Seventy-eighth St. and Second Av. R. Lepson, John Collins. 2dd A. D.—N. W. corner Elghty-fourth.
Nt. and East End Av. Alfred W. Lawson,
Louis B. Schwartz.
20th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred
and Fifteenth St. and Madison Av. Henry
Harris, Fred Faulitsch.
30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twentyffth St. between Lexington and Third Avs.
William Karlin, Tim Murphy.
35th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Sixty-minth St. and Third Av. J. T.
Brit Geerlety, Albert Abrahams.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.
6th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifth St. and
Avenue D. Abe Panner, H. Havidon.
8th A. D.—N. W. corner Orchard and
Grand Sts. Thomas Potter, Tim Murphy.
13th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifth St. and
Avenue A. John Mullin, Louis B.
Schwartz. Avenue A. John Mullin, Louis B. Schwartz.

13th A. D.—N. E. corner Fifty-second St. and Eighth Av. J. T. Britt Gearlety, Alfred W. Lawson.

19th A. D.—S. W. corner Eighty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. A. B. Demilt, Alexander Rosen.

ander Rosen.

31st A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred
and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John
W. Brown, Algernon Lee. and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John W. Brown, Aigernon Lee.

22d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Jacob l'anken, August Klenke,

34th A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Seventy-seventh St. and Boston Road.

R. Lepson, John Collins.

28th A. D. (Italian meeting)—N. W. corner One Hundred and Tweifth St. and First Av. Antonio Cravello.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

23d A. D. (West Side)—N. W. corner Hud.

34 A. D. (West Side)—N. W. corner Hud-son and Spring Sts. R. Lepson, Henry son and Spring Sts. R. Lepson. Henry Harris.
3d A. D. (Enst Side)—N. E. corner Sixth St. and Second Av. William Mendelson, Alex. Rosen.
6th A. D.—S. W. corner Seventh St. and Avenue C. Alfred W. Lawson, John Collins.
5th A. D.—S. E. corner Ludlow and Grand USs. John W. Brown, Josefus Chant Lipes.

Lipes.
15th A. D.-S. W. corner Sixtleth St. and
Amsterdam Av. Tim Murphy, P. H. Dono-Amsterdam Av. 1 im Austruy, P. H. Dono-laue.

23d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Av.

J. T. Eritt Gearlety, August Klenke.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

4th A. D.—S. W. corner Monroe and Montgomery Sts. Andrew Demilt, L. Sackin.

5th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifteenth St. and Eighth Av. Louis B. Schwarts, Aug. Klenke.

9th A. D.—S. W. corner Thirty-ninth St.

9th A. D.-S. W. corner Thirty-ninth St. and Eighth Av. John Mullin, Alb. Abranams,
IIIh A. D.-N. E. corner Forty-ninth St.
and Eighth Av. Sam Edelstein, John W.
Brown Brown.
14th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirdeth St.
and Third Av. J. T. Britt Gearlety, Alfred
W. Lawson.
16th A. D.—S. W. corner Ferty-stath St.
and Third Av. Wm. Mendelson, R. Lep-

and Third At. Wh. Mendelson, R. Lepson.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Fifteenth St. and Mad'son Av. Abe
Pauger, N. S. Reichenthal.

23d A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred
and Skity-fourth St. and Courtland Av.
Tim Murphy, John Collins.

WEDNESDAY, STPT 26.
6th A. D.—N. E. corner Sixth St. and
Avenue B. John W. Brown, H. Havdden,
Sth A. D.—S. W. corner Jefferson St. and
East Broadway. August Kleinke.

10th A. D.—S. W. corner Seventh St. and
East Broadway. August Kleinke.

10th A. D.—S. W. corner Seventh St. and
ken.

the first to send in a six-dollar orman six in a six-dollar orman six

Collins.

28th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Flftrenth St. and Third Av. Tim Murpphy. Alex. Rosen.

21st A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Flftrenth St. and Flfth Av. J. G. Ipobsevage, Alb. Abrahams.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27. 7th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Victor Fernandez, August Kienke. Lith A. D.—N. E. corner Fifty-second St. and Eighth Av. Frank Poiré, Alex. Rosen. 18th A. D.—N. W. corner Sixty-fith St. and First Av. Julius Hopp, Alfred W. Lawson. St. and First Av. Tim Murphy, J. T. Britt St. and First Av. The Starper,
Gearlety.

18th A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred
and Sixteenth St. and Seventh Av. Sam
Edeistein, Warren Atkinson.

27th A. D.-N. W. corner Thirty-eighth
St. and Broadway. Johanna Dahme, John

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28. 6th A. D.—N. E. corner Sixth St. and Ayenne R. I. Sackin, J. G. Dobsevage, Jas. M. Rellly. 10th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. H. Havidon, John Collins. 14th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirty second St. and Third Av. Fred Paudtsch, R. Lenson. Lepson.
16th A. D.-S. E. corner Forty-fourth St and Third Av. P. H. Donobue, Tim Mur uhr 20th A. D.-S. W. corner Seventy-sev th St. and Second Av. John W. Brown Fhillips, 22d A. D.—S. E. corner Eighty-fifth St. and Avenue A. Hefry Harris, August Klenke. Klenke. 24th A. D.-N. E. corner Ninety-second St. and Third Av. Alfred W. Lawson, J. T. Britt Gearlety. 25th A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred and Twentieth St. and Fifth Av. Alb. Abrahams, Jas. G. Kanely. 30th A. D.-One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs. S. Goldbarth, Louis B. Schwartz.

