Poverty-Slavery-Capitalism! ĕ00\$0\$0\$0\$0\$000\$\$\$000\$\$000**\$**0\$0

We pledge ourselves, as the Party 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. 26.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 29, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE NEW YORK "SUN'S" OPINION OF THE MACHINISTS FOR REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

A Capitalist Paper Gives Editorial Expression to Its Disgust with Both of the Grand Old Parties -It Will, However, Support One or Both of Them.

From an Editorial in the "Morning Sun" of Sept. 24.

"THE TWO CONVENTIONS. "The two political parties assemble

to-morrow to do something, one at-Saratoga, the other at Buffalo. Very much the same necessity confronts each, and that is to make a desperate appeal to public confidence.

The great mass of the people of this state is sick of both of them; sick of the party in power because of its unexampled corruption, apathy and depravity; and sick of the Democracy beof its ingrained imbecility, instability of purpose and suppression of its decent elements.

The Republicans are in power; they fill the offices; they enjoy the vast advantage of possession and the potent buttress of the Federal state. They have everything, save a good charac-

"More deplorable still are the Democrats, except that they have no character at all. Mr. Roosevelt has sown the whiriwind, and they are not content to let him reap the storm himself, but must needs strive out of the materials he discarded or despised to fashion a worse chaos of their own. Distracted and disarrayed by a national fanatic and vulgar mountebank, themselves the chattel and the prey of the lowest type of brutal and deof the lowest type of brutal and de-graded creatures that ever attained to Man!"

dependence League is indepen-

dence; independence of boss rule,

independence of corporation con-

trol, and independence of any

party subject to boss rule and corporation control.

"A man who is not independent in life, in thought and at the polls

is not an American citizen of the

type hoped for by the founders of

so says the platform of the Inde-

With the principle it proclaims and

the means it proposes to put them into

operation, the Independence League

has no more possibility of conferring

any benefit on the working class (or

even on the middle class) of the

United States than there is of Lin-

oln and Jefferson rising up out of

Lincoln passed from the scene of the

world's affairs with chattel slavery.

Wage slavery in the United States was but fairly under way, and its rigors

were tempered by the presence of mill-ions of acres of as fruitful land as the

sun ever shone upon, land which was

free to the first comer-which to own

Booth's act made the nation mourn. Giant machines and gigantic trusts

vere in the seed in Lincoln's day

Now they are in flower and fruit-in ripe and bitter fruit. Lincoln could

foresce, but he could not see, a syn-

dicate, a merger, or a trust-there were

none in his hour. In the short period

since his death the world has seen

greater changes in its means and

methods of producing wealth than had

occurred in all the ages of the world

that preceded him. Mind you, not

merely greater changes than in any

preceding time of equal length, but

time of which humanity has the

reater changes than in all previous

The Independence League appeals to

Thomas Jefferson died in 1826. He

had a great mind. But he did not

know, he could not dream of modern industry. Railway, telegraph, tele-phone, electric light and power, ma-

chinery as we have it to-day-all these

were beyond his time-not far, to be

sure, but far enough to be absolutely

outside his horizon. Next to the prog-

ress made in industrial means and

methods in the period since Lincoln's

death, in no other equal time has the

world made as great advances in the art of wealth production as in the

years between Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

Jeffersonian Democrats. It is an ap-

The Independence League appeals to

Whatever else may be said of Lin- they may find Jonah.

the Lincoln Republicans. It is an ap-

man had only to claim-when

pendence League, making its appeal

o "Jeffersonian Democrats" and "Lin-

It is an appeal to the past.

their graves to vote its ticket.

this country.'

coln Republicans".

THE INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

MAKES AN APPEAL TO THE PAST

"The fundamental idea of the Income and Jefferson, they were alive to epeudence League is independent the day in which they lived. They

League.

he gets a job?

of life.

leadership in any party's history, they come together at Buffalo pledged to mischief and consecrated to disaster.

"The Republicans have lately cast out their head devil of uncleanness and perversity, but he has left his sty behind him, and to-morrow it will be at Saratoga, unsterilized as ever but fully occupied. Every rogue in the state who has battened on corruption, who has blackmailed a corporation or a citizen, or who has, according to his lights, achieved eminence in disgracing the Republican party; every one of them will be at Saratoga to swear fealty to a new boss. That emphysematous and crapulous entity, that man who has made the governorship as contemptible as Odell made it odious. he by the irony of fate will be in spirit at the head of this baleful and sinister assembly, the Republican convention of the Empire state.

"If only an inscrutable but ever benign Providence would raise up in either convention, or in both of them, the figure of a man of parts, a man of integrity and of courage, a man of head and of heart, how might the black and cheerless prospect of the morrow be changed to radiant sun-

did not appeal to the past. They did

not seek to restore the ruins of a by-

in which they lived. Had Lincoln and Jefferson appealed to the people to

erect Egyptian pyramids on American

soil, they would still have been more

progressive than the leaders of the

Independence League who seek votes

by an appeal to "Jeffersonian Demo-

life, in thought and at the polls is not

an American citizen of the type hoped

for by the founders of this country."

says the platform of the Independence

How shall a man be "independent

in life" who has no means to maintain

his life? How shall a man be "inde-pendent in life" who can only live by

working half his life for another man

How shall a man be "independent in life" when it is a condition of his ex-

istence that his life must be spent in

wage slavery? How shall a man be

"independent in life" whose means of

subsistence are measured by the wage

that will be accepted by a man who

has been doomed to starvation unless

No man can be "independent in life"

unless he controls the means necessary

to supply himself with the necessaries

If the Independence League really

desired that men shauld be "indepen-

dent in life" they would further meas

ures calculated to make them the mas-

cry out against political bosses, and

propose to leave the entire working

class the subjects of the economic

bosses. They cry out for "indepen-dence", and propose that twenty mill-

ions of wage-earners and wealth pro-ducers shall be left dependent upon

the interests and caprice of the capi-

talist class. There is no evil of the

political boss that is not common to

and generally caused by the boss of

the shop, the owner or the owner's

Those people in this country who

know what INDEPENDENCE is and

know how to get it will vote the ticket of the Socialist Party.

The Independence League appeals to

the past. They begin where their grandfathers left off eighty years ago. Had the world stood still for the last

eighty years they would just be with-in the statute of limitations. If time

will turn backward in its flight they

will be all right yet. They should send for Joshua. If he made the sun stand

still, who knows but that he might get

it to reverse. It isn't Lincoln or Jeffer

son to whom the Independence League should appeal. Joshua is the man for their work. If they can't get Joshua.

agent of the factory and mill.

They do nothing of the kind. They

ters of the means of life.

"A man who is not independent in

crats" and "Lincoln Republicans".

They builded for the day

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Blackstone Valley Lodge, Pawtucket, R. f., Repudiates Old Parties.

At the regular meeting of the Blackstone Valley Lodge, No. 692, International Association of Machinists, in Labor Temple, the communication of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was considered. After carefully looking over the field of political parties and comparing their respective merits, it was decided that the present dominant parties, Republican and Democratic, stand for the continuance of the present wage scale, which, it is claimed, is detrimental to the working classes in so far as it keeps them on the starvation line. It was urged that the condition of the laboring men can never be permanently improved as long as either of these parties are in power. If labor is to succeed and progress it must get control of the law-making machinery. This it can do by united effort in the economic and political field.

Resolutions were adopted as fol-"Whereas, the Socialist Party is the

political expression of the working class, whose mission is to emancipate the worker from wage slavery, be it "Resolved, That we indorse the Socialist Party and that our delegates to

the Central Trades and Labor Union roice these, our sentiments, in that body."

AT THE RAND SCHOOL.

The Rand School of Social Science at 112 E. Nineteenth street kept open house last Monday afternoon and evening. Many interested persons. men and women, party members and outsiders, visited the rooms in the afternoon and in the evening they were crowded to the doors.

The members of the reception committee were kept busy showing visitors over the rooms, introducing them to the refreshments, and explaining the history and the prospects of the institution. Secretary Ghent wished he had a double or multiple personal-ity to meet all the demands upon his attention. On all sides a lively interest in the work of the school was manifested and the enrolment of students went on rapidly thru the day. In the evening the crowd was called order by Comrade Beard, who spoke briefly of the mission of the school and its importance as a means of helping to bring about a peaceful solution of social questions; he then introduced Comrades Ghent, Lee and Hillquit, the secretary, president and treasurer of the American Socialist Society, who made short addresses, after which the audience again broke up into groups and spent the rest of the evening in pleasant social converse.

COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.

The subject of Composition and Rhetoric in the Rand School of Social Science will be under the direction of Tilden Sempers and will be treated in 28 lessons, 12 of them in the first term. beginning Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 9:10 p. m., and continuing weekly at that day and hour.

The main work of the course will member of the class will be expected to write a daily theme of one page. Six daily themes will be due Oct. 10. These are to be dated on the day of composition. As the object of this part of the course would be defeated by neglect of the daily habit of composition, themes not so written cannot be accepted. Every other week a theme of six pages will be required. Lessons for study will be assigned

As the class will be made up largely of persons already engaged in propaganda work, or those preparing themselves for it, the course will be con ducted with special reference to their needs. It will open with an introduc-

tory lecture on Persuasion. Required text book, Carpenter's Elements of Rhetoric and English Composition. Price, \$1, to students, 90

RHODE ISLAND SPINNERS' STRIKE.

The spinners in the Lafayette Worsted Mill of Woonsocket, R. I., have been out on strike for over six weeks. They demand an increase in wages, as they claim that they receive less pay than workmen on same class of work in any other mill in the city. altho they have to work harder. All workingmen are requested to keep away from the above named mill. The Lafayette Worsted Mill is owned by Messrs. Louis and Auguste Lepoutre of Roubaix, France. Nearly all of the strikers are Frenchmen. The strikers fear that Messrs Lepoutre will import workmen from France to replace them, and they have sent letters to newspapers of France explaining the situation here, and hope that they will keep away.

-- Read The Worker, 50c. per year. form.

HOT CAMPAIGN

Hillquit's Candidacy Calls Forth Enthusiasm-Organization Work Being Pushed.

The campaign work in the Ninth Congressional District of New York is proceeding briskly. Headquarters are open in the rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 237 East Broadway, where workers are always welcome for help is needed in many ways.

The opening meeting of the campaign on Tuesday evening last was a great success. Clinton Hall was packed to hear Comrades Hillquit, Stokes, London and Mailly and a big overflow meeting was held with Comrades Phillips, Dobsevage and R. Rosenfeld, 8th Assembly District candidate. The enthusiasm at both meetings was unbounded.

A feature of the hall meeting was the appearance on the platform of Comrade Alienikoff of the 31st A. D., an old worker in the cause, who had come down unsolicited to offer his services for the campaign. He received a hearty welcome and his ringing words sent the audience home in vigorated for the work of the next few weeks.

Organization work is progressing rapidly. On last Saturday the 4th A. D. was reorganized and on Monday, the 2d A. D. followed suit. On Sunday evening representatives of the trades unions held a large meeting in district headquarters and formed the Trade Union League of the Ninth Congressional District. Next Sunday another meeting is to be held in the same place and members of all unions are invited.

A meeting to organize a Profession-al League to be composed of doctors, druggists, dentists, journalists, lawyers and other profesisonal men who are Socialists, is called for Friday night, Sept. 28, at Dr. A. Caspe's office, 210 East Broadway. Comrade: are invited to attend and join.

The house to house canvess of all registered voters has started and al ready begins to show results. Open-sir meetings, besides those arranged by Local Organizer Solomon, are scheduled for various parts of the district.

One of the most promising features of the campaign is the revolutionary rganization of a Juvenile Workers League, consisting of boys between the ages of 15 and 17, for campaign work. The league meets at district headquarters, Sunday, Sept. 30, 2 p m., and boys of the age stated are invited to join.

Literature is not being neglected. A four-page folder is on the press, 15,000 Stokes' letter of resignation, translated into Jewish, are ready. Comrade Hillquit's letter of acceptance in English and Jewish will appear within a week, and the loca neadquarters' leaflets will be used. Buttons and lithographs are ordered.

The following hall meetings are ar anged for the coming week: Sunday, Sept. 30-Jefferson Hall, 92

Columbia street. Speakers: M. Hill-quit, Alexander Jonas, M. Winchefsky, John W. Brown.

Monday, Oct 1-Kalich Theatre. Speakers: Maxim Gorky, M. Hillquit, Tuesday, Oct. 2-New Clinton Hall 151 Clinton street. Speakers: Hugh O Pentecost, B. Rosenfeld, M. Zamet kin.

Among the other speakers already engaged for the campaign are Dr A Konfkow, Boston; Max S. Hayes. Cleveland: Franklin H. Wentworth John Spargo and many well known party speakers in New York and vicinity.

RATIFICATION IN YORKVILLE.

There will be a grand ratification neeting of the Yorkville District, Socialist Party, at the New York Labo Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street on Saturday, Oct. 6. The speakers will be Hugh O. Pentecost, Charles Vander Porten, Alexander Jonas and John W. Brown.

The meeting will be preceded by parade thru the district, starting a the Labor Temple, and in which all the labor organizations in the Labor Temple will participate. This will be followed by a banner raising and the meeting will then begin.

PERSIANS DEMAND PROGRESS.

Recent dispatches show that the oncessions made by the Shah of Persia have by no means satisfied the progressive elements. Extensive political strikes are taking place, force the extension of further liberties. It is rumored that the British and Russian governments-hostile as their interests in that region are supposed to be-may take joint action to uphold the Persian government in its existing

BIG SOCIALIST IN THE NINTH. VOTE IN ARKANSAS

Hogan, for Governor, Receives Large Increase **Over Presidential Vote** of 1904

The official returns of the Socialist vote in Arkansas showed gratifying results. In 1904, the vote polled for our Presidential candidate, Debs, was 1,816; the vote for Comrade Penrose, our candidate for Governor the same year was 1,364. The vote for Comrade Hogan for Governor in the recent election was 2,104. This shows an increase of 251 over the Debs' vote and 740 over the gubernatorial vote in 1904, and represents an increased percentage of 131/2 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

in Hagen, both largely Roman Catholic

ENGLISH AUTHORITIES DENY RIGHT OF FREE RPEECH.

Our comrades in England are now having a taste of the sort of trent-ment under which the Socialists of the United States so frequently sufferarbitrary interference by the police with their open-air meetings. This is a rather unusual thing in England, where the police authorities are as a rule much less arrogant than here and political libertles more respected.

"Justice" brings us word that at East Stonehouse our speakers have been arrested at five successive weekly meetings and that the last victim, Tom Rennolls, has been sentenced to a month in fail on a charge that "he did unlawfully and wilfully obstruct the free passage of a certain highway called Manor street, by then and there addressing a crowd." Plenty of witnesses were produced to prove that the street was not blockaded, but the judge dug up an obsolete law, declaring that three persons standing together in the street constitute an obstruction, and proceeded to pass sen-The Salvation Army has regularly held meetings on the same spot for years and has never been disturbed by the police. The exptanation is of course, that certain "eminent citiens" were determined to suppress the Socialist propaganda if possible

The comrades are going to fight the matter out, holding their regular meetings in spite of the orders of the police and making a legal contest for their rights. Funds are being raised for the purpose. Meanwhile, the prosecution has done much to arouse public sentiment in favor of Socialism

SAY PEOPLE WANT TO EAT CHEMICALS.

That is the Declaration of a Lot of Experts of Private Food Products Corporations.

At the hearings before the Commissioners on Rules and Regulations of the Foods and Drug Act Dr. Hugo Lieber of H. Lieber & Co., defended the use of aniline or coal tar dyes in food products. He said that the coloring matter in canned tomatoes was used because the public demanded the tomatoes with their natural color. which was lost in the process of preparation.

Blouin, representing the Louisiana Sugar and Planters' Association, referred to the effect that a strict enforcement of the law would have upon the manufacturing of sugar in Louisiana. He said that none of the chemicals used remained in the sugar at the completion of the manufacture; but an infinitesimal part of compound of tin sometimes remained in the mo-

No injurious effect had ever been noted in the twenty years the present method of manufacturing was employed.

Good for the Mules.

The plantation mules were fed as much as two and a half gallons of molasses a day as food, and no ill effects were ever noticed. "But Louisianans don't eat it" said

Mr. Blouin. J. F. Harris, of the Pacific Coast

Borax Company, spoke of the advantages and virtues of borax as a preservative, and urged that it should not be regarded as an adulteration.

OUEENS COUNTY RATIFICATION.

The Socialist Party of Queens County will hold its ratification meeting at Kreuscher's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Evergreen, on Saturday, Sept. 29, 8 p. m

Speakers will be John C. Chase, candidate for Governor; Mark Peiser, candidate for congress, William Burk-li, in German, and J. G. Phelps Stokes. John A. Burgher will preside

AS THE CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES ORDERS COME IN HEAVILY, NOT SO THE PAYMENTS THEREFOR, THIS AFFECTS US SERIOUSLY, FAY UP, COMBABES, PAY UP,

SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH GOES ON IN PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER.

Thirteen Comrades Arrested in Quaker City and Twentyone Ride in the Patrol Wagon in Colorado's Capital City-The Fight Is On-No Signs of Weakness.

streets, in the Baldwin Locomotive and several are well to do. Works district, where it has been customary for the Socialist Party to hold | Decline to Sacrifice a noon meeting weekly. Comrades Ella Reeve Bloor and Joseph J. O'Brien were arrested on Wednesday, Sept. 19, charged with blockading the highway and breach of the peace on complaint of the Baldwin Locomotive

The absurdity of these charges is rendered more ludicrous by the fact that almost the entire street where this meeting was held is piled up with car wheels, axles and castings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works from house line to house line, leaving only room enough for a single wagon to pass thru, and that on the same corner daily meetings are held, unmolested, by a gospel society, supposed to be financed by John-H. Converse, pres-Works.

Let the Preachers Talk.

At the bearing, Comrade Louis Cohen acted as counsel for the defense and made the police sergeant and special officer very uncomfortable un-der cross-examination by practically making them admit that they had eyes only for Socialist meetings, but not for car wheels or preachers of the gos-

The comrades were held under bonds for court.

The same evening. Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor was arrested at the corner of Twenty-third street and Columbla avenue while attempting to open a meeting there. The same kind of an outfit appeared against the Socialist agitation-the little business man on the corner, the police lieutenant politician and the perjured police offi-

This case was also extended for a ourt hearing.

We have received warning that neetings at Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue will not be permitted and we expect trouble all along the line

So far thirteen arrests have been made at five different meetings and the comrades held under bonds for court.

SOCIALIST SPEAKERS ARRESTED IN DENVER.

The following report from a capitalist daily paper shows to what methods the ruling class is resorting in Denver, Colorado, in the effort to suppress free speech and to prevent the propaganda of Socialism and the election of Haywood as Governor:

"Yesterday evening seven Socialist orators, under the leadership of Franklin N. Jordan, local manager of William D. Haywood's campaign for Governor, asembled at Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets and quickly drew a crowd. Soon the police, under the lendership of Sergt. Sturgis, began making arrests. The speakers refused to desist and quoted the constiution, upon the right of the people to assemble and the right of free speech. "As fast as a wagonload of prison-

ers could be gathered other speakers assumed leadership and the police were kept busy until nearly 11 o'clock.

"Twenty men and one woman were arrested. At the city prison they were denied bail by Chief Delaney and all were incarcerated in the bull pen.

At Seventeenth and Hamilton | "Some of the prisoners are more of less prominent. All are workingmen,

Principle for Policy.

"Chief Delaney offered to release them upon assurance that no further attempt would be made to hold meetings in the street. The offer was re-

"Jordan declared that the street meetings were held under orders from the National Socialist party organizatlon.