Kings County.

FRIDAY, SERT. 21. 19th A. D.- Hall meeting, corner Cook SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

SAULHDAL, SEPT. 22.

Sth A. D.—Cornella St. and Broadway.

Weill, Marr.

7th A. D.—Corrt St. and Hamilton Av.
Dawson, Hill.

10th and 12th A. D.—Mass meeting, Flatbush Av. and Sixth Av. H. R. Kearns, J.

G. Pobsevage, C. L. Furman, and others,
16th A. D.—Sixtleth St. and New
Utrecht Av. Mackenzle, Glefer.

20th A. D.—Central and Ralph Avs. Koenig, Fraser.

MONDAY SEPT 24. 14th and 15th A. D.—S. W. corner Kings and and Driggs Av. Marr, Glefer. TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

2d A. D.—N. W. corner Van Brunt and offer Sts. Mackenzie, Lachemacher, 12th A. D.—Twelfth St. and Seventh Av. Praser, Passage, W. corner Bushwick Av. 13th A. D. N. W. corner Bushwick Av. and Grand St. Lipes, Well. 21st A. D. N. W. corner Graham Av. and Cook St. N. Asbel, Louis Goldberg. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

21st A. D.-N. E. corner Lottmer and slegel Sts. Schmidt, Well.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY

Following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party of Brooklyn. For further, information, address Fred Schaefer, Organ-izer, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughty Av. izer, Labor Lyceum, 040 Willoughby Av.
County Committee meets second and fourth.
Saturdays. Executive Committee meets
first and third Wednesdays, same place.
1st and 2d. A. D. meets fourth Thursday
at home of Comrade Markwalter, 411 Gold
St., Org., II. Selden, 267 Pacific St.
3d. A. D. meets at 350 Hiels St., barber
shop, first and third Thursday, Org., Gus
Petrit, 131 Dykman St.
4th A. D. meets at home of J. C. Lipes,
S50 Redford Av. Org., J. C. Lipes,
5th and 21st A. D. meets at 1838 Fulton
St., second Sunday, Org., Peter Flanagan,
26 Somers St. St. second Sunday. Org., Peter Flanagau, 35 Somers St. Gh A. D. meets at 222 Stockton St. second and fourth Thursday. Org., Geo. Bruckner, 64 Eliery St. Gth A. D., Br. 2 (Jewish branch), meets at 222 Stockton St. second and fourth at 222 Stockton St. second and fourth Wednesday. Org., Max Marshingberg, 17 Palmonido Pl.

at 222 minutes of the control of the

Sit2 Ninth Av.

Sth A. D. meets third Friday at home of P. Klumel, 356 Baltie St. Org., Ed. Martin, 256 Court St.

Bth A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth Monday, 1072 Thirty-ninth St., Socialist Club rooms. Org., F. L. Lackemacher, 1335 Forty-first St.

6th A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Wednesday at 441 Fifty-ninth St., Org., Sam'l Hartillus, 510 Fifty-second St.

10th A. D. meets last Tunrsday. Org., W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphl St.

11th A. D. Org., Jos. Lagerholm, 212 St. Marks Ay.

Sterling Pl. 21st A. D. meets second and fourth Friday at 187 Montrose Av. Org., W. J. F. Hannemann, 61 Ten Erck St. 14th and 15th A. D. meets at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer Sts., second and fourth Thursday, Org., Wm. Pauly, 306 Metropolitan Av. 16th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 1072 Thirty-ninth St. Org., N. T. Herbst, 2806 Twelfth Av. 17th A. D. meets second and fourth

St. St. A. D. meets first and third Friday at 12 B. Seventh St. Org., J. A. Beringer, 272 E. Fifteenth St. 19th A. D. meets at the Labor Lyceum, 540-945 Willoughby Av., see-ad and fourth Thursday, Org., Emil Miller, 838 Knickerbooker Av., 24th A. D. meets at 242 Hamburg Av. first and third Thursday, Org., Harry O'Neal, 294 Harmon St.; Asst. Org., Jac. Shalk.

Shalk. 234 Harmon St.; Asst. Org. Jac. Shalk. 22dA. D., Br. 1. meets at Wohlrab's Hall, corner Glenmore and Ashford Sts. Org. John Lutz, 285 Patchon Av. 22d A. D., Br. 2. meets at 750 Evergreen Av. first and third Friday. Org., Charles Meyer, 502 Central Av. 22d A. D., Br. 3 (German), meets at Wohlrab's Hall, 615 Glenmore Av. 22d A. D., Br. 2, meets at 43 Thatford Av. Lrst and third Saturday. Org., Barnett Wolff, 1831 Prospect Pt.

MAINE ELECTION.

Socialist Party Wins in Spite of Adverse Conditions.

Imperfect returns of the Maine election are very gratifying to Socialists.
The Socialist Party has cast practically the same vote as in 1906, partial returns showing 1361 votes, a Socialist loss of only 229 votes, with a large gain in the number of rural towns easting Socialist ballots the first time.

The obstacles met by the Socialists were the intense question of resubmission of the "Prohibitory" liquor law, which resulted in an unprecedented dal wave in favor of the Democratic Party, and annihilating of the Prohibition Party. There was discrimination by the Republican Secretary of State against the Socialist Party in the Fourth Congressional District by which all the Socialist candidates ex cept the Governor were kept from the ballet in all but eight towns. In this district the Socialists had confidently

and Broadway. Henry Harris, John ist ticket. I do not consider that Gompers injured the Socialist vote very materially as the Socialists gained at important points in the Sec-

ond District, notably at Rockland. Gompers apparently had no effect on he First District, where the Socialist Party gained 20 per cent, or upon the remaining Congressional where reports show increase in the

rural towns. The Socialist Party has been so active and put out such a great amount of literature during this cumpaign that Socialism is now being talked of in all directions. It is generally conceded that the Socialist Party is not only the coming party but that it has won a victory in this campaign.

The most prominent Democrats of Maine openly admit that the Democratic Party of Maine possesses only That issue was worn out at the last

ampaign. The Republican Party is frightened and demoralized. The next issue will be labor and car

ital and Socialism. CHARLES L. FOX.

"DIRECT ACTION".

"DIRECT ACTION".

We are not surprised to learn that what has come to be called "direct action" is lesting favor among the organized French workers. Previous to the recent general election in France many of the members of the French trade unions were so greatly enamored of this idea of "direct action", and so fired of the slow progress of parliamentarism, that they refused to fake any part in the election; otherwise the vote of the Scelalist Party would have been much larger than it was. The failure of the strikes, however, has done something to dislitusion them, and to show that "direct action" is not always so direct and effective in its results as its might be expected to be. As a matter of fact, there is nothing new about this "direct action", except its name, and, sometimes, its object. As a policy it is simply that of the old trade unionism of this country, which carefully eschewed; politics, and relied on the strike as its sole offensive weapon. By litter exceptions, as well as by adverse legal judgments and Socialist propagning, the trade unionists here have been at last the trade unionists here have been at last ought, altho relievantly, to recognize the folly of fensing the political instrument entirely. In the lands of their enemies, it was somewhat spussing at this stage, therefore, to have some of our Continents contrades extolling "direct action", i. c., the strike, as the it were a newly-discovered and all-powerful weapon for the proletarin movement, And we are not at all supprised at their expressions of disappointment. Not that we hold that "direct action" may hever be of service, and last resort, and that, generally speaking, as complete discipline, and arganization, would be required to ensure the success of a general sirks as would be received as a last resort, and that, generally speaking.

Helping Mcyer-Haywood Fund.

General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann of the Industrial Workers of the World acknowledges the receipt of a contribution of \$124.87 to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone defense made by the United Bohemian Workingmen's Society of the 18th Assembly District, New York. This is the second donation made to the fund by this society.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Twenty-eight of the Best Socialist Books to Be Got Free by Hustling in Subscriptions for The Worker-Locals and Clubs, Get Comm thees at Work to Build Up Your Libraries.

As an acknowledgement rather than reward for the efforts of our voluntcer sub-getters (many of whom do not care to take the 20 per cent cash discount which we offer to regular agents), The Worker makes the following offer, open from now till Election

1. For \$2 in cash we will send four yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Spargo's "The Socialists," - Untermann's "Science and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons "The American Farmer," Andreieff's "The Red Laught (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Social-(paper).

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 one of the following books: Sinclair's "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 Vail's

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

All books cloth-bound unless other-All books sent postpaid.

Remember that by selling the paidsubscription eards you will get back the full amount, so that you get the ooks absolutely free.

In ordering, state clearly which book you desire and to what address it is to be sent. Use postoffice money order in remitting money.

Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local. branch, or club, and at the same time to help The Worker and make venrround propaganda for Socialism in your locality. What organization will the first to sent in a six-dollar orler? Contrary to the slang saying,

ANARCHIST MAYORS AND POLICE IN THE NAME OF LAW AND ORDER BREAK UP SOCIALIST MEETINGS

Socialist Party Speakers Arrested in Philadelphia, Yonkers and Denver-Comrades Putting Up a Good Fight-You Don't See Anything About This in the Hearst Papers-Where Is the Great Exponent of "Americanism"?

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In the habens corpus proceedings Friday afternoon, Sept. 14, Judge Beitler ruled that Courade Joseph E. Coben was legally held on the charge of obstructing the highway. Com-rades Cohen, Wm. Fletcher, Hugh V. Kenny, and Edwin H. Davies are out on ball awaiting trial on this charge.

The judge held that the police had the right to break up peaceful meetings, whenever it seemed to them that traffic was impeded, and that the ones to be arrested were the speakers.