"Without exception the prisoners" were sober and submissive. They expressed their gratitude for the opportunity to make a sacrifice for princi-

"There was no rioting or fighting. Several speakers were roughly handled by the police. Hyman Scholtz was hit upon the legs with a club, He is not a Socialist, but freely offered his opinion of the interference of the

"W. H. Leonard, a feed and fuel merchant, was severely kicked. Others claimed to have received brutal treatment.

"It is stated that local attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners, O. N. Hilton and J. Warner Mills, will represent in court the cause of the im-

May Fill the Jail.

"Asked concerning to-day's program Jordan and Dr. Graeb declared that if the police continue their present polevery cell in the city will be filled.

"All the orators and their hearers were persistent and defiant. With a patrol wagon filled with prisoners, one man was hauled down the middle of Arapahoe street in an express wagon. When past Sixteenth street the driver stopped and the Socialist arose and yelled: We will hold a meeting at Eighteenth and Champa-His utterance was cut short by a policeman, who jerked him to the pavement. He was given room in the pa-

trol wagon. "Thruout the disturbance nearly 3.000 people thronged the scene. Many friends of the imprisoned men called at police headquarters and begged that they be admitted to ball. Chief Delaney was obdurate. When constitutional rights were referred to he told them in substance that he was not a

tudge to try the case. "The Socialist leaders declare that the street was not obstructed, and that their own sergeant-at-arms, with a corps of assistants appointed for the purpose, kept both sidewalk and street clear for the passage of vehi-

cles and pedestrians. "The charge against all of the prisoners is that of obstructing the

Cases Will Be Appealed. The cases of the arrested parties

came up before Police Magistrate Stapleton, who after listening to the evidence on the part of the police charged all the arrested parties with the exception of seven, who were assessed nominal fines. The attorneys for the defense, O. N. Hilton and Warner Mills, imediately gave notice of an appeal, and a higher court than that which is a part of the Speer administration, will be called upon for a decision on the right of free speech on the public streets.

OUR PHILADELPHIA COMRADES NEED FUNDS.

The Fight for the Right of Free Speech Is Costly, But It Must Be Won.

been issued by Local Philadelphia: Money for the Defense Fund is and Seventh avenue.

starting to come in slowly and our resources will be greatly overtaxed if we do not receive assistance at once This is a cause in which every friend of free speech and every comrade anywhere can and ought to interest him self. We have the powers of government against us. The comrades here are only too glad to do their part, be locked up over night, spend time in tail, or whatever is necessary and can | cago this winter. A conference of setbe done at this end to maintain our rights. But funds are needed and the assistance of everyone is solicited to help us make the fight successful.

All monies should be sent to MAR-CELLUS WAIT, Treasurer, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

- There are millions of Socialists In the world. You cannot afford to children at work in them. Public leeremain in ignorance of the subject. The way to become informed is to read a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c, a will not assist in the movement-

RATIFICATION MEETINGINHARLEM

The Socialists of Harlem will hold a grand open-air ratification meeting The following call for funds has on Saturday evening, Sept 29, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street

The Socialist Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Among the speakers will be Hugh O. Pentecost, John Collins, John W. Brown, Miss Johanna Dahme,

A SWEATSHOP EXHIBITION.

The truth about sweatshops is to be known in a realistle manner in Chitlement workers, labor men and others was held at Hull House to map out a local cannaign against the fur ther encroachment of the sweating system in the industries of Chicago. An exhibition, following similar and successful affairs given in Berlin and London, will contain booths modeled in exact reproduction of the typical sweatshops, with men, women,"and tures and stereopticon views will also given. The open shop advocates l Cleveland Citizen.

AID FROM B. OF L. F.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireon Sept. 13, appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund of the Western Federation of Minets.

paign.

"THE DRAMA IN CONNECTICUT.

The Progressive Stage Society of New Haven produced Frederick Krafft's play, "Shoot to Kill", on Sept. 17. It proved very successful and netted a handsome sum for the cam-

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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Weekly Bundles:

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts paysible to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszeltung" should be separately addressed.

dressed.

All communications should be written with firk and on one side of the paper; words should not be abhreviated; every letter should hear the writer's name and address; and natter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disrugated. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Reclints are Lever sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

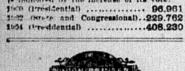
As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, a reasonadents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this other by Monday, whenever possible.

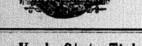
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Computative about the business or editorial manuscreent of the paper should be ad-dressed to the Board of Directors. Socialist Computative Publishing Association, 185 William street, New York.

York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its first general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:





New York State Ticket



John C. Chase, For Lieutenant-Governor-Gustav A. Strebel,

For Secretary of State-William W. Arland, of Corning.

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.

BOYCOTT LEGAL IN GERMANY.

At a time when the courts in this country are engaged in their usual pastime of knocking out labor laws, it is interesting to note that in Germany the Reichsgericht, which corresponds there to the United States Supreme Court bere, and is the court of the last resort, has decided that boycotting on the part of strikers and workingmen is legal.

The decision went so far as to expressly declare not only that the strikers could themselves boycott an antagonistic employer, but also that it was legal for them to appeal to the public to assist them and to join in the boycott.

This decision of the German court can only be modified by the consent of the government and a majority of the Reichstag.

There is every reason to suppose that this decree will add to the strength and influence of the Social Democrats in Germany, as the work-Democratic members of the Reichstug This means that the non-Socialist continuous of Germany will come casts itary with the result that we man and the second thereased repre-

Part, the West formen, what do you must go in order to have decent polisuppose to the corner that a capitalist thes for self-respecting citizens in New will give grante to have a gospel so. York, cherry held asset her in the street, and And now it is Henryt that shakes at the land of the spend money and the hand of the unconvicted criminal, Life.

Repositor as soon as elections take

of our courades in the

use all his power to prevent Socialists from speaking in the street? There's a reason. Think it over. He knows. You ought to.

SPOTS ON THE "SUN".

We print elsewhere an editoriai from the New York "Sun" on the two old parties. In noting what it says about them it must be remembered that both the Republican and Democratic parties have in times past had the support of the "Sun", and that it will in the future continue to support one or the other of them.

The "Sun" declares that the Republican party is one of "unexampled corruption, apathy and depravity", and that the Democratic party is one of "ingrained imbecility, instability of purpose and suppression of its decent elements."

Of the Republicans it says that they have everything save a good character", and of the Democrats it asserts that "they have no character at all", together with more of the

All true. Self-evident, and needing no proof. In fact, were it not selfevident, it would not be admitted by the "Sun", much less asserted openly.

But what does the "Sun" expect? Our government is carried on thru political parties. The "Sun" wants a government that will efficiently aid and protect capitalists to exploit and rob the working class. Both the old parties do that in a manner that is satisfactory to the robbers.

The "Sun" would not expect a pickpocket to be a gentleman. Why should it expect the paid agents of organized graft to be honest men? If a man takes employment as assistant to a thief in plying his vocation, why should be be blamed for doing a little thieving on his own account? If his master robs everyone else, why should not he rob his master?

The politicians who do the work of making exploitation and rebbery legal and safe for the great thieves (the modern captains of industry) see into the game, and they see the loot, and they know something of its vast amount. What more natural than that they should want a little of it for themselves? How mean of the "Sun" that it should want its owner to get

Have not Higgins and Odell, Platt and Depew, McClellan and Jerome David B. Hill and Elihu Root, and all the others in the political army of capitalism, from Commanding General Roosevelt down to the last man in the ranks and the dirty dogs in the sutler's corps-have they not, one and all, done their full duty? Which of them all has so much as raised his hand or let forth a cry against the interests of the capitalist class? And, faithful soldiers that they are, shall they not be allowed to forage a little now and again for their own stomach's sake, without abuse from the New York "Sun"? Or is it that the editor of the "Sun" failed to get "his"?

Shame on you. New York "Sun", to tell the truth and shame your pals!

JUDGED BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS

"Politics makes strange bedfellows" is an old saying, but it was never more apt than in the case of the Democratic convention at Buffalo this week. For who could have foretold less than one year ago that William R. Hearst would accept the open ald of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Boss, to get the Democratic nomina-

Who could have foretold also that William R. Hearst would be willing. and gladly, to stand for Governor on a platform written by W. Bourke Cockran, also slated to make the speech seconding the nomination of William R. Hearst for Governor?

And yet this has come to pass. I'm to within two months ago Boss

Murphy was the chief object of attack by the writers and cartoonists of the Hearst newspapers, "Gas Man ing class generally, both Socialist and Murphy" he was called, because he non-Socialist, recognize that the Social | was known to be the creature of the Gas Trust. Charged by Hearst as beare the only ones who can be relied ing the looter of the ballots which upon to resist all efforts of the gov- Hearst claims would have sented erament to set aside the fundamental him as Mayor of New York, caricalaws upon which the decision is based tured as a criminal in the prison stripes he should wear, warned that if ever Hearst should become Mayor of Beer and closer to the Social Demo- New York, Murphy would go to the penitentiary, held up as the most foul example of foul politics, Murphy was nothing less than a flend incarnate in the eyes of William R. Hearst.

It was flearst that made Murphy an issue in New York politics. It was This is are an attack on religion. Hearst that declared that Murphy

the balot-box looter, the trust tool, the merciless labor sweater, the foul boss, and uses the creature as the instrument by which Hearst's ambition can be satisfied.

And Cockran! For how many years have the Hearst newspapers held up Cockran as the conscienceless political adventurer, ready to sell his eloquent tongue and corrupt heart, for pelf and perferment? Was it not Hearst that paraphrased Cockran's name aptly and pungently into "W. Bought Cockran?" Yea, verily.

And yet from this same hand, with its palm so oft greased by the highest bidder, and from this tongue, slimy with words purchased before they were articulated, William R. Hearst accepts gratefully the platform upon which he is to ask the suffrages of the voters, and the eulogies which are to form a testimonial to Hearst's fitness to represent the people of the state in the highest office within their

Where are now the noble pretensions to purity of purpose and loftiness of motive which William R. Hearst has paraded as his chief claim to consideration and support as a representative of the tolling, struggling masses?

What of the Independence League, that glorious movement which was to redeem politics from odious corruption and give the people control of their own government in their own interests? What of its independence, which was to inspire honest voters with detestation of "party slavery" and "boss rule" and "corporate political control"?

Ab, what indeed?

Does Murphy become any the less "Boss Murphy", "Gas Man Murphy", "Ballot Box Stuffer Murphy," and all the other vile things Mr. Hearst has called him because Mr. Hearst has allied himself with him?

Does "W. Bought Cockran" become any other than the unscrupulous political adventurer because he consents (at probably his own price) to eulogize Mr. Hearst and write his platform?

And as Mr. Hearst is the heart and soul of the Independence League-is the Independence League, in factdoes it not become the ally and coworker with Murphy and Cockran in their political freebooting and ballot box looting?

How will the intelfigent voters who have hitherto supported Mr. Hearst because they believed in him and regarded him as the leader in a move ment which promised something better "right now" accept this shameful betrayal of the principles and precepts which he has led them to believe are sacred and essential to good govern-

Can they view the outrageous spectacle presented at Buffalo without a feeling of humiliation and resentment at seeing their trusted leader bartering away their cherished ideals for a nomination delivered by the corrupt representative of all that is debased and sordid in American political life?

That Hearst should fall so low to gain his ends only raises higher by contrast the position of the Socialist Party in rejecting him as a demagog and in holding fast to the principles which make the Socialist Party the only political organization standing for the emancipation of the workers and cleanliness in every line of social and political activity.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

Comrade Ben Hanford was asked to make a Labor Day address at Youngstown, Ohio, which he declined along with other invitations of a like nature. It has been stated a number of times in The Worker that Comrade Hanford would be unable to do any public speaking for some time owing to III health

The cause of unity proceeds steadily to a not distant triumph. In the last previous national referendum of the S. L. P. 995 votes were polled. In the most recent one-that on the election of a national secretary-the vote was 836.

LABOR AND GAPITAL ARE ONE"

"Times are hard," said the Picked Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how I have feathered my But," said the Picked Chicken, "you

But," said the Chicken, "you produce

no feathers and I keep none..."

'If you would use your teeth...." interrupted the Rat.

"I - " said the Picked Chicken.
"You could lay by as much as I do,"
concluded the Rat. "If -," said the Picked Chicken.
"Without consumers fike me," said the
lot, "there would be no demand for the

feathers which you produce." vote for a change," said the

reked Chicken. have the suffrage," remarked the Rat .-

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

BY WILLIAM MAILLY

}********* Atlanta, be it remembered, is the place where a Socialist agitator was imprisoned for speaking on the

People who are always talking about Socialists not being able to agree among themselves are kindly requested to glance in the direction of the old political parties and see what disagree ment means.

There's a pygmy attracting attention in the New York Zoological Gardens, but as a curiosity he's not to be com pared to the man who votes a non-Socialist ticket in the belief that he's hastening the coming of Socialism.

Steve Adams, at least, might have stopped to consider how his confession would embarrass the capitalist press. which had already convicted Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

"Mr. Rockefeller Talks Baby-Talk", says a newspaper headline. Turning reformer, probably.

President Gompers has been turning lost strikes into victories so long that explaining the Maine election comes dead easy to hi.m

It is discouraging to note that Socialists can never say as bad things about the capitalist politicians as the latter say about each other.

Senator Beveridge, who says the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves decently is being tested, offers a striking example of the ability of the American people to govern themselves indecently.

Take notice that some particularly obnoxious exposure of rotten social and political conditions always follows quickly the persecution and arrest of Socialist speakers in any city.

The capitalist press are bound to support the system that furnishes the carnival of crime reported every day in their columns. It must be galling to Taft to know

that he can't spring an injunction on the Cuban revolutionists. As Mr. Hearst declared Boss Murphy should be in prison stripes, naturally Murphy is considered a good representative of the "Americanism" Hearst

Owning itself, the Socialist Party cannot be traded for by any indi-

stands for.

Petersburg, but he can't run away from the Socialist movement. Funny that the dally papers do not also denounce the murder of children

in the mills of Atlanta as a disgrace

The Tsar may run away from St.

No one will dispute that Hearst is the original Hearst man.

Joe Bailey is frightfully handicapped in his denials by starting out a United

in his demand States Senator. Owning the political machinery legalizes ownership of the industrial machinery.

The party that can be delivered is not worth delivering.

BLESSED BISHOP McCABE.

Sometime ago Bishop McCabe, in defending the Methodist Book Concern from the charge of accepting salacious and disgusting advertisements, de nounced organized labor in general and the Typographical Union in particular. It was hardly thought that a leader of a great church said what was printed, as people hardly believed that he made the remarks attributed to him.

Now he comes forward and asks the plundered victims of insurance companies to re-elect the rascals who did the plundering. The nation, nay the world, was shocked at the revelations of rascality and turpitude displayed by these officials, yet this man of God wrote a letter asking that they be retored to power.

The world is prepared to believe anything of Bishop McCabe now, as his letter betrays such a lack of moral tone and moral fibre in his being as to stamp him unworthy of the great office he holds.-United Mine Workers' Jour nal.

BUILT FROM TAIRTED MEAT J. Ogden Armour still has sufficient

wealth remaining from the sale of "tainted" meat and the "sweating" of wage slaves to enable him to build a \$1,000,000 residence on grounds near Lake Forest acquired at half this cost. which is to rival the famous Biltmore estate of George Vanderbilt at Ashe ville, N. C. Would the producers of this wealth like to change the presen system of industry to one which will insure to them the full results of their toll and not force them to give the bulk of their product to the support of the non-producer? Then let them join with other workers and take over the land and machinery and operat these for public use instead of private profit, then shall they enter into the enjoyment of the entire output of their united toll.-Chicago Socialist.

WITHOUT MONEY, ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD REMEMBER THIS WHEN OR

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF **GERMANY IN ANNUAL CONGRESS.**

Meeting in Mannheim, Sunday, Sept. 23—Synopsis of the Report of the National Executive Committee of the Party.

ing their annua! Congress, which takes place this year at Mannhelm. The report of the executive is already issued in a bulky volume. From it we learn that the work of organization is controlled by sixteen provincial secretaries (which number the executive propose to increase to twenty), and in addition to these, who are sup-ported by the national funds, many of the larger towns maintain local secretaries out of their own funds. The work of these "secretaries" seems to be similar to that of our organizers, but, as one would naturally expect in Germany, greater control is exercised by the "N. E. C.", and the whole business of the movement is brought to a perfect state of order and discipline.

The total number of manifestoes pamphlets, and calendars distributed during the past year amounts to millions of copies. All the party newspapers except three are now dailies. Thirteen of them are run at a loss, paid out of the party exchequer, amounting to \$20,000. The executive has founded a training school for future editors and propagandists, as well as a correspondence magazine, which it sends to writers and speakers, in order to provide them with good material-for discussions and lectures. In addition, a circular is issued to comrades to assist them in their studies and to enable them to lay the foundation for systematic work-a sort of introduction to Socialistic literature and a help to those who wish to lay in their own stock of propagandist ammunition.

How the Party is Organized.

The organization in the polling dis tricts has been greatly improved. In a number of constituencies the Socialists are certain of a majority not only of the inhabitants possessed of votes, but even of those who are not yet enfranchised. The object simed at in this work is to get the greatest possible number of active comrades to divide the propaganda between them, so that the task of each is limited to as small a circle as possible. Each worker has charge of a certain number of houses, and there distributes manifestos, etc., regularly, and works for the party press and the branch organization, and above all learns to know each inhabitant in his circle personally. The establishment of such a delicately constructed organization is the work of years. The German Social Democrats easily outstrip the Socialist parties in lands in the perfection of party organization. They also, it should not be forgotten, suffer from the stress of tyrannical opposition on the part of the government and bureaucracy to a greater extent. There may be a close onnection between these two facts. | standard In the year ending July 30, 1906, the | workers."

The German Socialists are hold- total sentences of imprisonment inflicted upon members of the party amount ed to sixty-six years one month and four weeks, and two years and four months' detention in houses of correction, together with \$6,000 in fines. Under the influence of the heroic struggle of Russia for freedom, the agitation for an extension of the franchise has been vigorously renewed in Germany, and to this action is attributed the greater cruelty of the sentences re lau, at Leipzic, and at Erfurt editors were imprisoned in batches; and in the first-named town the authorities re venged themselves upon a great franchise demonstration by sentencing twenty-seven of the demonstrators to a total of twenty years' solltary con-The Anti-Socialist Crusade.

The increasing dread felt by the bourgeoisie at the spread of Socialism s indicated by the founding of a Royal Union against Social Democ racy", which now sends its officials into every election contest, spreads broadcast its pamphlets, and handles the "mud-spout" vigorously. Nevertheless, the party has managed to retain its seats at all by-elections this year, and has gained a new one at Altena-Iseriohn. The executive warns the members, however, that the combination of all non-Socialist voters against the party candidates will grow stronger in the future, and the propaganda must be pushed forward so as to secure a majority in every election on the first ballot. There is little hope of success at the second ballots, as the enemy is closing his ranks against Socialism.

The first result of the heavy onslaught of the bourgeois parties is a reduction, or at least a standing-still of the party's voting strength. Strong advance is reported only in Essen and in Hagen, both largely Roman Catholic, but highly industrial centers of Rhineland. The greatest falling off was in the Polish districts, Kattowitz and Tarnowitz, and in the districts of Chemnitz and Darmstadt; in the latter places the executive attribute the loss of votes to the miserable quarrels which have been going on for some years in the party in Germany.

In the Reichstag.

The part of the report dealing with the work of the party in the Reichstag concludes with these words: session of the past year has not brought the working class one single step forward in the domain of social politics; but the burden of additional taxation, together with the import tariff of 1902 and the commercial treaties concluded in the former sitting, must press heavily upon the standard of living of the German

INTO THE LIGHT.