This means that at all meetings held by the Socialist Party where sufficient people congregate to form a crowd, police should disperse the crowd by yanking the Socialist speakers off the box and into the lockup. This means that at any meeting held by the Socialist Party, a politician can have a lot of bums collect, pretend to obstruct the highway and cause the arrest of Socialist speakers, and thereby

end Socialist open-air propaganda.

The Socialist Party of Philadelphia recognizes that the decision, which was to be expected of a capitalist judge, is but a cowardly way of saying that the Socialist Party has not the right of free speech and public as-

The very night the decision was rendered, Comrades Ella Reeve Bloor, W. R. Cassile and I. Levisky, candidate for state Senator from the Second District, were arrested, held in the lockup all night, taken down to City Hall for a hearing, insisted on being given n hearing at the police station, and are now on bail for trial, on the same charge of obstructing the highway. With them were arrested Comrades Alex Dancer and Clarence Lipsius, for distributing circulars entitled "Shall Freedom of Speech be Trampled Under Foot?" The magistrate discharged

Comrade Emanuel Julius was arrested for distributing circulars for the Wednesday night meeting, but was discharged. The meeting on that night, at which Comrades George Cohen and Joseph J. O'Brien spoke, was not interfered with.

The arrest of the boys for distributing circulars was entirely illegal, they having violated no ordinance. It was merely a part of the persecution we are subjected to, in fighting the battle of the working class.

Saturday night, our protest meeting was held in a hall in Manayunk. Three hundred people were present. All the arrested comrades spoke. Ten names were signed as the nucleus of a branch

to be formed in that ward. To take immediate action, a special meeting of the Local was called Sunday afternoon. It was the largest, most enthusiastic and earnest meeting ever held. A Free Speech Defense Committee was elected for the purpose of securing funds to be spent exclusively in this fight for free speech. The cases in court will be fought out, and preparations made for future trouble on the part of the police. The Socialist Party of Philadelphia is more determined than ever to continue this line of campaign to a successful issue, We shall selze the right of free speech and public assemblage, regardless of all the powers of government that may be raised against us.

YONKERS, N. Y.

hold an open-air meeting in Getty Square, but the Mayor declined to grant it. They then held a meeting of the local and decided to go ahead and hold the meeting regardless of the permit. This they did on Saturday

Comrade George Robertson opened the meeting as chairman, when the police informed him that if he did not stop he would be arrested. He continued and was taken to the lock-up. where next morning he was paroled to appear for trial later on a charge of

disorderly conduct.

Comrade Maikiel appeared in his behalf at the trial and he was fined \$5 and the case appealed.

When Robertson was arrested Comrades Paulsen, Kearns and Ufert went on with the meeting, which was a grand success, the police having collected an immeuse crowd. They were not interfered with.

another meeting without asking permission of the Mayor or the police and were not interfered with.

There are any number of comrades term in jail to maintain the right of free speech and assembly. It looks as if the Mayor might have his hands full.

The Salvation Army people were arrested at the same time as Comrade Robertson, and it is said that they also will try to make a test fight in the matter.

DENVER, COLO.

In Denver, Colo., a score of comrades were arrested in a single night for attempting to talk on the street. They were taken away in the patrol wagon; as fast as the police went off with one speaker another taking his place. The powers that prey in Colorado are evidently becoming alarmed at the gathering force of the Socialist Haywood campaign, and think they may possibly stem the fide by preventing meetings of the Socialist Party. All the prisoners were promised their freedom if they would agree "not to do it again," but none of them availed themselves of the privilege. When they were arraigned some were discharged, but seven were fined, and their cases will be appealed to the higher courts, but it is hard to say what that may mean in Colorado.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., the comrades have been putting up a fight for free speech, but so far Anarchist Thompson, the Mayor of the town, aided by the Cfty Council, seem to have got the best of it. The Mayor and the City Council have been treated with the courtesy due their office, but which it is very evident is not due them for any qualities they possess as individnals. Comrade Lockwood has been sending Socialist books and papers to the Mayor, but he declares that he has neither time nor inclination to read them, and like a stolid ass obstinately refuses to permit street speaking. Th Mayor and others have been challenged to debate the question of free speech, but they have the cunning of their meanness, and will not toe the scratch. The City Council cannot be induced to act in the matter. Sooner or later, however, the comrades will

ATLANTA, GA.

Comrade J. B. Osborne, candidate for Governor of Georgia, who was sentenced to 30 days in the stockade in Atlanta on Aug. 24, for speaking on the street was released by the order of the Mayor on Sept. 8. The court house had been secured for a protest mass meeting to be held Sept. 7, but the janitor refused to open the doors, and the chief clerk, Henry M. Wood, explained the next day that he had forgotten to give orders to have the doors opened. Immediately upon the release of Comrade Osborne, a request for a permit to speak on the streets was presented to Mayor Jas. G. Woodward, which he immediately tore up, and explains his action as follows in a local paper:

"Certainly I tore up the petition, just I would have torn up any other similar document, when I had looked Last week the Yonkers comrades it over and made up my mind. I do applied to the Mayor for a permit to not intend to let the Socialists run over me."

VINELAND, N. J.

At a recent out-door meeting in Vineland, N. J., which was addressed by Comrades Korshet and McNabb, the speakers were interrupted by a policeman, who created a great deal of disorder, and then a deputy sheriff pulled Comrade McNabb from the box and tried to stop the meeting. At this point a strange thing occurred. It seems that Vineland has a Mayor who is something of a man and believes in the right of free speech being maintained both for himself and When the deputy sheriff took McNabb off the platform the Mayor mounted it, repudiated the actions of the sheriff and policeman and told the comrades to go on with their meeting, which they did and were not again interfered with.

AMERICAN AID FOR

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer

Romm of the Russian Social Demo-

cratic Society of New York acknowl-

edge receipt of the following con-tributions for the Russian revolution:

John Stiegler, Philadelphia, Ja., \$1: Miss

R. Theodor, \$5; Arbeiter Gesang Verein "Fortschritt", Guttenberg, N. J., \$5; Ar-beiter Liedertufel, Hartford, Conn., \$10;

better Liedertafel, Hartford, Conn., \$10; M. B., New York, \$15; Arbetter Männer-chor, New Haven, Conn., \$23; W. S. & D. B., Br. 75, Bushwick, \$10; Br. 5, Soc. Dem. Frauen Verein, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; Soc. Society "Froislan", Mystic, Conn., per U. Solomon, \$29; previously acknowledged, \$1,021.56; total, \$1,115.56.

teenth street, New York City.

You forgot to renew your Subscription. Wo asked you to attend to it as soon as we notified you.

ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

ALL ORDERS ACCOMPANIED WITH CASH WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED ASTHE LARGE AMOUNT OF ORDERS AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR IS A HEAVY STRAIN UPON OUR RESOURCES.

THE WORKER.

MR. HEARST'S CONVENTION.

A Middle-Class Gathering, Under Splendid Stage Management, Making a Noise for "Americanism.'

This is an age of records, and a new record for speed or endurance rereives no more than passing notice. But it has remained for the Hearst convention to lower all former standards for enthusiasm and establish a new record. This extraordinary feat was accomplished at Carnegie Hall last Wednesday evening when Hearst was nominated by the Independence League for Governor.

Stage Management.

The Napoleonic stage management demonstrated its ability in the production of noise, but not even the most able and athletic claque could be expected to last forever, and a whirling dervish must sometime pause. There fore the stage management had recourse to strategy. Delay in bringing Mr. Hearst immediately to the platform, as might have been done, furnished an additional ten minutes. After his statesmanesque appearance -self-conscious as a young girl dellyering her graduating essay-and when the applause showed some signs of lessening, an immense horseshoe of flowers borne down the aisle to the platform, was received with another spurt of enthusiasm. After another interval a bonner was unfurled across the stage and, amid the applause which followed, the thirty-five minute record was established and the convention demonstrated its right to be called yell-oh.

"Americanism."

By this time the audience had been worked up into a state of hypnotic frenzy, where it was no longer responsible for its acts. Such a conclu sion is charitable, in view of the wild delirium of applause which followed the brilliant opening statement of Mr. Mr. Hearst's speech: "I will reply to the nomination with which you have honored me in a formal letter". Each of the succeeding sentences, of corre sponding brilliancy, delivered in school boy fashion, received the same indiscriminate applause. Judged by the noise, the speech will go down into history as one of the great orations of the world-something between John L. Sullivan and Patrick Henry. But perhaps the greatest amount of applause was given to Mr. Hearst's endorsement of Americanism, and his statement that his platform was "not Socialism, or radicalism or extreme of any kind"-simply "Americanism". The tenuosity of intellects that could applaud the platitudes of Mr. Hearst might safely be trusted to howl for "Americanism"—beautifully nebulous thing that has furnished matter for

generations of windy orators. It was not a proletarian audience. even the shirt sleeves were the rule. The "workers" were largely of the variety who desire to feed at the public crib, probably hungry for their long delayed rations. There were plenty of mock reformers, but probably the most extraordinary thing of all was the many shades of radicalism that Mr. Hearst will not stand for. But these consistent ones didn't let a little thing like that stand in the way of their en-

A Middle-Class Convention.

Some Tammany converts graced the occasion. But it was, with all its produced enthusiasm, an essentially mid-dile class gathering, and "Americanism" is to be its slogan. Very badly done portraits of Washington and Lincoln gave versimilitude to the Amer can idea, with portraits of Mr. Hearst modestly on the side as the third in American greatness. Some flash light pictures-for even devotion to a great cause canont entirely smother business sense-more frenzy-and the Independence League convention adjourned.

For sustained noise it established a record, of genuine enthusiasm there was not a scintilla. Sound without sense was its keynote and sound with out sensé will be its campaign.

Labor Will Yet Reason

as Well as Feel.