I came up from the depths to see the light."-Gorky. Gorky, "The Ritter One"-why that name? Why is it linked with your world-wide

Nothing of bitterness lurks in your That flows from a true heart free from

We've heard your voice-looked in your

And know 'tis elsewhere the bitterness Bitter and hard has been your lot As the words of they who know you

Who know not the struggle you've had to rise From the stifling rut where your country

Into the Day-out of the Night-Up from the Depths to see the Light.

What do they know of your work and pain Who barter their souls for sordid gain; Or they who preach of a Christian cree They follow in word-but not in deed? For a starving soul' neath a tyrant's heel; While you to ease your country's woes kisk exile 'mid Siberia's snows, To aid and lead with eager hand The millions of your native land— Into the Day—out of the Night— Up from the Dopths to see the Light.

Thus, "Ritter One", we may learn from

To be in earnest—to be tru To curb our selfishness and pride For a cause that ever is world-wide, To use our gifts to make men free, And, seeing—help the blind to see, And, turning in life's bitter race To those who cannot keep the pace. And stopping in the mirk and mire To lift a fallen brother higher-I'p from the Depths to see the Light.

Into the Day-out of the NightFREDERICK WILLIAM POOLE.

"THE JUNGLE'S" REAL POINT.

A propos of "The Jungle," don't you and it hard to understand a nation of people more concerned about their own stomachs than about the death struggles of a whole city of workers? Mr. Sinclair's wonderful book, which would be wonderful if there never had been a Beef Trust, stirred up a great hue and cry for pure food, but it doesn't seem to have occurred to anyone that something could be done to ameliorate the conditions of the people n Packingtown. The solution is as simple as the reason is selfish. We are obliged to eat meat, and we are not obliged to eat the people of Packingtown. At least, not wittingly,-The Show.

The Western Federation of Miners is collecting a fund for a monument to be creeted to the memory of Davis H. Waite.

A PIONEER REMEMBERED.

The Hallfax Socialist Sunday school arranged a demonstration last Sunday in memory of Richard Oastler, the pioneer of the Factory Acts, says the In Sept. 1 issue of London "Justice." his day there was no regulation of child labor, and little mites of six and seven were sent in shoals from the workhouses to toil 16 hours a day in the fetid atmosphere of the big factories that were then springing up like mushrooms thruout Lancashire and West Riding. Those were the palmy days of manufacturing, when the mill owners made huge and rapid fortunes out of calld labor

Richard Oastler was born in 1789. As a youth of eighteen he was an active supporter of Wilberforce in his ag-itation for the abolition of chattel slavery in the colonies. Later, looking about him in the factory districts of Yorkshire, where he lived, he found that wage slavery produced yet greater evils and devoted himself to their amelioration. From 1829 to 1847 he was prominent in the struggle for the ten-hour day and the restriction and regulation of child labor. He had the satisfaction, before his death in 1861, of seeing many of the worst horrors of the factories done away with by the Factory Acts and a powerful labor movement formed to work for

WHERE'S THE DIFFERENCE? The mines of Cananca, Mexico, that are under the supervision of Colonel

(?) Greene, are now surrounded by 1,000 Mexicans rurales armed to the teeth to prevent the slightest rebellion among the peens, who are forced thru necessity to work in Greene's mines at vages that even starves the spirit and independence of manhood. The government of Mexico has loaned itself to Greens as an auxiliary to hold the slaves in subjection. But the government in Mexico is not any more dominated by the economic power of cor-poration anarchists than in our own beloved America, where Leiter, the ex-plunger of the wheat pit, maintains a private army with gatling guns, in defiance of law in Illinois, not to speak of the Pennsylvania Cossacks or the bull-pen kidnapping lawlessness in Colorado and Idaho.-Cleveland Citi-

When capitalists say "Socialists want to take away your private property" they merely want you to forget that that is just what THEY are doing.—Socialist Review.

COMING TO KNOW THEM.

Fr - the "miners' Marazine". We have received a letter from the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, requesting us to extend the une coursesy to his letter of accept ance as we did in publishing Gildea's letter of acceptance. We desire to inform the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, that Gilden asked no favors or courtesies from the "Miners' Magazine". We recognized in Gildea's letter of acceptance, a clear-cut document, whose logic appealed to the reason and the n sense of the working class. Gildea's letter of acceptance contained one of that bitterness and jealous hate, that divides the workers and makes them easy prey for capitalist exploiters. His letter of acceptance stamped him as a man whose heart was yearning for a closer unity in the labor movement that is now divided thru craft and trade organizations. The letter of acceptance offered by McConnell is a libel upon the records of such men as Gildea, Maurer, and doore, and the "Magazine" will not be made a sewer, thru which McConnell or any other member or candidate of the Socialist Labor Party shall be enabled to run off calumny and vituperation.

This Socialist Labor Party in various towns and cities thruout the country has hurled its vindictiveness against Haywood, because he accepted a nomination from the Socialist Party. The "infallibles" of the Socialist Labor Party will not be recognized by Haywood as his Tsar, nor will the "Magazine" give space in its columns to the dirty political wares of any man or men, who make assaults on a party or the character of men, where the statements made, are not borne out by the

Gilden, Maurer, and Moore are men who have proven their loyalty to the working class, and we refuse to give space in the "Magazine" to any letter of acceptance that casts aspersions upon the record of men who have stood out boldly and fearlessly advocating and defending the interests of the class to which they belong. McConnell, who claims to be a member of the I. W. W., shows a disposition to boost the Socialist Labor Party. The "Magazine" is not yet wedded to the Socialist Labor Party, and when the editor of the "Miners' Magazine" is placed in a position, where he must obey the mandates of fanatics, who are disrupters instead of organizers, he will gracefully retire from the editorial helm of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners.

The Industrial Workers of the World should not be used to fly the Socialist abor Party kite. The Socialist Labor Party must not be permitted to draw its sustenance from the I. W. W. If the Industrial Workers of the World is to be used to keep the Socialist Labor Party affoat, then the sooner both sink to oblivion, the better it will be for the laboring millions of this country. But we have faith in the wisdom and intelligence of the men who are laboring herocially for the future of the I. W. W. and we believe that the wisdom and honesty of the loyal membership, who have at heart the welfare of the struggling millions, will steer clear of the breakers that now seem to

threaten the new organization. McConnell and his brother candidates. must look to the Socialist Labor Party for political support and not to the Industrial Workers of the World. The Industrial Workers of the World are not committed ot the Socialist Labor Party, and the "Miners' Magazine" re-fuses to publish the libelous documents of McConnell, which he calls a "Letter of Acceptance".

We have received a communication from Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, I. W. W. of New York, for publication in the "Miners' Magazine". As the communication has been forwarded to the "Industrial Worker" and the "Daily " and and as the "Miners' Magazine" is not the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, we refuse to give space to the communication. It is now apparent to us that S. L. P. ism has hooked itself to the Industrial Workers of the World, in order that it might gather sustenance to prolong the life of an invalid that is almost a corpse. The convention at Chicago must either get rid of the fanatics and disrupters or the I. W. W. is slated for destruction. If fanaticism and insanity upon the part of the S. L. P. are proofs of being "Class Conscious" then we must plead guilty of not being "Class Crazy". The "Magazine" will not be made a sewer to carry off the filth of caluminators. who glory in the use of vituperation and slander.

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS AWAKE.

A resolution congratulating the International Typographical Union of America on having won the fight for the eight-hour day, was unanimously and enthusiastically carried at a recent meeting of the Melbourne (Victoria) Typographical Society.

THE RIGHT TO LABOR.

'And the right of a man to labor and his right to labor in joy.

Not all your laws can blot that right, nor the gates of hell destroy

it comes with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones. And it will stand at the last of things on

The Socialist union men are not —The Socialist union men are not hanging on the cont-tails of capitalist parties. They know that the salvation of the working class depends on the working class.—Dixle Worker.

I READ IN THE PAPER THE OTHER DAY.

By Horace Traubel.

I read in the paper the other day | the depositors. I read in the paper that a boy was found starving to death in New York's busiest street. But that did not disturb me. Because I knew that this is the land of liberty. And I knew that if liberty did not take good care of the poor it took very good care of the rich. I read in the paper the other day that a widow in a big city killed her two children and then killed herself because she could no longer provide money to keep them going. This would have made me feel bad. But I remembered what the editors and politicians say about the blessed equities of the republic and I felt convinced that it was right for the woman and her children to starve and right for them all to die. I read in the paper the other day that a whole lot of Russian orphans, coming to America as the victims of the rapacity of the autocracy, were likely to be re-turned to Russia (that is, to the slaughterer) because liberty in America did not provide for them a welcome and an asylum. This might have made me sad or angry. But I had seen liberty curiously at work in Idaho and elsewhere and found nothing inconsistent in this threatened treachery. (I did ad in the paper the other day that this sample proposition of infamy was never consummated-that even liberty thought better of the constitution and of history than to remand these childrefugees to the Russian wolf-fold). 1 read in the paper the other day that while Bryan was making himself interesting by borrowing hints from the ocialist program he was making himself inconsistent by denouncing the origins from which his treasure was abstracted. I read in the paper the other day that a boy in Chicago jumped into the lake pecause he could not find work, leaving a note to say that he would rather die than beg. I read in the paper the other day that a girl found in a house of prostitution in a leading American town explained to her friends that she was driven to that life because it gaye her an easier living than honest work. I read in the paper the other day that an Italian as arrested for stealing bananas from a stand and when asked by the magistrate why he did so declared that his wife and baby were starving and he had desperately made up his mind to get them something to eatif he had to steal it. I read in the paper the other day that the President's salary of fifty thousand dollars a year should be doubled and that it was right that certain striking mechanics should have their wage of eighteen dollars a week halved. I read in the paper the other day that workmen of America celebrated one day out of three hundred and sixty-five days of each year as their own day instead of making the whole three hundred and sixty-five days labor days by dedicating them all to the cause of economic justice. I read in the paper the other day that the American flag had always been kept flying on a bank whose president as you see, with wh spent most of his pious life swindling paper the other day.

the other day that a poor devil who thought the republic had disgraced itself by something it had done spit on the flag and was drubbed by the people and arrested by the police. read in the paper the other day that seventy-five thousand dollars a year was not too much for John Drexel to spend on a yacht but that seventy-five dollars a month was plenty enough and lots to spare for a puddler to spend on his family. I read in the paper the other day that the same America which has welcomed Russian princes, the oppressors of the people, to the republic with blessings, found it necessary to meet the Russian Gorky, the lover of the people, with curses. I read in the paper the other day that while it is easy to get the people to vote their rights away it is hard to get them to vote their rights back. I read such things and more such things in the paper the other day. Countless such things, the other day, as I do every day. And yet I said to myself: This is the land of liberty and liberty will make all things right. And yet I said to myself: The world is not crooked-I must be crooked. And yet I said to myself: This is the republic whose gates are kept wide open for the oppressed to enter. It seemed so con soling to think that what was so bad to my eyes must be so good to the eyes of liberty and justice. It seemed so consoling to feel that where I fall down the presidents and congressmen and censors and editors and preachers may stand up. It seemed so consoling to remember that the laws that I oppose are the laws which Comstock approves. It seemed so consoling to acknowledge that the workingman, loaded with chains, enjoys his thralldom. It seemed so much like humanity to observe that the government had to debate with itself a long time before it could decide whether the Russian orphans should be admitted or rejected. It seemed so consoling to know that in spite of all those who starve the millionaires are fed. It seemed so consoling to be able to refute the exhibit of the pauper by the exhibit of the plutocrat. I read many strange things in the paper the other day, as I do every day, but nothing was so strange that liberty could not account for it. For in spite of the fact that we are a nation in economic chains liberty says big things about liberty and we gaily endure our martyrdom. In spite of the base greed by which the crowd suffers liberty points it forefinger at Rockefeller and asks if its claim is not verified. The worst things I read in the paper the other day, the contradicted by the best things in history and in my heart, are still quoted as figures of moment in the assets of liberty. What am I to do when I read the paper-but believe what the paper says? What am I to do when I hear liberty telling about itself-but believe what liberty says? Am I to say no when liberty says yes? I was very much puzzled, as you see, with what I read in the

SOME GOOD ADVICE TO MY HANDS.

Brother Workingman: I intended to talk to you before this, but as there has been no election since 1904 it really wasn't necessary. On Tuesday, Nov. 6, we'll vote again, and, as I'm a friend of labor, I'm always gied to give good advice. You all know me, for you work for me. You know I've been paying good wages. I do that so you can come to my shop in an auto or carriege when the weather is bad, and on election day you shall all have a ride: 'And yet there are some people who want you to walk to the polls and vote for yourselves! Why, just think of it! to do that you'd have to vote the Socialist ticket! Do you know what would happen it all workers would vote for Socialism? They'd laise your wages till there wouldn't be any profit for me. Why, they even have it in their platform! I hope you'll not be so selfsh as to vote for yourselves. I've right along given you eight or ten hours' work and enough money to live on. Some of you even got too much, and, it is said, stowed away over three dollars in the urselves! Why, just think of it! to do ed away over three dollars in the year. Of course, my editors ut it in the newspapers. Being a friend of labor I didn't cut down your wages, but just raised the rent a little and charge a little more for everything you've got to buy. Now, I do all this for you. arely you must know that too much Burely you must know that too much money is bad—unless you have the time to spend it. That's why I spend it for you. This winter I'll go to Florida with my family, and we'll take a trip around the world next summer and spend lots of money that you may have plenty of work; and, as I can't employ, all of you, nor spend all the money you make for me. I'll give all the money you make for me, I'll give quite a little of it for charity. When you're hungry, go to any charity society, tell 'em you're a friend of mine, and they'll give you a meal and a night's lodging. I've told you all this to show you that I'm a friend of labor and how perfect a system we have. Now come along those foolish Socialists. They don't like things as they are and want to change them. Don't vote for 'em and they'll never be able to make a change. Vote any old ticket but the Socialists'. All the other parties any like I do: "We've a good system." Whatever I do: "We've a good system." Whatever you do don't write to Louis Masss, P. O. Box 45. New Haven Box 45, New Haven. He's the secretary of the Socialist Party in New Haven. He'll

—The report of the Irish Local Government Board, issued recently, shows that the daily average of paupers is still increasing in Ireland. This year it is 106.051, against 101,251 last year. The estimated average is 24.1 per 1,000 of the population.

ask you to send him a dime. For it he'll

sek you to seen him a dime. For it he'll send you some booklets on Socialism. Don't do it—you might read 'em! It might start you athinking, and I do love to do that for you. I'll talk to you again sext week. Ever Your Friend,

THE BOSS.

IN BRITISH INDIA.

The following scene took place in a cer Magistrate to Prisoner-The charge

against you is preved. I have now no doubt that you stole two bagfuls of ata from Sobha Ram's shop. You are sentenced to three months' rigorous impris-

Prisoner-Why not six months. Hazoor?

Magistrate-What! Prisoner-Times are bard, Sirkar. Magistrate-What had you been doing pefore you took to stealing?

Prisoner-Agriculture, your worship. Magistrate-Then?

-More than half of the produce of my land had to be paid to the Sirkar as revenue. When I told the Sirkar that I revenue. When I told the Sirker that had a family to support, daughters to had a family to support, daughters to other miscellaneous expenses to meet, the Sirkar laughed aloud and informed me that there were treasures buried under my hearth and that all the brass ornaments of my wife and daughters were of gold! One my wife and daughters were of gold. One failure of the crops left me absolutely penuliess. They called it famine. It was no famine. There was enough grain in the country. Trainloads of it were going to Karachi before our very eyes to be sent away to foreign lauds. There was enough grain in our bazars. Only we had no money to buy it with. Lakhs upon lakhs of poor wretches died of starration; many of my nearest and denrest followed the majority. The Sirkar made "remissiona" and gave us some money to buy seeds, cattle and ploubs. The money was hardly sufficient, so I ran into debt. But at the first shower of rain I had searcely turned a sed when both the Sirkar and the money-lender were at my door with their usual demands. So all I had I sold to the very first customer, and have since been keeping body and soul together Sirker's guest. Give me at least six menths, Hazoor. Times are very hard, People are growing poorer, and things worth stealing are getting more scarce. Give me six months, Sirkar!

Magistrate—But how can 17 The charge

against you does not justify more. Frisoner-Then take it, Garibparwa

Prisoner-Then take it. Garibparwar:
And a "native" shoe of the best buffalo leather and the usual substantial proportions whizzed past the prosecuting counsel's olfactory organ, struck the upper edge of an almirab behind, glanced up towards the celling, described a somerscult, and then landed without any further hitch upon the venerable head of the learned Magis-trate. The rescal got one year, and was very happy.—From the Labore (India)

You cannot get a correct understanding of Socialism by listening to its enemies only. You must hear its friends. Read a Socialist paper. The Worker, 15 Spruce street, New York City, 50c. a year.

ADDRESS BY HUGH O. PENTECOST.

Delivered in Brooklyn Labor Lycsvm, Monday, Sept. 17.

other political parties in that it is composed of and appeals to but one class in the community, namely, classconscious workingmen. class conscious workingman differs from an ordinary workingmen in that he possesses the consciousness or the mind of a workingman. He knows that working people are the only useful and necessary people and, therefore, that all other classes cumber the ground and should disappear.

He desires to abolish class distinct tions by abolishing all classes but one, namely, his own. He knows that he belongs to the only class to which everybody can belong, the only class that can maintain itself

Everybody cannot be kings, emporors, tsars, or presidents. Everybody cannot be rulers. Everybody cannot be coupon-cutters, interest-takers, rent collectors, gamblers, thieves or tramps, All these useless people require an immense working class to support them, either in or out of prison. But every body can belong to the working class. for they can support themselves.

Class-conscious working people are those who do not believe that it is their duty or the will of God that they should support anybody but them selves. They believe that if a man will not work neither shall be eat. whether he be a bond holder or a They believe that it is no tramp. necessary that they should be ruled by a different class, whose only object in ruling them is to keep them in ig norance and poverty for the benefit of their rulers.

They do not believe that they shoulld make three hats for the pleasure of seeing other people wear two of them. They believe that they should receive, in the form of wages, an equivalent not of one-third of what they produce, but of all, and that by trans forming this present government of the useful class by the useless class, this present government of respectable working people by crafty, disreputable and fully exposed criminals, into a great co-operative commonwealth they can rid themselves of the burden that now threatens to crush out their manhood and rise to the stature of free men and women, and they know that the Socialist Party is the only political party that offers them this opportunity. The class-conscious voter votes the Socialist ticket.

The workingman who is devoid of class-consciousness believes that he is too ignorant to manage his own affairs and gratefully offers himself to be ruled by superior beings. He believes himself incapable of taking care of himself and thanks God for an employer who will graciously permit him to work for barely enough to keep out He is afraid that Socialism will take away his freedom to sell himself in cheapest market. He is afraid that Socialism will break up his home, consisting of two or three rooms in a stinking tenement house, plastered with consumption germs, in which two out of three of his children die before they are five years old. And so he rotes the Republican ticket because they tell him that his wages would be lower if it were not for the protective tariff, and if God had not placed the factories, mines and railroads into the hands of Christian gentlemen. Or be votes the Democratic ticket because there was once upon a time a man by the name of Thomas Jefferson. Or be

The Socialist Party differs from all | because Mr. Hearst promises them a trolley ride to Coney Island for five cents instead of ten.

In either case they vote that property is more sacred than human life that the earth belongs to a few, that all the tools belong to those who never use them, that public highways are private property, that the only function of the workingman is to create wealth for parasites to enjoy.

In either case they vote against their own class-against themselves, their wives and children. They vote their wives into factories, their children into mines, mills, and shops, many of their daughters into houses of prostitution. Is it too hard to call them traitors, thru ignorance, to their class and to the human race? They vote for a continuance of the present barbarism and against the true civilization, the dawn of which will be the co-operative commonwealth promised by Socialism.

It is objected to Socialism by those

who find the difference between John

D. Rockefeller and Happy Hooligan so interesting, that Socialism would make all men equal and that all property would be equally divided. This is not true. Socialists do, indeed, believe that under the Co-operative Commonwealth there would be no such pathetic difference between individuals as we now see, but the only equality that Socialists advocate is equality of opportunity. We claim that with all the means of production and distributionland, machinery, stores, railroads, etc. -collectively owned, every man would have his opportunity to do his best and make the most of himself. This opportunity for all has yet to be won, but s country the opportunity to win complete opportunity has been gained. I mean the ballot box. The ballot box puts it up to the workingman. Nobody can save you but yourselves. The Socialist Party is, indeed, a revolutionary party, but it is not an appeal to arms It is an appeal to brains, to manhood to self-help. It is not an appeal to the capitalist to be merciful, nor to the Charity Organization Society, nor to Settlement Workers, nor to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, nor to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, nor to any agency or power outside of the workingman himself. It is not even an appeal to God. Even if God could do anything He appears to belong to the other side It is an appeal to workingmen to seize the opportunity that is open to them to save themselves.

People who remain slaves willingly deserve to be slaves. So long as district leaders of capitalistic parties can control the votes of workingmen by brass bands, fireworks, promises of jobs in the street cleaning department, and chowder parties, such workingmen deserve to be the husbands of draggled wives and the fathers of rickety children. If workingmen cannot think their way out of their present condition, then they are horses and are fit for nothing but a harness. If they can think but will not, then they are mules and must remain not only the draught animals but the laughing stock of the world.

But I believe they can think and will think, and hence I believe that the common saying that Socialism will come, but not for a thousand years is false. I myself expect to live to see a Socialist president of the United States, and over the eastern hills the morning of the Co-operative Commonvotes with the Independence League | wealth.

A WORTHY DEDICATION.

From Alfred William Lawson's Novel, "Born Again".

walking along a street in Detroit, Mich., I was stopped by a ragged and forlorn beggar with the request for a few cents to buy something to eat. dime and

a few paces stopped to observe his following movements. Contrary to my supposition that perhaps he would enter a saloon and buy whiskey he went as fast as his weary legs would carry him in a straight course toward a res taurant on the opposite side of the

As he was about to enter the place his attention was attracted by a more pitiable wreten than himself standing outside who had but one leg, was partly blind, and whose nose was almost eaten off by disease.

He paused a moment and looked

HOW TO REFUTE SOCIALISM:

One day, not many years ago, while | sympathetically at the crippled beggan and then started again toward the door of the restaurant, but before entering he stopped once more to take another look and after a few moments' hesitation he deliberately turned about handed the other fellow the dime and walked away without feeding himself.

> Of all the heroic deeds I have ever witnessed, I recollect none quite so grand and noble as this act, for notwithstanding this poor beggar may have been heir to every other weak ness a human being could possibly contract, still be contained that spark of unselfish love for his fellow beings without which no man is more than a mere brute, and for that reason I re spectfully dedicate this work to his memory

ALFRED WILLIAM LAWSON. guardians and leaders, will not take the

pains to find out what it is and what it

tonian.

Socialism is a fact in the modern world which it is folly to ignore. Te refute So cialism one must direct his arguments against what it teaches; to overthrow what it does not teach may be an agreeable di-version, but it fails of the object sought.

While many of our writers and politi-cians are industriously refuting one dogma after another, which they are pleased to call socialistic, the real socialistic propa ganda goes on unchecked. Nor can it ever be checked until it is understood, if it can be understood, and perhaps not then.

It is based upon earnest thought and be

bind it is the impulse of gross injustice running thru all time. It proposes to the world a solution of the problem of human misery and undertakes to eliminate injuslce from the relations of men.

It is worldwide in its appeal. It is pro-

foundly intellectual and at the same time addresses its arguments to the most ele-mentary of the passions.

To think to overcome such a propaganda by ridicule or by arguments which patently miss the point, is folly. The refutation of ocialism demands the highest exercise of our best intellects. It requires full knowlthan mediocre power of thought. A creed which is spreading underground, so to speak, captivating the mind of the electorate, while those who are our chosen

nesns, may well startle us with its possi

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer

Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution

N. Y., 85, do., Br. 28, Bloomlagdale, N. Y., 85, do. Br. 91, Manhattauville, N. Y., 85, do. Br. 210, Allentown, Pr. 85, do. Br. 157, North River, N. Y., 85, do. Fr. 88, Utler, N. Y., 85, do., Br. 98, Br. 88, Br. 11, C. 85, W. S., & D. B., Br. 68, Byn. N. Y., 815, do., Br. 188, Lake Erle, Ciere land, O., 85, do., Br. 171, Westchester, 85, Germ. Am. Tytographia N. 25, Winneper, Manticha, 83, W. S. & D. B., Br. 71, 81, Louis, Mo., 85, do., Br. 20, New Haven, Conn., 85, do., Br. 167, Mountainside, N. J., 85, per Vollageltung, 83,861, previously schnowledged, 810,115,56, Total, 810,266,36. Contributions should be sent and

checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City,

ADDRESS BY JOHN W. BROWN.

Delivered in Cooper Union, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Things are not as they appear on the surface. At bottom it is a life and death struggle between two classes of society. On the one side the capitalist class who control all the means whereby we live, and on the other side the working class who have become dependent upon them.

Every economic struggle is a political struggle, and back of every political struggle is again an economic And you workingmen and struggle. working women, whether you have become conscious of this fact or not, are to-night involved in a great economic struggle which sooner or later must take on a definite political character. All revolutions of the past have been

brought about as the result of changed economic conditions. When the economic conditions surrounding the dally lives and homes of a people have changed, it makes necessary a correponding change in the social and po litical world. And when this change does not take place peacefully, and in harmony with the change in the economic or industrial world as we speak to-day, then a revolution brings it about. In the past hundred years that the United States has traveled as a nation we have passed thru a revolution in the industrial conditions of the American people, and it is this revolution which now seeks expression in the social and political world. Not finding a peaceful expression here, it breaks out in strikes, lockouts, and shut-downs all along the line. What is the nature of this revolution and its effects? Simply this. The first condition of

American life was, practically speaking, one of economic freeedom. Land was plenty and practically free, and back of the hardships of clearing the forest and breaking in the virgin soil was the consolation that when the labor was complete the pioneer had as the result a place to call his home. The tools of production were adapted to individual use. Each man owned his own tools and brought his own product to market, and when he ex changed it he exchanged it for something that embodied a like amount of human labor power. It was not then as it is to-day. The workers were not obliged to support an army of nonproducing wealth-consuming loafers. There were few or no insuranne combankers, lawyers, political ward heelers and stool-pigeons who never produced an honest dollar's worth of wealth in their lives. Indeed, as late as 1801, 97 per cent of the American people were agriculturists and depended almost entirely upon the agricultural resources for a livelihood. The youth of the country, the young man growing up, or the emigrants coming from foreign shores, with no other instrument than the simple ax. went into the Firgin forests, he felled the trees, he dug out the stumps, he planted, he sowed, and he reaped the harvest. And in the course of four or five years he builded for himself a home, and there he worked, and saved. and economized in order that he might bequeath to his sons and daughters a heritage that would place them beyond the pale of want.

But, my fellow citizens, a revolution has taken place in the industrial conditions of the American people, and the great majority of to-day, the workclass of to-day, no longer look forward to that time with the hope in their hearts that some day they are going to bequeath to their sons and their daughters a heritage, a legacy that will place them beyond the pale On the contrary, they are of want. watching the little ones from the time they leave the cradle until they have reached that age where they can be placed into the factory, mill or mine as the case may be, as an appendage, an auxilliary, to supplement the wages

We Socialists are accused of many

vile and profane things. Chief among these is that we are going to "break up the homes" of the working class. And one would think to hear these biatherskites talk about the "homes" of the working class that you people lived in homes of luxury. Why, they have told you that if you workingmen should ever so far forget yourselves as to vote into power the Socialist Party, then your beautiful homes and gardens are to be besieged by a seething, howling, hungry mob of Socialists. They are coming down the street on the double quick"; they are going to hop right over your fences, tramp down the flower gardens, pull the shade trees up by the roots, bang in the front doors! Then they are going to divide up everything. They are going to lug off your beautiful plane, your \$700 Grand. Then they are going to confiscate your library. They are going to lug off that storehouse of intelligence that you and your fathers have een accumulating for centuries. Then they are going to assail your sideboard They are going to lug off your gold unborn.

We are engaged in a great campaign. | plate, your silverware, your cut glass and bric-a-brac. Then they are going down into your wine cellars! Everybody is going to have a drunken rev elry at your expense. After which the husbands are to be separated from the wives, the mothers from their daughters, and the fathers from their sons and the "poor working class!"-oh now their hypocritical hearts do bleed for the "poor working class!"-the poor working class, they are to be sent broadcast over the land to search for

> so pleases God to place them"! Here you have it, gentlemen. This is a typical construction placed upon the Socialist movement by our ene mies.

Now, what are the facts? The fact

themselves "in whichever vocation is

are these. Only a fraction of you ever did or ever can own your homes Why? Because you have been divorced from the land, you have been divorced from the tools, you have been reduced to the wretched position of absolute wage slaves. You have neither land nor capital at your disposal. You must subsist day in and day out by selling the labor power of your bodies to those who are in possession of the land and implements for the production and distribution of wealth. And the only difference between you and the chattel slave of fifty years ago is one of degree. While the chattel slave was placed upon the block and sold to the highest bidder, you have the glor fous opportunity of selling yourselves on the instalment plan.

This is the measure of your economic freedom. And there is not a hope in all the future that you will ever be anything other than that which you are to-day. I say not a hope so long as capitalism remains You are doomed to perpetual wage slavery. The private ownership of the land and implements for the production and distribution of wealth to gether with the subdivision of labor in almost every line of production which limits the ability of the employee, are all links in the chain that binds the wage slave.

Unable to secure the means whereby to materialize his art, he simply be comes the animated part of a great monstrous industrial machine. 'A machine that has become so brutalized by the spirit of greed that it spares neither soul nor body, tender childhood, weakness of old age, delicacy of women, nor the appealing sanctities of pregnancy. And this brutal engine of greed and despotism may be sumed up inder one word: Capitalism! When man made hats by hand and

shoes by hand he consumed hats and he consumed shoes. But when the machine became the mode of making hats and shoes it made hats and shoes, but consumed neither nor anything else. When man made hats by hand, if he made one hat a day, six hats a week. or three hundred hats per year he consumed a hat once in a while. He wore at least one hat a year, perhaps two. and perhaps three. chine mode of making hats, whether it made one hat a day, one hundred hats a week, or a million bats a year, it never consumed any hats nor any thing else but a little oil. Unlike you and I, it has never acquired any bad habits. It has never learned to chew tobacco nor smoke. It has no wife no children who get sick and die and so to bury them does not have to stop No. It simply works and grumbles not. And here is the rub The profits realized upon this new mode of production have been so great as to enable the owners of these machines to buy up all the natural resources of the earth. They control all the mines, all the coal deposits, all the oil wells, all the highways of commerce. And, mark you, full fledged American voting kings as you flatter vourselves to be, if this thing is allowed to continue for another generation they will have acquired complete ownn of this globe to the lowest inch of standing room at low tide. you need not be surprised if, under the name of the sacred rights of property, or some other hocus-pocus, they serve legal notice upon you to get off the earth! Why not?

There are but two ways of escape from the borrible conditions that confront and surround us. One is by the destroying hand of death. The other is to live and go forward like men and meet the social revolution. Lands mills, mines, railways, and the means of production must be made the collective property of a united working class, and owned, operated and controlled by them that wealth may produced for use and not for profit. To get these things we must conquer al the powers of government, city ounty, state and national. It is to the unified hosts of American workingmen and women that fate has committed the charge of rescuing political and economic freedom from the capitalist slave masters of to-day and transmitting that precious heritage without scar or blemish to the generations yet

WHO PAYS FOR THE DEER PARK.

ord-Herald says that Henry Phinns, the Pittsburg steel king, pays \$500,000 a year for the exclusive use of a deet park in Scotland. The 'Record-Herald' puts things wrong. The American people pay \$5.00,000 a year for a deer park in Scotland and give Mr. Phipps the exclusive use thereof."
The "Commoner" also puts things wrong." The American working class pays for the aferesald deer park. The balance of the "American people" never pald for which goeth to show that when the blind can the blind neither of them knowhere they are at."—Western Clarion.

- Read The Worker, 50c, a year,

NOTES OF BRITISH INDIA. Some half a-dozen industrial schools are

A great postal strike has taken place at about five hundred postal pehaving gone on strike. This has created a general paralysis of all insiness.

Signar Cava, a compositor of Savans,
has applied the Hughes telegraphic re-

corder to the linetype composing machinso as to enable the dispatches to be set It is stated as many as 270 men hav-

been disabled by the East Indian Rull way Company in connection with the recent strikes .- Mysore Standard.

-Read our premium announcehelp and warn and protect. ment. Then get busy.

A SOCIALIST SPEAKER IN ATLANTA'S CITY STOCKADE.

(From the Socialist Voice.)
City Stockade, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4, 1906.
Editor Socialist Voice:—The Atlanta
Work-House is called a "Stockade." Under
the old store of the the old slave regime a stockade was a kind of open corral in which the newly imported as well as the rebellious slaves were kept at night and this place inherited its name from the older institutions of like character. At the present time there are about one hundred and twenty-five negro men and boys, about fifty negro women and girls, thirty white men and three white women in this place, and this is about the average the year around. No work of any kind is done in the heliding. One squad works in the stone quay; this consists of the physically deformed, the young boys and old men. The major-ity of the negro women work on the farm, small number of them being utilized as nd black, work the streets in chain-gang fastilon.

Everybody is around at three-thirty (3:30) 2. m. for breakfast, after which everylody moves out to work, returning about six p. m.; so you see we are all union men find women; that is, we work eight hours before moon and eight hours

The food served here is as follows:

Breakfast consists of a large chunk of combread, piece of fat (salt-petre cured) beg and some black molasses. Dinner consists of another chunk of cornbread, an other piece of fat hog and hears. The bill of fare for supper is identical with that for breakfast, without variation, expensed with altogether. Tea, coffee or beef is unknown, as is also wheat bread.

The sleeping accommodations are strong and durable. There is no dedstead in the whole place. Everybely sleeps on the floar on a thin meteress made of corn shucks and corn cols. The hundred and twenty five negro men sleep in a room about thirty by fifty feet. The negro wo-men sleep in a room about the same size. The sigro boys have a separate room, some of the loys being as young as seven or eight years of age. The room in which the white men sleep is about thirty by

My first night in this room was experience. A large electric light barns all night in the center of the room, and, besides the human inmates, there are many specimens of other forms of life, such as electric light bugs, files, bedbugs, mosqui-toes, lice and rats; but in the struggle for existence, the human species survives and every night some of the individuals of the other species meet instant death.

Instead of a whipping post we have here a whipping chair. If you refuse to work or work fast enough to suit your "boss" or talk back, next morning you are asked to sit in a chair made for the purpose You are locked in this chair without any pos-sible means of escape. The upper part of the chair is then turned forward and down. thus exposing that part of your anatomy, on which the strap is placed by no gentle

On Sundays we have preaching here, beginning about i o'clock a. m., and lasting until about 1:36 p. m., the attendance

ing compulsory.

The first Sunday I was here, I was given a seat by the preachers and invited to preach, but when the minister in charge came he asked me if I was a preacher and I told him I was a Socialist speaker. He said, "What is Socialism?—Does it save people's souls?" I answered "No' It fixes people's souls." I answered "No! It fixes their heads!" He said: "Well, this meet-ing is conducted entirely for the purpose of saving souls." So I did not partiel-pate and as no souls were saved and no heads fixed, the meeting seemed to me to

be an entire failure. Hoping to begin work in the California ampaign by Oct. 8, 1906, I am, as ever, Most Fraternally Your Comrade.

J. B. OSBORNE.

A BOOK OF SHORT STORIES

In her book, "The Rebel at Large", May Beals has written some fine fiction, and at the same time a strong statement of the case which the workingman is beginning to make clearly and with ever more conscious purpose against his enemy, the capitalist, There is in this little collection a race suicide story which strikes at the very heart of the problem; the writer shows the world-wide fact, most clearly to be read in this country, that the sanest, truest, most normal young men and women do not marry in this abnormal age, and why.

clined to imagine that surely honest, tender Abe Lincoln has come to life in fiction. Just the same tall, ungainly, simple, humorous tragic grandeur the young frontiersman. There is a single weak spot in the story, but as a whole, the story stands out easily as the strongest and most humorous of the collection.

The most intensely human story of the collection, with the heartbreak in it and the diabolical contrast between the worker and the owner of the works, is the story of the little boy buried with the men who die in the mine. Any one who can read that little story with dry eyes has something wrong with his internal mechanism.

"A Letter to Aristile" is the only story in the collection which may call forth criticism. Any one who knows the comrades in Packingtown and other factory districts will find it hard work to believe the statement of the ultra-radical who refuses to concede to the man still holding to some religlous conceptions, the right to call him-self a Socialist. In all walks of labor we find stalwart, fighting Socialists, tried and true, who spend their money, their time and their precious energy for Socialism and yet at the same time they may sometimes go to confession. To such the little story may give some offense, but it behooves Socialists to walk carefully, as they pick up stones to hurl at the Father Comeaux; wolves sneak into all places where lambs are kept. The young and charming woman who wrote "A Letter to Aristile" may have had an experience with a wolf Comeaux. We in the movement know, however, that, altho the wolf may be among us with the softest, woolliest lambskin on his back, there are a hun dred Belvideres who stand ready to

BERTHA S. WILKINS.

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

Day:
1. For \$2 in cash we will send four yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Spargo's "The Socialists," Untermann's ence and Revolution" or "The World's nevolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons "The American Farmer," Andreieft's "The Red Laugh" (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Socialism" (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," awson's "German Socialism and Ferdinand 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 tweive yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: "Studies in Socialism." Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism." Loria's "Economic Foun-dations of Society." Hunter's "Poverty." Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy."

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

THE WORKER. 15 Spruce St., . New York.

SOCIALIST AGITATORS JAILED IN SWITZERLAND.

Comrade Sigg, one of the leading Socialists of Switzerland, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a year's disfranchisement for having written a leaflet urging the militia not to fire on the strikers in Zürich. Several other commides, one of them a woman, were arrested for distributing the leastet, but were discharged. The proceedings were held before a military tribunal, the all the accused are civilians.

An election for judges was held shortly after this trial and the workingmen of Zürich responded by raising Socialist vote from 5,000 to The leaflet which so alarmed the authorities was as follows:

"Workers and Peasants:-You are called away from your labor, ostensibly to maintain law and order, in realtry to crush the strikes of our work-

"Do you know why the workers weeks? Since prices in Zürich have lity. Holding this view, I am unalterbecome so high as to place the necessaries of life beyond their reach, they ask for a cent more per hour, and they further ask that their exhausted bodies shall not be at the disposal of their exploiters for more than nine hours

"Look at the beautiful villas on the slopes of the Zürlehberg, on the sides of the Lake. Those are the houses of the capitalists, the factory owners, the modern Gesslers, built with money stolen from the workers. Look now at the hired barracks of the working class quarter, see how our workers Can you then say that they are wrong to strike?