F. M. G.

By catering to the sympathy of the laboring class-the class which does not reason but feels-Hearst has built up a following which has come to assume the proportions of a political movement. Labor is ever looking for a Moses to lead it out of its wretched Egypt and into the Promised Land. Above and beyond all, labor is always looking for a "friend", a "protector". Labor is yet a child, it has not grown to the full stature of a man, notwithstanding that it has lived and toiled thru long and weary ages. Being a child, it does not reason, it does not think. When labor realizes that it is no longer a child but a full grown and hardy giant it will not be seduced by the false hopes and glittering generalities of the Independence League of this campaign or some other league of some other campaign. It will then laugh to scorn the frenzied excitement that passed for enthusiasm over the nomination of Mr. Hearst. It will then be too dignified to resort to mechanical contrivances and tin horns to express its emotions, or, mayhap, realizing the Contributions should be sent and abyss behind it, it will feel too deeply checks or orders made payable to Dr. for words. Labor will then establish Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fif-innother record-but it will for deeds. for words. Labor will then establish

ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDSHIP FOR LABOR UNIONS.

Threatens Postal Clerks With Dismissal if They Exercise Constitutional Rights.

The employees of the United States Post Office are making an effort to per-fect a labor organization. As such it will, of course, be a part of their mission to secure an increase of wages for the underpaid and a reduction of hours for the overworked. Inasmuch as it is generally admitted that many of them are both underpaid and over worked, it would seem that these were worthy objects.

But no sooner do they start an or-ganization to accomplish these purposes than there appears upon scene that great patriot the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. Speaking thru his mouthpiece, Postmaster-General Cor telvou, he says that the officials of the department, and "not the officials of any organization, are the proper persons to present the department's needs

This from President Roosevelt's secretary.

Roosevelt's Love

for Labor Unions.

Roosevelt, it must be remembered, has repeatedly declared that he was in favor of the organization of labor and the organization of capital.

Will Roosevelt tell any organization of capitalists that they must not present their needs to Congress? He cerfainly will not. And if he did so, it not make the slightest difference to them.

Mr. Roosevelt in this and other orders relating to the Post Office employees has practically forbidden them to form a real labor organization in the ordinary sense of that term, altho he has declared himself in favor of the organization of labor.

Having the power to dismiss and remove employees of the Post Office (a power which he has already exercised in the past), his present order means that if the officers or any committee of the postal clerks should wait on members of Congress and ask for a betterment of their conditions of em ployment they would do so at the peril of their situations.

What right has Roosevelt or the Postmaster-General to proceed in such manner?

They are paid to obey the laws. They are sworn to execute the laws. They are not the makers of the laws. That is the duty of the Congress. The wages of the Post Office are

fixed by laws which Congress makes. If the employees of the Post Office desire any change in their wages it is to Congress that they should go. They have a right to go to Congress with any petition that they see fit. They have a right to go not only as employees of the Post Office, but they have a right to go to Congress with their petition in their capacity of citizens of the United States.

Roosevelt Sets Aside the Constitution.

President Roosevelt has no right whatever to deprive any postal clerk of any of his rights under the constitution of the United States.

He has no more right to tell a postal clerk that he shall not petition Congress in general or any Congressman in particular for a raise in his wager than he has to tell him that he shall not go to church or that he shall not get married.

A Post Office employee not only has a right to ask a Congressman to fur-ther legislation in the interest of the postal employees, but he has a right to tell the Congressman that if he does not do so he will oppose his re-election. And the postal employee has the further right to join any political club or party to oppose the election of such Congressman, or to further the election of some other man to Congress. and to do all in his power by legal means to get others to join and assist

to pick the pockets of the postal clerks on pay day as he has to threaten them with dismissal from the service if they petition Congressmen for a raise in

ROTTEN R. R. BRIDGE; 20 OR 30 KILLED.

A passenger train of the Rock Island system plunged off a high bridge near Dover, Oklahoma, Tuesday, and be tween 20 and 30 persons lost their lives. The exact number of lives lost may never be known, as many of the passengers were thrown into the stream, and some of the bodies will not be found. The engineer and fire-man jumped when the train struck the bridge, and the former escaped unburt, while the latter was severely injured. The bridge was a cheap affair, and gave way owing to the swift quick sands. Simply one of the many cases where private owners of railways savo money and endanger life.

MALDEN, MASS., CLUB SETS GOOD EXAMPLE

The Malden, Mass., Socialist Club has subscribed for The Worker for three months for one hundred names and anyone in Malden who receives the paper thru this will understand that it is paid for and can be accept ed without fear of a "dun" afterwards. The example of the Malden Club could well be followed by others who want good literature to reach workingmen in their neighborhood steadily and with some chance of being effective. Try it.

VOTE REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC.

Both Parties Against Socialism, Says Van Cleave of the Citizens' Alliance.

President Van Cleave, who has Parry's old tob, declares in "The Exponent," the official organ of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance, that "the duty of the hour" of every member of his association of Union-haters is to vote and to do their best to down inbor politically. Van Cleave says:

This is a personal appeal. I appeal to you as my personal friends quite as much as I do as your chosen presiding officer. Don't fail to vote. At whatever cost or inclination, consider it a sacred duty to record your vote, whether IT BE REPUBLICAN OR DEMOCRATIC, against those enemies of law and order, who, whatever party name they adopt, seek to undermine the foundation of justice in the interests of Socialism and anarchy."