"Those against whom they fight are also your enemies. Many of you work also in factories, others among you send their wives there. Will not some day, even in you, the flames of indignation over your unworthy situation burst forth? Will it not later occur to the government, which always guards the moneybags, to call on the troops against you as well?

'And you, sons of the peasants, how much better is your lot than that of the wage-workers? You must work as hard and painfully as they. But you work for yourselves. The land on which you toil is yours. The worker is a serf his life long; what he wins helengs to his lords!

"Workers! Peasants ours! Do not allow yourselves to be egged on against the strikers. Refuse to obey when you are led against the strikers! When the Federal Oath was imposed on you, when your weapons were given into your hands, it was said to be for the defense of the Fatherland. New you are ordered to march against year countrymen, your brothers

Mr. J. J. Hill warns us to get back to the furm. Too late. They've foreclosed. --New York Evening Telegram.

THINGS SEEN BY THE SOCIALIST TELEGRAPHER

A Socialist telegrapher writes: "It is unlikely that the potency of the telegraph operator has been given due consideration. Not even the Socialist world understands what is going on. and being done by the telegrapher who is a Socialist or comprehends the scope of his opportunities or the field at his command. At leisure period when the Socialist operator "is clear", he is sounding his fellow worker at the end of the wire or at intermediate points, which may be at Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, or

Again the telegrapher who sees things from a Socialist viewpoint has everlasting proof of the hypocrisy on the one hand, and "class conscious ness" on the other of the capitalist class. In the first instance, he observes the requests filed for railroad passes by "the reformer" and antirailroad congressmen, senators, and members of the legislature. On the other by wires from the different employers' associations to "our" con-gressmen and "our" senators to vote ngainst the eight-hour and anti-injunction bills, etc., etc."

THE "QUESTIONING" POLICY.

This A. F. of L. political departure is not new or untried here in Utah. says H. L. Gault, a prominent Salt Lake City trade unlonist, writing to Cleveland "Citizen." Organized labor has been working in Utah along this line for fifteen years, and the net result has been nil. We tried it when the first state legislature was elected in 1895. The race was pretty close between the Demieratic and Republican parties, bence it was easy to get pledges from party or candidates. Both parties did even better than was asked of them. They gave the unions a place on their tickets and allowed them to name their own men. We accepted the offer and named our men, and thought we had the world by the tail and a downhill pull. The Republican party won. We got three union men out of thirty-five in the house of the state legislature, and one out of eighteen in the Senate, and that is all we did get. The Mormon church, the railroads, and the mine owners ran that legislature. We have tried the same scheme over half-a-dozen times since with about the same results.

We did, however, get an eight-hour law to apply to state, county and city work, passed. It was hard labor and labor in vain. It has never been en-The officials whose duty it is to see this law enforced, refuse to enforce it, and we empot make them do it. Last fall, at election time, we went to candidates for Mayor and City Council and told them that if they did not agree to enforce the Eight-Hour Law we would snow them under on Election Day. They all agreed. We have to-day a written pledge from every member of the City Council, and the Mayor to enforce the Eight-Hour Law, and the Eight-Hour Law is violated every working day in the week.

DOLD ON GOMPERS.

At a recent convention of plane and organ workers, President Dold said in his annual address:

"I differ with the political policy of the officers of the A. F. of L. I deem their position absurd. For Labor to for justice at the hands of its enemies seems to me to be awaiting the impossible. Why should Labor select men to govern labor from the ranks of capital? Is labor lacking in intelligence, can not men be found within its ranks capable of successfully administering to labor wants? If Labor has not the men capable of assuming the reins of government, Labor should not enter the political arena. A people incapable of selfgovernment should not be permitted to work their own ruin. I am not willing to concede Labor's incapabilthe officers of the A. F. of L. Let Labor vote for and elect Labor men to political offices, let the reins of government be placed in Labor's hands, then and not till then will Labor be assured of the much-flaunted 'square

The convention endorsed President Dold's position.

THE CLERICAL QUESTION UP IN SPAIN NOW.

Following the separation of state and church in France, the center of interest from the anti-clerical point of view is transferred to Spain. The crisis there has been hastened by the fact that many members of the disendowed French monastic orders have crossed the Pyrenees and claim support from the Spanish people, whose poverty is already overburdened with ecclesiastical expenses. At present a deadlock prevails between the Spanish government and the Vatican. The former proposes that the annual appropriation from the national treas ury for the church be reduced by \$200,000-a reduction of only about two per cent, but viewed with alarm by the clericals as an entering wedge. It also demands that the Church ac knowledge the validity of civil marriages; the refusal of the ecclesiastics to permit the burial in consecrated ground of Catholics whose marriage had the sanction of the magistrate only, not that of the priest, has raised this latter question. On both points the Vatican replies with its familiar "Non possumus," and it is even thought possible that the Concordat of 1851, the treaty upon which the present state support of the church rests, may be abrogated.

PER CREDIT ORDERS CRIPILE IT.

ANOTHER STEP NEARER SOCIALISM.

salmon canning industrry in British Columbia is on the eve of a great economical revolution, prime factor being the introduction of the "iron chink," a wonderful mechanical fish-cleaning device, invented by E. A. Smith of Seattle, the rights of manufacture and sale having recently been secured by George B. Busby of Vancouver.

It will do the work of nearly 200 men, and even the cheap Chinese la-The benefit of the new machine, of

course, will accrue to the men who own it—the cannery trust.

The wage-slavves turned loose will thus be given an opportunity to intensify competition for the remaining work not, as yet, done by machinery and the forces of nature.

When the disinherited job-seekers learn how closely identified their bread and butter is with their vote, their representatives in the houses of administration will conduct the fishing and canning industry for the use and benefit of the whole people, instead of for profit for the cannery trust. There will also be a little "dividing up," but it will be the jobs and hours of labor.-Western Clarion.

HOW TO RISE.

Cruel and heartless is the merciless race for wealth. In the large manusands of women and children are ruined in body and soul by being com-pelled to work under the most unhealthful conditions, long hours and for small pay. This is so because we submit to the mercless greed of the few. As workingmen and working women we must learn to protect ourselves against the greed of those who have secured special privileges by which they are enabled to take advantage of those who work for them. Nobody can help the workers to rise but he himself. The reason so many tollers are down-trodden the way they are is that they have allowed themselves to be trodden under foot and instead of getting up and rallying the rest that were down also to shake off the shackles of oppression by united action they have walted for somebody else to come and raise them up.-Eureka Labor News.

THE INTERNATIONAL

TRANSPORT WORKERS MEET. The fifth bienufal convention of the International Transport Workers' Federation was held in Milan, Italy, June There were present twentythree delegates, representing sixteen organizations, with a membership of 252.341. Out of thirteen different countries having affiliation in the Federation but nine countries were represented at the convention. The following countries were not represented: United States, Belgium, Norway, and Portugal.

Secretary H. Jochade was re-elected by unanimous vote, and will, after Jan. 1, 1907, devote his entire time to the Federation. The Secretary's office will remain in Hamburg, Germany, from which place is issued the bimonthly official organ of the Federation. The next convention will be held in Vienna, Austria, in 1908. newed efforts will be made to bring about the affiliation of the seamen's unions of North America and Austra-

PROTEST AGAINST MASSACRES.

The local section of the "Bund," the Socialist organization of Jewish proletarians, who have fought in the front ranks of the Russian revolution will hold a demonstration Thursday, Sept. 20, 8 p. m., in Cooper Union to protest against the latest outrage of barbaric Tsarism, the massacre at Siedlee and against the execution of the martyrs of freedont in the name of the socalled law and order. Comrades Morris Hillauft, Dr. Gurewiwicz, J. Phelps Stokes, Hugh O. Pentecost, Alexander Jonas, Abe Cahan, Meyer London and Rev. Madison Peters will be the speakers. Comrades, help to make this a mighty protest which shall not go unheeded.

"NET EARNINGS."

The financial statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending June 30, shows net earnings of almost \$23,000. 000. 'Net earnings" is only another way of saying "net plunder." This financial statement causes the Toronto "Sun" to refer to it as of "unusual interest to the people who provide the traffic on which the road thrives." It strikes us that it should be of greater interest to the C. P. R. employees, out of whose bides the 28 million was taken. Those traffic providwhat they paid for .- Western

-Indee Alton B. Parker, the Demo cratic presidential candidate in 1904, is the attorney for that anarchist-capitalist corporation known as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. It was this concern which created a state of general lawiessness on the Coney Island street car line, resulting in riots and bloodshed.—St. Louis Labor. And Illihn Root, Secretary of State for the United States, was counsel for Boss Tweed, the biggest old-style robber this country ever produced.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR NEW YORK COUNTY.

Organizer and Financial and Correspond-

ing Secretary, U. SOLOMON, 66 East Fourth St.
GENERAL COMMITTEE meets second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month at 243 E. Eight-fourth St.
CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday stening at the Organizer's office, 66 E. Fourth St.
AGITATION COMMITTEES,
FIRST AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 26, 4th, 6th, and 8th Assembly Districts and Russian Branches, meets first and third Thursdays in the month at 257 E. Broadway.

SECOND AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 3d and 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th A. D., Finnish and Italian branches, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 241 E. Forty-second 8t.

YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th and 29th A. D. and Hungarian and Rohemian Branches, meets first and third Saturdays at 245 E. Eighty-fourth St.

WEST SIDE AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 1st, 3d, 25th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 18th, and 15th A. D., meets first Thursday in the month at 555 Eighth Av.

HARLEM AGITATION COMMITTEE, composed of the 1fth, 19th, 7ist, 23d, 25th, 8th and Manhattan part of the 30th and 31st A. D., meets first and third Saturdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-Sith St.

Sist A. D., unsets first and third Saturdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS.

Ist. 34, and 25th A. D. meets second Tuesday in the month at 46 Greenwich Av. Organizer, M. J. Quijano, 46 Greenwich Av. 2d A. I. (old 4th), meets second and fourth Fridays at 237 E. Broadway. Secretary, Wm. Babliz, 77 Monroe St.

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

6th and 7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 W. Twenty-seventh St. Organizer, Emil Spindler.

6th A. D. (old 16th) meets first and third Fridays at headquarters, 255 E. Fourth St. Organizer, H. Kronowitz, 255 E. Fourth St. Sth A. D. (old 8th and 12th) meets every Friday evening at 142 Delancey St. Organizer, S. P. Kramer.

9th A. D. (English) meets second and fourth Fridays at 855 Eighth Av. Secretary, E. J. Dutton, 317 W. Thirty-third St.

40th A. D. (German) meets first and third Saturdays at 855 Eighth Av. Secretary, Hugo Fich, 260 W. Forty-first St.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 85 Eighth Av. Secretary.

Fiftenth St.

12th A. D. (old 14th) meets second and

lith A. D. meets second and fourth Fridneys at MS Etglith Av. Wm. Meyer, 427 W. Piffrish St.

12th A. D. (old 14th) meets second and fourth Thursdays at 256 First Av. Organizer, Edward Meyer, 200 Avenue A.

13th and 15th A. D. meets first and third Fridneys at 385 Eights Av. Secretary, John Finngsun, T. W. Skrythird St.

14th A. D. (old 20th) meets first and third Thursdays at 365 E. Thirty-fourth St. Org., M. J. Kramer, 158 E. Twenty-sixth St.

15th A. D. (old 22d and 24th) meets first and third Tuesdays at 241 E. Forty-second St. Organizer, Wm. Hertie, 856 Second Av.

17th and 19th A. D. (old 21st) meets first and third Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fith St. Organizer, Jas. G. Kanely, 256 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth St.

and Twenty-fith St. Organizer, Jaz. G. Kanely, 239 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth St.

18th A. D. (old 20th English Br.) meets first and third Fridays at 1215 First Av. Org., John McLaus, 301 E. Sixty-first St.

18th A. D. Br. 2 (old Bohemian Branch 1) meets first and third Fridays at 312 E. Seveniy-first St.

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

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

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

22d A. D. (old 30th) meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 243 E. Eighty-fourth St. Organizer, E. Ramm, 546 E. Eighty-ninth St.

23d A. D. meets second and fourth Friends St.

fourth Wednesdays at 243 E. Eighty-fourth St. Organizer, E. Ramm, 546 E. Eighty-ninth St.

23d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-nith St. Organizer, John Sinniger, 1848 Angherdam Av.

24th and 26th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 263 E. Eighty-fourth St. 26th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 263 E. Eighty-fourth St.

25th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 1523 Madison Av. Organizer, K. Gottfried, 1440 Madison Av. Organizer, K. Gottfried, 1440 Madison Av.

25th gap 26th, Marshettan, meets first and third Thursdays at Edelweiss Hall, 2011

Thirs Av. Organizer, E. Raphael, 128 E. Oth Hundred and Eighth St.

26th and 32d A. D., Broux, meets second and fourth Fridays at 260 W. One Hundred and Fotty-fourth St.

31st A. D. meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. Organizer, John Wilkins, 2008 Seventh Av.

33d A. D., Broux, meets second and fourth

Seventh Av.
Sel A. D., Broux, meets second and fourth
Thursdays at 330° Third Av. Organizer,
Geo. B. Staring, 600 E. One Hundred and

Thursdays at 300 Third Av. Organizer, Geo. B. Staring, 609 E. One Hundred and Sixtieth St.

32d A. D., Br. 2. Williamsbridge, meets first and third Esturdays at Heide's Hotel, Teath St. and Whrte Plaing Road.

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

6axe Av.

day at N. T. Socialist interior.

E. Broadway.

Plunish Branch meets second and fourth
Branch meets second St. Secretary, Victor Prince, 538 E. Fortieth St.

Hungarian Branch meets fourth Wednesdays at 1528 Second Av. Organizer, A.

Trier, 254 E. Eighty-first St.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY

Socialist Party of Brooklyn. For further information address Fred Schnefer, Organ izer, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Av County Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdays, same place.

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., H. Seiden, 257 Pacific St.

2d A. D. meets at 550 Hicks St., barber shop, first and third Thursday. Org., Gus Petrit, 132 Dykman St.

4th A. D. meets at home of J. C. Lipes, Sb. Bedford Av., Org., J. C. Lipes, 2d and 23d A. D. meets at 1898 Falton St. second and fourth Sundays. 2 p. m. Org., Peter Flamagna, 36 Songra St.

6th A. D. meets at 222 Stockton St. second and fourth Thursday. Org., Gec. Bruckner, 54 Filery St.

6th A. D., Br. 2 (Sewish branch), meets at 222 Stockton St. second and fourth Thursday. Org., Gec. Bruckner, 54 Filery St.

6th A. D., Br. 2 (Sewish branch), meets at 222 Stockton St. second and fourth Wednesday. Org., Max Marshingberg, 17 Delmondeo Pl.

7th A. D. meets at 520 Third Av., corner Twelfth St., second and fourth Friday. Org., Frank Fisk, 120 Fourteenth St.

1th A. D. Br. 2 (Semadinavian), meets second and fourth Sunday at Thirty-ninth St. and New Utrecht Av. Org., Art. Waara, 2012 Ninth Av.

8th A. D. meets third Friday at home of P. Kimmel, 556 Bailtie St. Org., Ed. Martin, 256 Court St.

9th A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesday at 441 Fifty-ninth St., Org., Sam'l Rartillus, 519 Fifty-second St.

12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 225 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pl.

12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 253 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pl.

12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 253 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pl.

12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 252 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pl.

12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 252 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pl.

12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 252 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pl.

10th A. D. meets last Thursday. Org., W. W. Pessange, 411 Adelphi St. 12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 235 Frospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pi.
13th and Zist A. D. meets second and fourth Friday at 187 Montrose Av. Org., W. J. F. Hanpemann, di Tea Eyek 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 Tuesday at the Organizer's, 242 Kosclusko St.

18th h. D. meets first and third Friday in residence of C. A. Young, 65 Reeve Pl. Org., J. A. Beringer, 272 E. Fifteenth St. 19th A. D. meets at the Labor Lyceum, 140-25 Willoughby Av., second and fourth Thursday, Org., Emil Miler, 238 Knick-rlocker Av. 2th A. D. meets at 242 Hamburg Av. first and third Thursday, Org., Harry O'Nesi, 294 Harmon St.; Asst. Org., Jac.

O'Neal, 294 Harmon St.; Asst. Org., Jac. Shalk.

21st and 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Rridays at 187 Montrose Ave. Org., W. J. F. Hanneman, 61 Ten Eyek St.

22dA. D., Rr. 1, meets at Wohlrab's Hall, corner Glenmore and Achford Sts. Org., John Lutz, 235 Patchon Av., 22d A. D., Br. 2, meets at 700 Evergreen Av. first and third Friday. Org., Charles Meyer, 502 Central Av., 22d A. D., Br. 3 (German), meets at Wehlrab's Hall, 675 Glenmore Av., 23d and 5th A. D. meets at 1898 Fulton St. second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., Org., Peter Flanagan, 36 Somers St., 230 A. D., Br. 2, meets at 43 Thatford Av. first and third Saturday. Org., Barnett Wolff, 1831 Prospect Pl.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month. S. p. m., at 213 E. Eighty-fourth street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone: 5976 or 5977 Frankins.

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PARTY NEWS.

ELECTION OF PLATFORM COM-MITTEE.

The election by National Committee of a platform committee of three re-sulted in the election of A. M. Simons, and a second ballot is being taken. The vote on first ballot was Bandlow B: Berger, 9; Berlyn, 7; Burrowes, 2; Floaten, 6; Hillquit, 11; Hoehn, 4; Hurst, 1; Kerr, 5; Morgan, 2; Osborne, Simons, 23; Stedman, 2; Untermann. Work, 18. Simons was elected, and the following are the candidates on the second ballot: Bandlow, Berger, Berlyn, Floaten, Hillquit, Hoehn Untermann, Work. Vote closes Oct. 11.

Motion 14, which affected the first ballot for the election of the commiton "National Platform", and which, as a result of the vote becomes impractical of fulfillment, as a matter of parliamentary expediency and to provide an orderly method of procedure, has been withdrawn by the National Secretary.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION. National Committeeman Menton,

Mich., presents the following:

Mich., presents the following:

I move that correspondence received by the national office in the way of a Motion or Comment, that refers to the merit or demerit of the American Pederation or the I. W. W. be declared out of order.

The Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class, for the overlinew of the capitalist system, while the A. F. of I. and the I. W. W. are organized to wrest as much as they can from the capitalist system in behalf of their members. There is a difference on the part of these organizations, which has the best mode of doing this, while the Socialist Party contains members from both, and to allow any motion or comment on the merit. moue of doing this, while the Socialist Party contains members from both, and to allow any motion or comment on the merit or demerit of these organizations, will bring a feeling of bitterness into our organization, which would do much injury to the Socialist Party. Let the members in these organizations fight it out, and not let us get embroiled upon which is the best way to wrest more from capitalism. But to strain every effort to overthrow capitalism.

BANDLOW PROTESTS.

National Committeeman Bandlow Ohio, writes to the National Secretary: As member of the National Committee om Ohio, I cannot refrain from reising As member of the National Committee from Ohio, I cannot refrain from raising a protest against the manner in which the National Committeeman from Louisdana is abusing his high office to denounce Comrade Max S. Hayes, I deem it unnecessary to undertake a defense of Comrade Ilayes against the denunciation presented in the Weekly Bulletin, being satisfied that Hayes is too well known, not only as a member of the party, but as a propagandist for the cause of labor, or rather the working class, to require such defense. It seems to me that the Weekly Bulletin should not be made the vehicle thru which members of the party are maligned.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:

Organizers for the coming week are:

May Beals: Oct. 1, 2, Soddy, Tenn.; Oct.
8, 4, Harriman; Oct. 5, 6, Coal Creek.
George E. Bigelow: Iowa, under direction of State Committee.
Berlyn; Colorado.
E. E. Carr. Oct. 1, Decatur, III.; Oct. 2, Tayloradie; Oct. 3, Springdeld; Oct. 4, Jacksonville; Oct. 5, 6, Iowa, under direction of State Committee.
Joseph M. Coldwell: Oct. 1, Nortonville, Ky.; Oct. 2, Dovey; Oct. 3, Elizabethtown; Oct. 6, Columbus, John Collins: Under direction of State Committee. Cowen: Montana, under direction Committee e Committee. Fieldman: New York, under direc-Sinte Committee. Fitts: West Virginia, under direc-J. D. State Committee. D. Fitts: West Virginia, under direc-on of State Committee. George H. Goebel: Idabo, Headquarters Walkee. alince.