Workingmen should note this unionhater does not care whether people vote REPUBLICAN OR DEMOvote REPUBLICAN OR DEMO-CRATIC. If Republican and Demo-cratic politics are GOOD for Van Cleave and the Citizens' Alliance, the union workingman ought to be able to see that Republican and Democratic politics are BAD for workingmen.

In commenting on Van Cleave's appeal to his brothers of the black flag in the Citizens' Alliance, St. Louis "Labor" says:

"We understand Mr. Van Cleave's song of woe. It sounds like the midnight music of Monsieur Tom Cat. His appeal is logical and to the point. He wants his members and friends to remain true to the Democratic and Republican parties. Record your vote, whether it be Republican or Democratic cuts no ice. Don't fail to vote against Socialism and Anarchy!

Socialist Workingmen

· vs. Anarchist Capitalists.

"Now, Mr. Van Cleave, we kindly request you to draw the line between Socialism and Anarchy. Socialism is our cause, Anarchy is yours. Socialism stands for law and order, for a better social system and a higher civilization. Anarchy as you are accustomed to interpret it, is practiced by your Citizens' Industrial Alliance. You, as a capitalist anarchist, declare for the "laissez-faire, laissez-passer."

'In plain English, you wish to do as rou please. Unrestricted child labor, unlimited hours of toil of your employees, the lowest possible wages and the highest possible profits, the dis-placement of union labor by Chinese coolle slavery, etc.

"This is part of your written and unwritten program, Mr. Van Cleave. And this program of yours-well, com pare it with our Socialist program, and you will find that Anarchy and Socialism have nothing in common

Citizens Alliance

Opposed to All Good.

"Your Citizens' Industrial Alliance is opposed to law and order conditioned on a democratic form of government. You are opposed to an Eight-Hour law, because it would prevent you from exploiting the workers

ten and more hours a day.
"You are opposed to child labor legslation, because it would prevent you from squeezing the life blood out of the little children in factories and workshops.

"You are opposed to a rigid factory law, because it would compel you to keep your workshops in good sanitary condition.

"You are opposed to every measure advocated in the Socialist Party platform, because those measures mean law and order for the benefit of the working class.

"Your Citizens' Industrial Alliance law and order is the law and order of Tsar Nicholas and General Trepoff. Your law and order is a mixture of industrial anarchy and political despot-

BREWERY WORKMEN AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The International Secretaries Recommend It as the Only Party of the Working Class.

In their report to the Sixteenth Con-vention of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America the International Secretaries said:

As to our political position no changes have taken place and we still adhere to the same principles, that of the class struggle and International Socialism. We are now more than ever convinced that only thru active participation of the working class in the political field will it be possible to better the condition of the working

class to any extent.

If organized labor does not become active and prove itself a factor in the political field, then it will not be long ere the trade unions would lose all effectiveness and become things of the past.

The occurrences of the past year have been of such nature as to convince every thinking man that it is absolutely necessary, res, imperative, that the working power of national, state and municipal gov ernment. This can only be accomplished by uniting our forces into one party, electing representatives from our own midst, who will make and enforce such laws as will lead to the delivery and emancipation of the toilers, from the shackles of wage slavery. This can be done by no other party but the Working Class Party—the Socialist Party—and it is up to the Work-ing Class itself to bring about a realization of this "dream", as our opponents choose to call it. If we earnestly strive for same, success will be ours.

The outrages perpetrated against the offi-

cers of the Western Federation of Miners would not have been possible if the work-ing class had a representative voice or vote in the legislative and judiciary bodies. The in the legislative and judiciary bodies. The innumerable outrages perpetrated by means of injunctions, deprivation of freedom and liberty, clubbing, bayonetting and murder will cease as soon as organized labor in a body, asserting itself and exercising its franchise, demands same. And it is high time that we act along these lines. It is one form completion that the inter-

It is our firm conviction that the inter-ests of our International Union as well as the general labor movement would be best served, by adhering strictly to the policy served, by adhering strictly to the policy followed thus far, and by preserving and defending our organization in its present form, as an industrial organization, also to stand by the banner of International Socialism as of yore.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND. Financial Secretary U. Solomon ac-

knowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the campaign fund: Michael J. Beck, List 116, 59c.; Sam Bernstein, List 164, \$2.50; A. F. Cox. List 342, \$1; Adolph Farber, List 470, \$1. Joseph Francfort, List 523, \$2; Baruch Freedman, List 531, \$2.20; Karl Herzele, List 757, \$1; Wm. Herrman, List 770, \$3.50; Wm. Hertle, List 774, \$1; Harry Jacobson, List \$46, \$2.50; A. Kohnle, List 973, \$13.25; J. Kolln, List 975, \$3; S. Kremers, List 1007, 35c.; Herman Laxer, List 1054, \$1; Jacob Lents, List 1084, \$6; Erwin Maurer, List 1193, \$1; B. F. Maupin, List 1194, \$2; Abram L. Mencher, List 1228, 50c.; J. Perkunas, List 1403, \$2.03; Mrs. L. Schwartz, List 1682, \$5.75; L. Schwartz, List 1683, \$1; M. Steinburg, List 1838, \$4.30; N. Stupniker, on acct. List 1852, \$3; J. B. Wilson, List 2018, \$11; Edward Winter, List 2026, \$5.80; A. F. Zerr, List 2058, \$2; Liedertafel "Egalite", List 2405, \$4.15; L. Rothamn. List 2613, \$2; Wm. Moll, List 2967, \$2.10; Chas. Hakin, List 5601, 50c.; Algernon Lee, List 5620, \$1; G. Dressler, Jr., List 5603, \$1: John O. Pierce, List 2904, \$1. UP-STATE: Chas. Koch, Salamanca, List 3108, \$2.95; Jacob Smith, Therest, List 3386, \$3: D. T. Hinckley, Wading River, List 3464, \$2; A Friend, Flushing, \$1; J. E. Webster. List 6321, \$1: J. M. Cantine, Lock, 6614, \$1. CASH CONTRIBUTIONS: F., 1906, \$1; Eugene Wood, Brooklyn. \$5; George D. Herron, \$100; A. K. & S. K., Br. 207, Auburn, \$5: Robert Uhlich, Schenectady, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 91, Manhattanville, \$25; collection ratification meeting, Cooper Union. Sept. 15, \$151.60; Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners, No. 375, \$50; do., No. 497, \$25; George E. Schreyer, per John Mullin, \$2; total for the week, \$471.28; previously acknowledged, \$1,380.84; total to date, \$1,852.12.

******* IN A FEW WORDS

****************** Suppression is the life of Socialism.

Genius is the infinite capacity for taking profits.

The harder the wage slave works the harder he's worked. The marriage license is too often a

license to licentiousness. The working class is unfit to govern

itself while it believes it is. .The more the workers economize the less the capitalists have to.

Socialists are opposed to leveling down to the level of the capitalist class.

Opportunity for success is open to all who control the means to opportunity.

Dowie has been cast out of Zion, but the Independence League is still open to him.

It was real thoughtful of Death to extend Trepoff's leave of absence indefinitely.

In freeing itself the working class will free other classes from the delusion that it can't.

Everybody in this country can exrcise the privilege of free speech in favor of capitalism.

People who are "coming our way," are usually careful to take a roundabout way to reach us.

Southern Democrats will fight to the last for the inalienable right of the negroes to ride in a Jim Crow car.

Independence, according to Mr.

Hearst, is doing what he tells you and then praising him for letting you do Roosevelt is determined that the in-

dividuality of the postal clerks shall be preserved from destruction by labor Fortunately, the revolution of 1776

was an American one or it might not

now be recognized as one of the right kind, either. It appears that Mr. Bryan prefers the band wagon yet awhile as a means of conveyance to a government owned

Preliminary to making the Democratic party the party of peace Mr. Byran proceeds to make it the party of pieces.

If, as a London paper suggests, a gramaphone should be run for Presi-dent instead of Bryan, then what's the

matter with a megaphone instead of Roosevelt?

The New York "World" asks despairingly, "Shall the Democratic party, die?" First thing to consider is why it shouldn't.

It's dead sure the old party conventions will not make the mistake of nominating candidates opposed to cap-

italist interests. Certainly, brains are needed for the proper conduct of industry. That's why working class ownership and control is necessary.

"Stop calling Bryan 'Billie'. I positively forbid it,"

An augry reader cries. Which is silly-For another 'Billie' did it."

The reformers want working class voters to be independent, but not so independent as to vote for their own class thru the Socialist Party.

Citizens of Portland, Me., evidently consider sailors of the fleet good enough to die for them, but only the officers good enough to dance with. There is a suspicion that the Cuban

right time to save Roosevelt from being forgotten in the excitement over Coney Island confetti could not be used because it is unhealthy, but the factories from whence it came are

revolution was sprung just at the

to work in. Some gentlemen in Russia must feel relieved by the thought that when they are shot it will be on their own merits and not thru being mistaken for Trepoff.

still healthy enough for human beings

MAINLY PERSONAL

******************** Local Washington, D. C., has lost two of its most active members in Comrades David Waters and John L. McCreerry, who died recently. The local has adonted resolutions declaring that the movement has suffered a great loss thru these deaths, as the comrades were ever ready with their counsel and services in promoting the cause of Socialism.

Upton Sinclair writes upon "What Life Means to Me" in the October "Cosmopolitan."

Eugene V. Debs proceeds westward after speaking in Philadelphia. Sept. 23, working in Colorado the last two weeks of the campaign.

Comrade Simon Lipshitz, an active worker in the party in New York, was operated on his right foot on 12 and is now seriously ill at his home. 209 E. Thirteenth street. There was no room for him at the hospital and he was removed to his room where comrades can visit him. It is sincerely hoped that Comrade Lipshitz will rapidly recover and resume activity for the party.

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