K. Haionen (Finnish): Oct. 2. PittsPn.; Oct. 3. Glassport; Oct. 4, MonesOct. 6, Fitchburg.

Trunde Bresiau Hunt: Oct. 1, Muncle.
Oct. 2, 4. Richmond; Oct. 5, ConnorsOct. 6, Rushville.

A. Jacobs: Sept. 20, Oct. 1, 6, IndiNis. Ind. A. Jacobs: Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 6, Indi-olis, Ind. meron King, Jr.: Oct. 1, 4, Nevada; 5, Sait Lake City, Utah; Oct. 6, Idaho, ca Morrow Lewis: Oct. 1, 3, Wyo-under direction of State Committee; 4, 6, Idaho.

ct. 4, 6, Idaho.
Guy E. Miller: Colorado.
A. M. Stirton: Oct. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio;
et. 2, Dayton: Oct. 8, Lima; Oct. 4, Findy; Oct. 5, Toledo: Oct. 6, Detroit, Mich.
M. W. Wilkina: New Hampshire, under
irection of State Committee.
John M. Work: Colorado.

Dickinson, N. D., 7 members.

John M. Work organized 7 locals in Nebraska, with an aggregate member-

ship of 64.

State Secretary Kline of West Virginia reports: "We will have 12 county tickets in the field against three two years ago; 8 state senators against none two years ago; 32 nominees for House of Delegates, against ten two

Jos. D. Cannon of Phoenix, Ariz., has been nominated for delegate to

Congress by a recent referendum. Arrangements have been completed to supply each congressional candidate with 5,000 leaflets free. The leaflets supplied to each will contain the name of the candidate and the name of the city or town, in which he resides. The title of the leaflet is "For Congress, 1906".

The story of the "Mollie Maguires, handled by the National Office, vivid-ly reveals the infamies of James Mc-Postland, alias Jim McKenna, now so prominently identified with the Mover-

Haywood and Petibone persecution. Five cents a copy; 30 for \$1, prepaid. A number of orders for supplies reached the National Office unaccom-panied by cash, with the statement that the price is not known. The price list of supplies is printed in each Monthly Bulletin. If comrades placing orders will send cash, it will save a consider ble amount of unnecessary bookkeeping.

The Dorchester Club held the first of its Sunday evening meetings on Sept. 23 8 p. m., Gibson Hall, corner of Adams and Gibson streets. An ad-

dress on the Maine election by Comrades Levenberg created a lively discus Next Sunday, Comrade Sullivan will read a paper on The Child of the Loom. This is a most interesting subject to those interested in what is perhaps one of the most pathetic aspects of our social life. Sunday evening meetings are open to the public and everyone is given a hearing.

The Progressive Dramatic Club wishes the names of Socialist men and women who are willing to assist in the production of Socialist and labor plays the coming winter. Address S. P. Levenberg, 92 Waylord street, Roxbury, Mass.

New Jersey.

Hudson County nominations are: For Congress, Ninth District, Max F. Fackert, Jersey City; Tenth District, Charles Ufert, West Hoboken. For State Assembly: Wm. E. Meconnekin, Jersey City; Carl Kronenberg, Jersey City; Frederick Krafft, Jersey City; George H. Headley, Kearney; John J. Reynolds, Jersey City; Albert E. Cull, Jersey City; James C. Garrett, Jersey City; Henry R. Kearns, Arlington; Max Neumann, Jersey City; Edwin Dixon, Jersey City; Nicholas S. Peterson, Jersey City; Charles Kiehn, Hoboken. For Surrogate, Francis C. Barnes, Jersey City. For Coroners, Daniel J. Sullivan, Jersey City; John B. Dodd, Jersey City. For County Supervisor, Walter L. Oswald, Arlington, For Street and Water Board Commis sioners, Jersey City, Frank Power,

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

City Central Committee admitted 14 new members at last meeting. Collections of \$22.09 and literature sales of \$15.70, made at 22 open-air

meetings. The Debs meeting on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, was a great success, the Grand Opera House being filled with 3,500 people. Fifteen cents admission was charged and the receipts at the door were \$116.15. A collection of \$133.07 was taken at close of the meeting and literature to the amount of \$53.51 was disposed of.

Receipts of the Free Speech De fense Fund to date are \$48.93. All those interested in assisting the cause of free speech in Philadelphia should send contributions to Marcellus Wait, Treasurer, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Nomination papers for State, Legis-lative, Senatorial, Judicial, and county offices were successfully sworn to last

Saturday night. Sam Clark has been invited to return to Philadelphia and speak under charge of the Campaign Committee

until election. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia: Sunday, Sept. 30.—North Plaza, City Hall-Frank Sutcliff. Chas. Seld.
Monday, Oct. 1.—Broad and South: Phil.
Henumeter. Jos. Cohen: Broad and Colum-bia: Sam Sadler, Chas. Seld: Fortleth and Lancaster: Wm. Fletcher, Jos. J. O'Brien; Fifty-second and Haverford: Thos. Farrel, Simon Knebel: East Plaza. City Hall: E. J. Higgins: Third and Fitzwater: Jewish speakers.

Norris: Jos. Cohen.

Taesday. Oct. 2—Broad and Fairmount:
J. J. McKelvey. Jos. J. O'Brien: Fortyninth and Weodland: Frank Suteliff: Poplar and Marshall: C. P. Hall, E. J. Higgins:
Fourth and Gaskill: Jewish speakers.
Wednesday. Oct. 3—Girard and Warnock:
Phil. Henmeter, E. J. Higgins: Twentythird and Columbia: D. Dolisheck, SimoKnebel; East Plaza, City Hall: Jos. J.
O'Brien, Sam Sadler: Fourth and Christian:
Jewish speakers.

Jewish speakers.
Noon Meeting Seventeenth and Hamliton: E. J. Higgins.
Thursday, Oct. 4 Twenty-third and

Higgins.
Oct. 4—Twenty-third and
P. Hall, Geo. Cohen; German-Girard: Jos. J. O'Brien, Phil.
York and Callowhill: D. Doll-levitsky; Germantown and Chel-oben.

sheek, is. Levitsky; Germantown and Chei-ten: Jos. Cohen.

Noon Meeting—Hendquarters of Striking Printers: E. J. Higrins.

Friday, Oct. 5—Germantown and Dia-mond Phil. Hemmeter, W. R. Cassile; Front and Dauphin: Wm. Fletcher, Chas. Schl: Kensington and Clearfield: E. J. Higgins; Thirty-third and York: Sam Sad-ier, Jos. Cohen: American and Vine: Jew-ish speakers.

direction of State Committee.

John M. Work: Colorado.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Colorado State Committee during August issued 15 charters to Molina, Pueblo, Lawson, Wray, Dumont, Nucla, Boulder, Mesa, Silverton, Georgetown, Colorado City, Russell, Guich, Rocky Ford, La Junta, and Loveland.

George H. Goebel organized locals at Bismark, N. D., 8 members, and Dickinson, N. D., 7 members.

ALLEGHENY.

Thus far the receipts from the Labor Day excursion are \$273.30. This should not deter party members from contributing as per circular sent out last week. More money is needed for the campaign. James H. Maurer, Socialist Party candidate for Governor. held very successful meetings last week in this county. Watchers are wanted to man the polls on election day. Send in your name, address, ward precinct, etc., at once. Don't forget the general membership meeting Sunday, Sept. 30, 2:30 p. m. The following branches are requested to return the money collected together with the "One Day Wage Lists": Pittsburg Jewish, McKeesport, Wil-merding English and Bohemian, Duquesne, Braddock and Millvale.

The Second Ward Branch will meet at 145 Fulton street, Pittsburg, Sunday, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock (noon) on account of general meeting.

Edward Moore, candidate for Auditor General, will speak at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m.

Joseph M. Coldwell has been engaged for six days in this county. Meetings in Allegheny County are

Monday, Oct. 1—Wilkinsburg, Wood and South Sts., Edward Moore; Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond Sts., Fred L. Schwarts; East and Ohle Sts., Wilson and Meng; Pitsburg, Twelfth and Carson Sts., Wanhope and Connors.

Tuesday, Oct. 2—Allegheny, Federal and South Diamond Sts., Wm. Adams; Sharpsburg, Town Hall, Main St., Edward Moore, Wednesday, Oct. 3—Braddock, Sixth and Braddock Ave., Holines and Withit; Allegheny, Beaver and Washington Sts., Fred

St., Meng, Wise and Wilson.

Thursday, Oct. 4—Allegheny, Chestnut and Main Sts., Free L. Schwartz, Federal and South Diamond Sts., Holmes and Wright; Pitsburg, Thirty-fourth and Butler Sts., Meng and Wilson; McKossport, Fifth and Walnut Sts., Morris and Adams; Pittsburg, Homewood and Kelly Sts., Connors, Carney and Wise.

Friday, Oct. 4—Allegheny, East and Ohio Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Federal and South Diamond Sts., Meng and Wanhope; Pittsburg, Clark and Fulton, Sam'l Morris (Jewish.)

sh.;
Saturday, Oct. 6—Allegheny, Federal and
South Diamond Sts., Fred L. Schwartz;
Carnegle, Fourth and Jefferson Sts., Holmes
and Wright; Duquesne, Grant Ave., Kennedy and Rees; Pitsburg, Second and Flowers Aves., Adams and Connors; Allegheny,
Rast and Ohlo Sts., Wanhope and Wilson;
McKeesport, Fifth and Wainut, Morris,
Meckesport, Canningham, Allegheny, 203 Fed.
Mene and Canningham, Allegheny, 203 Fed. Meng and Cunningham: Allegheny, 526 Federal St., Fred L. Schwartz,

Ohio.

Locals Pt. Isabel, Elmwood Place and Toledo have endorsed the call for state referendum to change the constitution so that locals will nominate the State Secretary, and he will be subject to recall, same vote taken by the State Committee and not the offi cial under charges.

The state office has new arm and torch small buttons for sale. Bellaire is reorganized with O. D. Fitzpatrick, 4505 Harrison avenue, as

local secretary. Walter J. Millard is touring the state and with A. M. Stirton and Geo. E. Bigelow, Ohio will have three speakers in the field, besides the state literature.

Wisconsin.

The Social Democratic Party of Milvaukee County held a conference or informal convention Sept. 15 at Frele Gemeindo Hall, Milwaukee. The obect of the convention was to outline the plan of campaign and to emphasize the most important local issues The meeting was enthusiastic and earnest, and excellent resolutions were adopted.

State Organizer Gaylord will speak in Osceola, Oct. 1; Balsam Lake, Oct. 2; Amery, Oct. 3; Rice Lake, Oct. 4; Superior, Oct. 5; and Ashland, Oct. 6. Alderman Seidel will speak in Phil-

ins. Oct. 6: Glidden. Oct. 7: Park Falls, Oct. 8; Bayfield, Oct. 9; Superior. 01. 10; Ashland, Oct 11; Aniwa, Oct. 12: Fernwood, Oct. 13, and Marshfield. Oct. 14.

Dates are being arranged for Moses Hull, candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District. Local speakers througt the state are arranging short tours in their respective neighborhoods.

Here and There.

Socialists in New Hampshire who wish to contribute to the campaign fund, to help get the party on the offi cial ballot and carry on the campaign are requested to remit to W. H. Wil kins, State Secretary,

Local Woonsocket, R. I., has ar ranged for a lecture in Socialist Hall, Sunday, Sept. 30, 3 p. m., with George G. Cutting, Boston, and Fred. Hur-Providence, as speakers. Open-air meetings are arranged for Court Square, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, and Nav. 3.

New York State.

The New Rochelle meeting, to be addressed by Comrades Chase and Stokes, will be held in Masonic Temple, corner Locust avenue and Main streets, Sunday, Sept. 80, 3 p. m. Admission, ten cents.

Chas. S. Vander Porten will address in open-air meeting, Friday evening, Oct. 5. at New Rochelle, corner Church and Main streets.

The following nominations have been reported to the State Secretary: Greene County: For Congress, 21st District, Andrew C. Fancher, Catskill; State Senator, Geo. H. Warner, Catskill: Member of Assembly, James Akeley, Cairo; Sheriff, Martin Schlenker, Alsen; County Clerk, James H. Rurhaus, Catskill: Overseer of the Poor, D. Frank Dayter, Leeds. Chautauqua County: For Assem-

bly, Waldemar Marker, Jamestown; 50th Senate District, Amiel Carlson, Jamestown; 37th Congressional Dis trict, E. R. Esler, Olean; 8th Judicial District, A. L. Purdy, Wellsville, John ogel, Buffalo; Benjamin Schafer Buffalo: W. C. Hess, Jamestown, A. full county ticket was also nominated.

Oneida County: 29th Congressional District, A. L. Byron-Curtis; 27th Senate District, Otto L. Endres, Utica; Surrogate, William C. Dorn, Rome; Sheriff, Martin Woodell, Rome; Superintendent of the Poor, C. C. Allen, Verona; Coroner. Charles Wilson, Stanwix. Members of the Assembly, John G. Kirby, Clinton; F. H. Carpenter,

Jefferson County: For Congress Raymond K. Bull, Watertown; State Senate, Thomas H. Lynch, Watertown; Assembly, John Humann, Wa tertown, and James Tooley, Deferit; County Treasurer, Levi Carpenter.

Schenectady County: Assembly, Timothy W. Burns: 28th Senate District, Chas. W. Noonan; 23d Congressional District, Henry V. Jackson County Trensurer, Herbert M. Merrill; Coroner, John L. Meyers.

Nominations in Salamanca County For member of Assembly, are: Daniel McElligott of Olean; Sheriff, Cornellus F. Hogan, Limestone; County Clerk, Charles G. Miess, Salamanca; Coroners, John J. Maher, Salamanca: Wm. Brewer Limestone: Burt A King, Olean. County Committee are: E. R. Esler, Olean, chairman; J. G. Dwyer, Limestone, Secretary; Charles G. Miess, Salamanca.

Secretary Van Seiner of Auburn reorts a joint debate at the Court House, Sept. 20, between James F.

it will do him good. Papers did not

report debate.

The State Committee held two meetings Sept. 10 and 17. Tuesday, Sept. 10. Comrade William Koenig acted as chairman. The acting secretary read communications from the locals upstate showing that everywhere an increased activity is manifested. The communications from the speakers now touring the state were very encouraging, unusual interest and large attendances being a general feature of the campaign.

Charter was granted to Local Poughkeepsie and eight applications for members at large were accepted. One hundred and fifty leaflets were shipped to locals in the state and secretary was authorized to make arrangements for printing two new leaflets in lots of 100,000 each.

The returns on the state campaign lists are not very satisfactory and the State Committee finds itself completely out of funds to meet the current expenditure made necessary on account of the large number of speakers toured thru the state. Special attention is given to unorganized territories and the speakers will visit at least 75 unorganized places, most of which were never visited by a Social ist speaker before. Comrade Strebel will probably speak at several places around Syracuse. Comrade John W Brown will be sent thru the state beginning with Oct. 8. Comrade Myron W. Wilkins will devote the time from Oct. 1 to election day speaking in various places between Albany and Rochester.

Comrades are making large prepare tions for the Stokes-Chase meetings, engaging the largest halls available and the prospects are very bright and all indications point that these meetings will be the largest and best at tended ever held up-state. The comrades in Rochester and Buffalo are endeavoring to hire theatres for this occasion.

A complete ticket has been put in the field by all locals and we will have candidates for Congress in every Congressional District in the state. Comrade Vander Porten's meeting were well attended and his tour will

be productive of much good. Comrade Jas. F. Carey addressed about 25 meetings in the state and he personally writes that at no time did he ever meet with more eager and enthusiastic audiences.

The fifteen dates covered by Comrade John Collins of Chicago proved complete success. On his way from Troy to New York he was accompanied by Comrade Henry Harris of New York and they held large meetings in Troy, Albany, Kingston, Peekskill, Yonkers and New Rochelle. The Kingston papers gave considerable space to Comrade Collins' meeting.

Comrade Sol Fieldman will remain up-state until Oct. 23 when he will come to New York City to assist in the city campaign. He had large meetin Schenectady, Albany, Amsterdam and Oneonta. He spoke as a rule for more than two hours. Comrade Fieldman has established a good reputation for himself up-state and the locals are very anxious to have him

speak again. At the special meeting of the State Committee held on Tuesday, Sept. 17, among other matters the fight of the Yonkers comrades for free speech was taken up and it was the consensus of opinion in the State Committee that the case should be appealed only thru habeas corpus proceedings. The sec retary was instructed to communicate to that effect with Local Yonkers as suring them that the State Committee will gladly render them whatever arsistance they may need.

The next meeting of the State Com mittee will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 2. at the headquarters and the members are requested to be present as matters of importance will be dis cussed at that meeting.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are:

Sol Fieldman: Sept. 27-28, Utica Sept. 29-30, Rome; Oct. 1, Oneida; Oct. 2. Canastota; Oct. 3. Syra-Oct. 4. Auburn; Oct. 5, cuse: Cortlandt: Oct. 6, Ithaca; Oct. 7-8. Geneva: Oct. 9, Newark: Oct. 10 to 17. Rochester: Oct. 18. Batavia; Oct. 19, Warsaw: Oct. 20, Olean: Oct. 21-22, Corning; Oct. 23. Peekskill; Oct. 24 to Nov. 6. New York City.

John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps-Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes: Sept. 30, New Rochelle: Oct. 1, Yonkers; Oct. 2, Peekskill; Oct. 8, Newburgh: Oct. 4, Schenectady; Oct. 5, Troy; Oct. 6, Wa-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, Hornellsville; Oct. 26. Corning: Oct. 27. Ithaca: Oct. 29. Port Jervis: Oct. 30, Middletown; Oct. 31. Port Chester: Nov. 1 to 6, New York.

James F. Carey: Sept. 27, Sala manca; Sept. 28, Limestone; Sept. 29, Olean: Oct. 1. Wellsville: Oct. 2. Corn ing: Oct 3. Spring Valley.

Chas. S. Vander Porten: 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

M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 1, Albany; Oct.

22. Canton: Oct. 23 and 24. Gouverneur; Oct. 25 and 26, Watertown; Oct. 27, Carthage; Oct. 28 and 29, Boonville; Oct. 30, Lowville; Oct. 31, Rome; Nov. 1, Onelda; Nov. 2, Syracuse; Nov. 3, 4, and 5, Rochester.

Arrangements are being made send John W. Brown thru the state, beginning with Oct. 8. Comrade Brown will visit mostly unorganized places. The following is the tentative list of dates:

Oct. 8. Port Chester: Oct. 9. You kers; Oct. 10. Poughkeepsie; Oct. 11. Kingston; Oct. 12, Catskill; Oct. 13 and 14. Hudson; Oct. 15, Chatham; Oct. 16, Rensselaer; Oct. 17, Cohoes; Oct. 18, Schenectady; Oct. 19, Amsterdam: Oct. 20. Johnstown: Oct. 21 and 22, Gloversville; Oct. 23, Little Falls; Oct. 24, Herkimer; Oct. 25, Ilion; Oct. 26. Frankfort: Oct. 27 and 28. Utlea; Oct. 29. Rome; Oct. 30, Onelda; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, Syracuse: Nov. 2, Auburn: Nov. 3. Ithaca: Nov. 4 and 5. Owego.

New York City.

General Committee of Local New York met Sept. 22. The 8th A. D. reported successful meeting at which \$21.50 was collected and 200 copies of The Worker sold: 21st and A. D. reported they would form a German branch for Harlem; 23d A. D. reported getting Washington Hall on Amsterdam avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets, for a meeting on Oct. 15, under auspices of Harlem Agitation District; A. D. reported a banner would be raised at Yorkville clubhouse, Oct. 6, the date of the Yorkville ratification meeting: German branch of 33d A. D. reported their experiment of placing party papers on news stands in their districts had been successful. The obtaining of volunteers to translate standard English Socialist literature into various foreign languages, and of supplying suitable literature for sale to branches and districts, were referred to City Executive Committee for fur ther action. Organizer was instructed to have printed 100,000 each of the eaflets by Comrades Hanford and Slobodin, the Mover-Haywood leaflet being left to the Moyer-Haywood Conference. Organizer was instructed to order election badges and communiwith the Yorkville clubhouse about getting the large hall for meeting.

Alexander Rosen will lecture on Education, Capitalistic and Socialist at Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m.

W. W. Passage will lecture on The Rights of Man at West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, Sunday, Sept. 30, 8 p. m.

Secretary Reifel of the West Side Agitation Committee requests com-rades on the West side to visit headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, regularly, s there is plenty of campaign work for everybody.

Eleventh A. D. holds regular meeting Friday, Sept. 28, 585 Eighth ave-

The monthly meeting of the Print ers' Socialist League will be held at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 80, 2:30 Comrades of the Allied Printing Trades are urged to attend, as the time for doing effective work during this campaign is getting short. Already two successful early, morning meetings have been held for night workers; literature has been distributed at seevral union meetings. It is proposed to arrange a debate with the W. R. Hearst Printing Trades Ledgue, and also to arrange evening meetings to which printers will be especially invited. Those who have not yet paid their \$1 initiation are "invited" to bring it with them to this meeting.

The New York Socialist Literary Society will hold a reception at Apollo Hall, 126-128 Clinton street, Saturday, Sept. 29. Proceeds of this affair will go to the Ninth Congressional District Campaign Fund, and comrades should make the occasion a successful one in

At a meeting of the City Executive Committee held Sept. 24 the Organizer reported that the Yorkville clubhouse hall had been reserved for meeting to receive election returns on the evening of election day. A committee was appointed to take charge of the issue of 50,000 German leaflets and the Organizer's proposal to have printed 10,000 state platforms in Italian was approved. A committee was appointed to arrange for a party festival to be held in the Yorkville clubhouse Dec. 16. A committee was aptervilet; Oct. 7, Albany; Oct. 8, pointed to prepare and submit a list Glens Falls; Oct. 9, Johnstown; Oct. 10, of books, pamphlets, etc., from which some fifty may be selected as a standard for the guidance of districts and literature agents. A special meeting of the Theatre of

Labor will be held on Sunday, Sept. 30, 7:16 p. m., at the Band School of Social Science, 112 E. Nineteenth street. After last Sunday's reading of Juliu-Hopp's drams, "The Friends of Labor," it was voted to make arrangements for its production and plans will be acted upon next Sunday. Guests admitted.

Brooklyn. At the last meeting of the 7th A.

D. a donation of \$10 in aid of the branch was received from the Ladies' Branch of the Socialist Liedertafel of South Brooklyn, and the secretary acknowledges the same with the thanks of the branch. The free public lectures at Hart's

outdoor meetings regarding these coming lectures. After Election Day lectures will be delivered by well-known non-Socialists in a critical and educational capacity. Any one desiring to assist is requested to send his or her name to the secretary, J. Libskie, 1050 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

The Silver Hall Sunday evening meetings wiff open on Sept. 30 at 315 Washington street, Brooklyn. John Collins of Chicago will be the speaker. The next Sunday evening, Rev. George Fraser Miller, who has recently come out for Socialism, will speak on The Ethical Basis of Socialism.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows: On Friday evening-Fiftythird street and Third avenue; Knickerbocker avenue and Jefferson street; on Saturday evening-Hopkins street and Tompkins avenue; Sixtleth street and New Utrecht avenue; Knicker bocker avenue and Harmon street; Third and Fifth avenues; Third avenue and Twelfth street; Manhattan and Norman avenues: Cornelia street and Broadway; Bushwick avenue and Siegel street; Court and Degraw streets; Thirty-ninth street and Fort Hamilton avenue: Saturday noon-Navy Yard, Sand street gate.

The 20th A. D. convention on Sept. 21, nominated Comrade Well for Assembly. It was decided that 22 captains and all enrolled members of the district meet at headquarters, 257 Hamburg avenue, Sunday, Oct. 28, to make a house to house canvas and distribute 1,000 copies of The Worker and 500 of the "Volkszeitung" in the district. The annual festival will be beld at headquarters, 257 Hamburg avenue, Saturday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m., to raise funds for the campaign.

Quecns County.

Local Queens County will hold a ratification meeting at Kreuscher's Hall: Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Saturday evening, Sept. 29. John A. Burgher will preside, and John Chase, candidate for Governor, Mark Peiser candidate for Congress, and J. G. I'helps Stokes will speak in English and William Burkle in German Branch Long Island City will hold its ratification meeting in Hettenger's Hall, Broadway, Astoria, Monday evening, Oct. S. Speakers announced later.

The full party ticket nominated in Queens County is as follows: Congress, Mark Pelser, clerk, 426 Bleecker street, Ridgewood Heights; County Clerk, Ernest Koeppicus, salesman 132 Snediker avenue, Union Course Sheriff, Martin Kramer, machinist Woodward avenue, Ridgewood Heights: State Senate, Second Dis trict, William H. Burns, proofreader, 445 Linden street, Ridgewood Heights Asembly, First District, John Urschel, painter, 117 Sixteenth avenue, Long Island City; Second District, Stefan Wenzel, pipemaker, 16 Forest avenue, Corona: Third District, Louis Hahn, manager, Fulton avenue, Glendale Sourth District, Peter Berg, engraver Hoffman avenue, Chester Park. William Burkle and William Scubert are the Queens County representatives on the Second Judicial District ticket.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

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

follows: FRIDAY, SEPT. 28 10th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and econd Av. H. Haviden, John Collins, 14th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirty second t. and Third Av. Fred Paulitsch, R. 16th A. D.-S. E. corner Forty-fourth St. 20th A. D.-S. W. corner Seventy-sev-th St. and Second Av. John W. Brown,

I. Phillips.

22d A. D.—S. E. corner Eighty-fifth St.
and Avenue A. Henry Harris, August
Klenke. Klenke.

24th A. D.—N. E. corner Ninety-second
St. and Third Av. J. G. Dobsevage, J.
T. Britt Gearlety.

25th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Twentleth St. and Fifth Av. Alb.
Abrahams, Jas. G. Kanely.

30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twentyfifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs.
S. Goldbarth, Louis B. Schwartz.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

6th A. D.—N. E. corner Flifth St. and Avenue D. Jacob Panken, I. Sackin. 8th A. D.—S. W. corner Orchard and Grand Sts. I. Phillips, Thos. Potter. 10th A. D.—N. W. corner Flifth St. and Avenue A. Sam Edelstein, Alb. Abra-hams. Avenne A. Sam Edeistein, Alb. Abrahams.

Jäth A. D.—N. E. corner Fifty-second St. and Eighth Av. H. Havidon, John Mullin.

18th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty-sixth St. and Second Av. Alfred W. Lawson, Andrew Demilt.

31st A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Ratification meeting of the Harlem Agitation Committee, Johanna Johnse, John W. Brown, John Collins, Warren Atkinson.

32d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Alyermon Lee, Alexander Rosen.

22d A. D. (Williamsbridge) -N. E. corner Two Hundred and Twenty-first St. and White Plains Road. Aug. Klenke.

34th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. J. G. Dobsevage, J. T. Britt Gearlety.

28th A. D. (Italian meeting) -N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-first St. and Fifth Av. Antonio Cravello. Antonio Cravello

MONDAY, Oct. 1. MONDAY, Oct. 1.

Ed A. D. (West Side)—N. W. corner Carmine and Bleecker Sts. Tim Murphy, Alexander Rosen.

3d A. D. (East Side)—N. W. corner Fourth St. and Second Av. Wm. Mendelson, Sam Heleistein.

6th A. D.—S. W. corner Seventh St. and Avenue C. I Sackin, John W. Brown.

15th A. D.—N. E. corner Sixty-seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. John Collins, F. H. Denohue. H. Donohue. 23d A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-sixth 8t, and Austordam Av. H. Havidon, L. Phillips. TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2

Sth A. D.—S. E. corner Forsyth and Grand Sts. Wm. Kertin, J. 6; Pobserage, 5th A. D.—S. W. corner Sixteenth St. and Eighth Av. J. Dahne, John Collins, 8th A. D.—N. W. corner Fortleth St. and Eighth Av. A. B. Demilt, Aug. Klenke, Itti A. D.—S. W. corner Forty eighth St. and Eighth Av. A. Abe. Panner, Alexander Rosen. esen. 14th A. D. - S. E. corner Thirty-third St. ad Third Av. Louis B. Schwartz, John Carey and a Mr. Ingersol of Sylvan Springs. Mr. Ingersol was forced to admit he had no argument, as he knew nothing about Socialism, but anyone could be a millionaire, etc., Comrade Van Selner says what "Carey did to him was a caution".

Mr. Ingersol was presented with some Socialist literature and it is believed Socialist literature and it is believed Socialist Syrings. Oct. 19, 20 and 21, Ogdensburgh; Oct. 19 oct. 19, 20 and 21, Ogdensburgh; Oct. 19 oct. 19, 20 and 21, Ogdensburgh; Oct. 1

WEDNESDAY, OCT. &

6th A. D.—N. E. corner Sixth St." and venue B. 'H. Havidon, Sam Edelstein, 7th A. D.—S. W. corner Twenty-fourth B. H. Havidon, Sam Edelstein,
D.—S. W. corner Twenty-fourth
Eighth At. Warren Atkinson,
Brown,
D.—N. E. corner Sixth St. and
A. Henry L. Slobodin, Aug.

18th A. D.—S. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Jacob Pankin.

18th A. D.-S. E. corner Fifty-eighth St. and Third Av. R. Lepson, Alfred W. Law-

21st A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Fifth Av. Wm. Mendelson, I. Phillips.
23th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. Tim Murphy, Alb. Abrahams.
31st A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. P. H. Donohue, John Collins.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

6th A. D.—N. E. corner Fourth St. and Avenue C. I. Sackin, Thos. J. Lewis, 9th A. D.—S. W. corner Forty-first St. and Eighth Av. Alfred W. Lawson, J. G. Dobscunge.

19th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and Seventh Av. Aug. Klenke.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Henry Harris, Fred Paulitsch.

24th A. D.-S. W. corner Ninety-Second St. and Second Av. Tim Murphy, Wm. Karlin. 25th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Alb. Abrahams, J. W. Brown. St. and Broadway. I. Phillips, John Col-lins. FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

6th A. D.-N. E. corner Fifth St. and Avenue D. Louis B. Schwartz, Thos. J.

6th A. D.—N. E. corner Fifth St. and Avenue D. Louis B. Schwartz, Thos. J. Lewis.
Sth A.-D.—S. W. corner Ludlow and Grand Sts. Aug. Klenke.
Dth A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Alfred W. Lawson, Sam Edelstein, L. Lore.
14th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-second St. and Third Av. R. Lepson, Tim Murphy.
20th A. D.—N. W. corner Eighticth St. and First Av. 1. Phillips, John W. Brown, 22d A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-sixth St. and Third Av. P. H. Ponohue, John Collins.
20th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred lins.

26th A. D.—N. P., corner One Hundred
and Sixth St. and Madison Av. S. Goldberth, Alb. Abrahams.

20th A. D.—One Hundred and Seventyoffth St. between Lexington and Third

Aves. Frank Police, Jas. G. Kanely.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6. SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

3d A. D.—N. W. corner Fifth St. and Second Av. P. H. Donohue, Sam Edelstein, 6th A. D.—N. E. corner Sixth St. and Avenue D. Abe. Index Jacob Panken.

7th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Algernon Lee, John Mailin, 11th A. D.—S. F. corner Forry-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Tim Murphy. I. Phillips, Fred. Paulitisch.

Clist A. D.—S. W. corner One Rundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Warron Arkinson. Ann. Klenke.

and Twenty-fifth St and Strenth Av. War-ren Atkinsen, Ang., Klenke.

324 A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. J. Dahme, John Collins.

34th A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-finth St. and Rost on Road, Thos. Potter, Thos. J. Lewis.

28th A. D. (Hallan meeting)—S. E. cor-ner One Hundred and Tenth St. and First Av. Anjuto Crayello Ava Antonio Cravello.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. Alfred W. Lawson, Alexander Rosen.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

NEW YORK, John Anderson, List 41, \$2; Maries Blowska, List 209, 50c.; Jas. Boyd, List 223, \$1; Carl Classen, on account List 310, \$2 50; Geo. Danitz, List 358, \$1; Gus Denecke, List 373, \$6: Walter B. Groesbeck, List 558, \$5: H. Herbst, List 756, \$1; Louis Jaeger, List 840, \$3.25; Julius Gorlich, List 857, \$3; William Karlin, List 900, \$2.85; L. Langbein, on account List 1041, \$8.50; H. Lichtenberg, List 1116, \$4; H. C. Mestmaker, List 1238, \$2; H. Miller, List 1304, 50c.; Elise Musil, List 1311, 50c.; Adolph Scheps, List 1615, \$2.70; G. Scharwachter, List 1623, \$2; L. Schapiro, List 1718, \$2; N. B. Short, List 1736, \$1; Emil Spindler, List 1804. \$1; Henry Stahl, List 1810, \$1.75; G. B. Staring, on account List 1817, \$2: Otto W. Toennies, List 1897, \$4; A. Varlerman, collected in Hotel St. Regis, List 1917, \$2.25; John Wagner, List 1941. \$3: Peter Weldner, 1969, \$1: New York Wood Carvers' and Modellers' Association, List 2367, \$1.25; List 2369, \$7.90; List 2370, \$4.85; Club Mahlkasten, collected by R. W. Gertner, List 2533, \$6.10; Socialist Literary Society. List 2550, \$1.25; List 2561, \$2.50; Fred Franke, List 2762, \$2; S. Goldbarth, List 2921, \$4.25; Henry Gruetzner, List 5520, \$18.75; G. Falkenberg, List

5589, \$5,25, UP-STATE: Local Onelda, List 4469, \$4.50; Local Sag Harbor, List 8165, \$4.25; George Sponagel, Mount Kisko, List 3337, \$2.50; A. K. & S. K., Br. 12, Oneida, List 3487, \$2.50; J. T. Pihlstrom, Baldwin, iLst 3934, \$1; Dan McLelland, Canton, List 5782, \$1; Geo. Hyde, Canadaigua, List 5822, 40c.: Daniel J. Donahue, Glens Falls, List 6373, \$1: Edward Brown, Moravia, List 6665, \$2; Local Corning, on account lists \$4.80; Local Kings County,

on account lists, \$55. CASH CONTRIBUTIONS: Oliver E. Carruth, Tarrytown, \$1; Young People's Socialist Club, Brooklyn, \$10; Br. 173. A. K. & S. K., Westchester, \$15; Br. 158, A. K. & S. K., \$25; Anna Maler, \$5; Daniel Oswald, 50c.; A. K. & S. K., Br. 88, Utica, \$5; total for the week, \$256.30; previously acknowledged, \$1,839.82; total to date, \$2,096.12. The contribution of \$11, acknowledged last week as coming from J. P. Wilson, should read J. P. Wilson, On account of an error in the addition, the total amount was erroneously given as \$1,852.12, the correct amount being \$1.839.82.

KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Donation by a Brooklyn policeman, \$5;
do, by J. Burges, \$1; Campaign List, No.
least, Burchers' Union No. 211, \$5,55; H.
Monsta List Mill, \$1; Reer Bottlers' Union
List 3003, \$3,56; Carpenters' Union 20; 00;
List 3003, \$6,53; Brooklyn Federation of
Labor donation, \$25; do on List 3019, \$6,50;
Bushwick Lodge Int. Machinist, \$5; John
L. Bohm donation, \$5; Chag Barr List 5278,
\$3,55; John Lea List 5234, \$2,50; Geo.
Burnekner List 5165, \$3,75; Lassania Damen
Chor List 3014, \$1; \$6,00,75; \$2; Mm. Pia
Voe List 3772, \$1; \$1,50,75; \$2; International Burnen chor List 3037, \$3; Wm. Pia
Voe List 3773, \$1; Wm. Burcher List 5148,
donation, \$5; Collection Mass Meeting
Sept. 17, \$31; \$2; Wm. Burcher List 5148
donation, \$5; Collection Mass Meeting
Sept. 17, \$31; \$2; Kammerer List 5488, \$3;
List No. 3737, W. Fergang, \$4,75; Frank
Brendel donation, \$1, List No. 5161, P.
Jaklisck, \$3,73, do 5424, A. Vanderwood,
\$7; do 2370, A. Member, \$3; do 53008, B.
Weppler, \$1,50; do 5280, A. Schauer, \$2; do
\$245, A. Bechold, \$2, do 5290, A. Bechold,
\$1; Joh W. Strumpfeler, \$2; do 5371, K. Fer\$2; do 5245, A. Bechold, \$2, do 5260, A. Bechold,
\$1; Joh W. Strumpfeler, \$2; do 5371, K. Fer\$3; List Son Strumpfeler, \$2; do 5371, K. Fer\$4; List Son Strumpfeler, \$2; do 547, K. Fer-87. do 5370. A Member, S. Vannerwood,
Wenpler, \$1.50. do 5240. A Schauer, \$2.500. B
Sept. A Bechold, \$22. do 5250. A Bechold
\$1. do W Strampeler, \$2. do 5477. R. Farrell, \$5. do 5401. B. Scherringer, \$2.35; do
N. Erg, Schner, \$2. do 5405. G. Fader,
\$2.05; do 5005. International Macanes
Choer, \$7.00. do 5401. M. Slayir, \$6. Xong
People's Scialist Club donation, \$10. To
fal, \$250 N.

BY ATTENDING THE RECEPTION OF THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST LITERARY SOCIETY -AT-

APOLLO HALL, 126-128 CLINTON STREET SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29

ADMISSION, INCLUDING HAT CHECK, 25 CENTS.

THE WORKINGMAN'S RIGHT TO LIFE.

buy you to work for them, and your

wealth produced by your labor they

give you a PART called WAGES, and

they keep a PART called PROFITS.

Taking all capitalist industries throout

the United States, the part called

PROFITS is about equal to the part

On the WAGES you receive, Mr.

Free American Workingman, you can

just exist yourself, and bring enough

children into the world to fake your

place in the capitalist's shop when you are worked out. All this, Mr. Free

American Workingman, IF you get

Remember, there is never a time

when ALL the Free American Work-

ingmen have work and wages. Always

and ever there are some of them in the

Army of the Unemployed. This is ONE

reason why the WAGES of labor are

only a PART of the value of the pro-

duct of labor. The main reason, how-

ever, is that if the capitalist cannot

compel labor to work and produce

wealth and give him (the capitalist)

HIS part called PROFIT the capitalist

will stop the production of wealth,

labor will be unemployed, and you,

Mr. Free American Workingman, will

have no means to maintain life, and

will have not even a dream left of your

sacred Right to Life, Liberty and the

So you see, Mr. Free American

Workingman, you have no Right to Life. You never will have a Right to

Life so long as OTHER men own as

THEIR private property the means necessary to maintain YOUR life.

Mr. Free American Workingman,

when you and your millions of

brother workingmen yourselves OWN

the means for the production of wealth

-the mines, mills, railways, land, fac-

tories, and workshops; when you your-

selves OWN the means for the pro-

duction of food, fuel, clothing, and

shelter; when you yourselves OWN the

means to maintain life-then you will

To-day, Mr. Free American Work-

ingman, YOUR Right to Life is owned

by the capitalist. HE owns the things

without the use of which YOU cannot

live. Because he owns those things

on which your life depends he owns

you-or as much as he wants, as it is

profitable for him to own. He owns

your labor power. Your labor power

is as much his property as is the power

of his steam engines. You shall not

live except you work for him under

the conditions he lays down. Not

only must you work for him in order

to live, but whenever it is profitable

for him you must work for him and

DIE for him: He kills thousands of

you on his railways every year, be-

cause it is more profitable for him to

kill workingmen than to spend money

for safety devices. He kills thousands

of you every year in his coal mines

and iron and steel works for the same

reason. He kills thousands of you

every year in the structural iron and

So long, Mr. Free American Work-

things, Mr. Free American Working-

want to change it Alrendy FOUR

in the United States have declared

last Presidential election. The Social-

ist Party, Mr. Free American Work-

ingman, intends that the workingmen

of the United States and of the world

shall be the OWNERS of the things

The Socialist Party intends that

those who do the world's work shall

OWN the land, tools, machinery, and

means of production with which they

When you OWN the things with

which you work, Mr. Free American

Workingman, then you can work when

When you OWN the things with

which you work, the wealth produced

by your labor will not be divided into

two parts, one part called WAGES for

you, and another part called PROFIT

which you work, ALL the wealth pro-

When that time comes to pass, then

and not before then, the American

Workingman will indeed be FREE

Then he will have a RIGHT TO LIFE.

And then he will also have a RIGHT

TO LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT

this empiralist system is so exquisite that it

Help to bring that day about.

duced by your labor will be YOURS.

When you OWN the things with

and as much as you please.

for the capitalist.

necessary to maintain their life.

building trades.

have a Right to Life. Never before.

Pursuit of Happiness.

called WAGES.

work and WAGES.

From a Leaflet Issued by Local New York.

Mr. Free American Workingman, the lands, mills, factories, and mines, just a few words with you. You have just a few words with you. You have labor produces wealth-food, fuel, been called Free for ONE HUNDRED clothing, and shelter-and of that AND THIRTY YEARS. More than one hundred and thirty years ago it was declared that you had an inalienable RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Have you ever stopped to think that over seriously, Mr. Free American Workingman? For the moment let us consider just ONE of these rights-not all three of them. Let us leave Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness out of the question, and consider only the RIGHT TO LIFE-the American Workingman's RIGHT TO LIFE.

Mr. Free American Workingman? Remember, now, the question is not whether or not you OUGHT to have a Right to Life. The question is: HAVE you a Right to Life?

Look it over carefully, Mr. Free American Workingman. On what does your life depend?

First, you must have air and water. A man can live only a few moments without air to breathe. He can live only a few days without water or liquid equivalents to drink. It may be granted that you have air and water. But on air and water you can exist only a short time.

To LIVE, to support LIFE, to have a RIGHT TO LIFE, you must have other things beside air and water. You must have food, fuel, clothing and shelter. You can't live without these things. You can't have a RIGHT TO LIFE unless you have a RIGHT to the MEANS TO MAINTAIN LIFE.

Now, Mr. Free American Workingman, where is your RIGHT to the means to maintain Life? Where is your Right to food, fuel, clothing, and shelter? Where do these things come from? How are they produced?

They are produced by labor intelli-gently applied to land and raw mate-To intelligently apply labor to land and raw material, it requires tools and machinery. Labor produced the tools and machinery, and labor produces ALL wealth and all the means to produce wealth, except the land

That food, fuel, clothing, and shelter upon which your life depends, and upon which your RIGHT TO LIFE depends, are produced by labor-by your labor. But they are not yours. You produced them, but you do not OWN them, you do not possess them. And because you do not OWN the things on which your life depends you have no Right to Life. And if you have no Right to Life you can have no Right to Liberty and the Pursuit of

Why is it. Mr. Free American Workingman, that you are not the OWNER of the food, fuel, clothing, and shelter which your labor produces?

For just one reason. You are not the OWNER of the land, raw materials, tools, and machinery with which you labored to produce them.

The land, raw materials, tools, and machinery for the production of wealth in the United States belong to the capitalists of the United States ingman, as the American capitalist But the capitalists do not cultivate the owns YOUR means of life, HE is go land, they do not use the tools, they ing to do as he pleases with HIS propdo not operate the machines, they did erty, and that means that he is going not make the machines, they do not to do as he pleases with YOU. troller cars or the steam railways, they do not bake the bread, they do not weave the cloth, they do not dig | man, when you and your brothers the fuel, they do not build the houses You do all the labor of operating and producing those things, Mr. Free American Workingman, And after that they wanted to change it by votyour labor has produced them they are | ing the Socialist Party ticket at the

"Oh." you say, "but I was paid wages for my labor of producing all this wealth."

So you were, Mr. Free American Workingman. But what are wages? Your labor produced ALL the wealth. You made ALL the machines. You built ALL the houses. You labored and worked up ALL the raw material out of which the machiens and houses and wealth were made.

What are wages?

They are PART of the wealth produced by labor. But if labor produces ALL the wealth, why should it receive only a PART of the wealth it pro-

That is fust the point, Mr. Free American Workingman. It is because you do not possess the means to maintain life, Mr. Free American Workingman. And because you have no means to maintain your life you have no Right to Tife.

Having no Right to Life, in order to live you are compelled to sell yourself from day to day, from week to week, from year to year, to whoever will buy you and pay you enough to enable you

A MORAL SPECTACLE.

So the capitalists, the men who own

PENNSYLVANIA.

stabulary and Their Dirty Work.

After describing several cases of the inhuman barbarity practiced by the members of the Pennsylvania state constabulary, a correspondent of the Reading "Union Sentinel" writes as follows:

"This example, with the recent blowing up of a house with dynamite, killing a number of workingmen, and their record of wounding and murdering men, women and children in re cent strikes, assures the capitalist class that they have an organization that they can depend upon to commit the foulest crimes against the working class should the workers ever dare to threaten their masters' profits. The state troops were not 'reliable.' Themselves nearly all workingmen, they are likely to be imbued with working class principles. Also in times of peace they are generally peaceful fellows themselves. They could not be expected to committee foul crimes or to incite penceably inclined strikers to riot. And the capitalists know that there are enough moral degenerates in the world to compose a good-sized army, who would shoot their own mothers for sixty dollars a month.

Degenerates in Uniform.

"It is a psychological fact that if you put a mental and moral degenerate in a uniform and give him unlimited authority you will have a most arrogant, insolent scoundrel, a being who thinks he is superior to everything he sees except the man who gives him orders. This is the kind of mortals that the Pennsylvania state constabulary is made up of. In times of industrial peace they are permitted to practice the outrages described above to keep them in practice. "Fellow workingmen, do not believe

those Republican and Democratic candidates who promise to work to abolish the state constabulary when they get into office. When they are elected to office you have no control over them and they will vote for the interests that pay them. It is common knowledge that the only thing they give the working class after election is 'the laugh.' THEY created the Cossacks and THEY will increase them. While they are being increased the masters are scheming to take away your politcal power. Long ago they have grown tired of the spellbinders, ward heelers and labor fakirs who demand fat plums and lots of graft for seeing that the workers vote 'right.' They would have already taken the franchise from the workers if they had been sure that it would not cause a revolution. To hamper you in voting they already have made residence laws and poll tax laws which affect nobody but the working class.

Only One Force to Beat the Bosses.

"There is only one force that the industrial kings and their retainers cannot account for in their plans, and if they could account for it they could not stem the tide. That force is revolutionary Socialism. Socialism is the only force that offers the working class any hope to retain political free-dom and gain industrial freedom. You had better wake up, fellow workingman. If the industrial kings succeed in perfecting a military power that is expected to hold you in subjection, and then deprive you of all legal power to abolish that organization, some day in the future, when you do wake up, you will find yourselves bound hand and foot. Then it will cost sacrifice of life and limb to relieve you of your bonds. The capitalists have learned a lesson from Colorado. There the workers partly awoke before they were completely bound, and all signs point to a further awakening. When you register to vote do so as a Socialist; vote for the only principles that HUNDRED THOUSAND workingmen will abolish not only the Cossacks, but the cause of their existence-cap-

CHICAGO'S VAMPIRE.

(McCready Sykes, in Life.) A fool there was and he paid his cash
(Even as you and It)
For a can of Armour's Patented Hash

(Even as you and In

Oh, the ham we buy and the lamb we buy And the things that we put inside Are made by a trust without any soul (For Sinciair says that it has no soul), And I don't believe that he lied.

A fool there was and he bought some beef (Even as you and It) At least he bought it in that belief (But the Trust that embalmed it was only

(Even as you and 15)

Oh, the cats we eat and the rats we eat, And the horrible things that are sold Are worked on a public that does not know (And now we know that we never did

Or didn't till Sinclair told.

The fool he dined in his foolish pride (Even as you atd I!) It was stuff the inspectors had thrown

(For they knew it was soaked with formaldehyde)
And the fool was so !!! that he almost died,

That gives us that worried look; s coming to know they were only a bluff (Seeing at last they are only a bluff)

THE COSSACKS OF CRIMES OF COLORADO AND IDAHO MINE OWNERS COMING TO LIGHT.

Pettibone, How Long Would the Prosecution Delay Their Trial?

The time is drawing nigh when the gry and ravenous for office. conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone and the Western Federation of Miners, cannot longer be kept under cover. The hirelings of the corporations will soon be forced to show their hand. The mere statement of capitalist journals that these men are guilty, without the introduction of a scintilla of evidence, has become nauseating to honest and fair-minded men, who demand proof in support of assertions. These kidnapped and imprisoned men had been tried and convicted hundreds of times in the columns of journals that are owned and controlled by corporations, whose members thirst for the blood of any man, who dares to raise his voice in behalf of oppressed humanity. Their trial and conviction by capitalist journals was for the purpose of moulding a senti-ment that would have a powerful influence upon a judiciary and a jury.

A Soulless Conspiracy.

As months have passed away since their imprisonment, and as the people become better acquainted with the awless methods that were used by the bloodbounds of capitalism, a conviction is growing stronger day by day. that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are but the victims of as soulless a conspiracy as was ever born in the de praved mentality of flends in human shape. From the moment that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were arrested, their attorneys have demanded an immediate trial, but the judge upon the bench in Canyon County has had ears only for the lawyers of the prosecution, who have raised the flimsiest pretexts to postpone and prolong the time when victimized men could declare and prove their innocence beyond the shadow of a doubt.

It is a well known fact that if the prosecution had any evidence in its possession that would warrant a conviction, the corporation-owned political combination of Idaho would have been clamoring for a speedy trial, for this would secure the spoils of office on the 6th of next November.

Gooding Dare Not

Jug These Men.

Gooding, who is yearning as never before, to wear upon his brow the spoils of political victory, knows that trial will puncture the brazen conspiracy and leave him wrecked upon the breakers of defeat.

During the past few weeks, an ex-plosion has taken place in the camp of the conspirators, and the prosecution has suffered a jolt that has raised a cloud to darken the political hopes of the Standard Oil crowd, who are hun-

It has been discovered that Orchard was brought to Colorado and that he and McParland, the conscienceless scoundrel of the Pinkerton Agency, were guests of the "red light" denl

zens of the Cripple Creek district. Orchard's Reformation.

Such a discovery throws no halo of lustre on "Evangelist" McParland, who claims that under his Christianized influence, Orchard, the moral degenerate, became converted to see the light of a better and a nobler life.

We presume that as McParland and Orchard gazed upon "the women of the night" in the palaces of shame in Cripple Creek district, they felt that peace of soul and calmness of conscience, that can only bring to human beings a glimpse of the golden-decked palaces beyond the starry planets. But when McParland and his "third degree" victim, were made aware that Adams had broken the spell and was exposing some of the infamy and perfldy of outlaws wearing the badges of authority, McParland and his star witness hastened to Idaho to silence the "free speech" of the man who has been held in the penitentiary as a guest of the state, and as an ally of conspirators to corroborate the manufactured confession of Orchard. Adams, and his family were provided with good accommodation, with plenty to eat and comfortable rooms, just as soon as Adams manifested symptoms of rebellion against standing "hitched", he immediately became a criminal, charged with a murder in Colorado and one in Idaho, and put in Irons to satisfy the wrath and vengeance of the "law and order" brother-

Anything to Murder Innocent Men.

tiary, and his attorneys were denied the right to visit their client except in the presence of the hired guards, who must, at all hazards and under all circumstances, protect those sacred interests of the corporations that are demanding that Moyer, Haywood, and

Pettibone shall be practically mur-

Adams was immediately committed

to the solitude of a cell in the penten-

dered. The prosecution will have but little longer to conceal its hand. The time is near when conspirators will be forced to stand out in the open. The explosion will soon take place that will cause consternation among the dastards who would perjure their souls and sacrifice human life to jingle in their pockets the blood-stained money of corporate masters.-Miners' Maga-

TROUBLE BREAKS OUT IN JAPANESE ARMY.

The following is from the "Hikaro" ("Light"), the principal paper of the

Japanese Socialists:
After the war, the spirit of malcontent is prevailing thruout the army. Last month, a whole company of soldiers which are dispatched to Korea, made a revolt against the chief, and about fifty of them were sentenced to imprisonment of various terms from one year to two, by the Court Martial. Again, a few days ago, in a regiment of the First Division (Tokyo), many soldiers escaped from the Casern and complained of the cruelty of their officer. The leader of the revolters declared himself to be a Socialist. They are now under trial. These are the first signs, we believe, of the great trouble which the authority shall have to meet hereafter again and again.

NORWAY SOCIALISTS GAIN.

The Storthing elections took place in August, but on account of the new election law, the returns in the most places have shown figures that make second election necessary, which takes place during this month. The election returns so far show a great increase in the Socialist vote. The Conservatives are alarmed and are prepar ing to fuse with the Radicals for the next election to be better able to keep the Socialists out of office.

There are seven Socialist candidates and four candidates of the Democratic Labor party elected already and there are good chances that several more will be returned at the secondary elections. In the last Storthing there were four Socialists.

STRIKERS BEAT GRAFTING COMPANY.

After a strike of two months the workers in the shippards at Terni, Italy, have won their demands, including a shorter working day. The importance, says "Justice", lies in the fact that this is the firm which is the head of the robber band who have so long robbed Italy. The Terni works, established under the pretext of rendering Italy indeepndent in shipbuilding of foreign powers, has long been a barely concealed pretext on the part of a group of commercial politicians closely connected with the government to sell the nation bad ships at enor mous prices. The so-called armor they were allowed to make themesives, and thus the Italian navy was supplied with ships whose armor-plating would resist only the feeblest shots. That the workers have succeeded in defeating this group, with all the powers of the state at its back, is proof of the growing discipline and organization of the Italian proletariat.

A WELL-DESERVED FATE.

potkin spreads the slain man's record in the "London Times" His suppression of the Moscow rioting appears as of so brutal a sort that his removal seems less an act of vengeance than of human instinct. The orders given to his regiment ended with these "general indications: not to have prisoners, and to act pitilassly"-directions which were followed to the letter. When the soldiers ceached Golutvino station they arrested all the bystanders, twenty-two in number. At dusk these innocent prisoners were marched off to a remote part of the station, shot from behind as they chatted unsuspectingly, their bodies loaded into a car, and buried in a common grave next morning. At Pérovo station, Gen. Minn's regiment, without a word of warning, shot into a crowd of hungry peasants who had begun to loot the grain cars. Over fifty were killed. Among the individual prisoners at other points, many were "marched to the left" according to a secret list and bayoneted summarily. This was done without the court-martial required in Russia, even when military law suspends the code. Of these victims several had orders of release in regular form. The pitiful instance is recorded of a mother who, after some anxious days, "received the student uniform of her son pierced by fourteen bullet holes and one bayonet thrust-and his order of release." pression is rough business at best, but such a story, told tranquilly and supported by indubitable evidence, at least explains the mental attitude of the terrorists, and interprets this morning's dispatch which says that many high Russian officials are break ing down under the strain of the duties they have to perform and the nemesis they hourly expect.-New York Evening Post.

The "Sozialistische Monatshefte" the following list of Socialist and Independent Labor members in the parliaments of Europe:

CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL	Bander ter fill that the second with		
Country, of	Total embership	Number of Socialist and Labor t Members	Per
		24	21.1
enmark			
ermany	. 2017	78	20.2
elgium		30	18.1
rance		76	13.0
			7.0
olland			
weden	. 230	. 13	5.7
ngland		30	4.5
orway			4.3
		21	4.1
aly			
ustria	. 425		3.4
witzerland .	. 167	2	1.2
ervia		îi 2 1	0.6

CASH IN ADVANCE CASH

1,000 FOR \$1.00 The Infamous State Con- If There Was Evidence to Convict Moyer, Haywood and CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE

BY J. MEDILL PATTERSON

The most convincing argument for those who believe that everything is all right. . . .

Every one can afford to spend a dollar to circulate this pamphlet.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce Street - - - - New York City

STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted by the State Convention in New York City on June 3.

The Socialist Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of the international Socialist movement, and endorses the national platform of the So-cialist Party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1905, the Socialist Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggle against capitalistic rule.

cause, to join the party in its struggle sgainst capitalistic rule.

Never before has the contrast between classes in society been more giaring than it is to day. The comparatively small number of capitalists control virtually all the means of wealth production and have, appropriated the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of past generations.

Thru this economic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our schools, and the other organs and powers of our public life, while the working class has remained in a state of misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their alily existence; their much vannted liberty is, at most, the liberty to choose and change their masters, and their political sovereignty is but too often the mere right to vice according to the dictates of their employers.

Between the two classes there can be no

te vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Between the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The masters and wage-slaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this, our own Empire state. In no other state of the Union is such enormous wenth amassed in the hands of so few men; in no other state are the powers of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, so openly and defantly arrayed for the capitalists and against the workers.

ers of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, so openly and defantly arrayed for the capitalists and against the workers.

The working class can expect no relief from these intolerable conditions from either of the old political parties, for the Republican and Democratic parties are but two different tools of the capitalist class for the preservation of its masterly over the workers and for the perpetuation of wage slavery.

The callous indifference of our legislature to the needs of labor, the hostile decisions of our highest courts on the few and inadequate laws that have been passed and the use of the milita, police and courts to break strikes, have always characterized our state government under the administration of both old parties.

The people of this state have been fairly singgered by the depravity of the ruling classes as revealed during the last two years. The Armstrong Committee was called off just in time to prevent it from exposing the real organizers and beneficiaries of the insurance robbeties. And the hold of the Power-that-frey on the insurance funds is now more secure than ever. With monumental andacity, born of fatth in its impunity. Wall Street installed the confessed criminals of the Sante Fé and the Subway steal all guardians of the insurance funds. The legislature passed some laws to protect the lusurance interests of the well-to-do, but refused to give any relief at all to the poor, who, thru the system of "iniustrial" insurance, pay for their insurance two or three times as much as the rich; while a service District Attorney and plaint judges made a farce of reason and justice in order to shield the insurance filicres and forgers from just punishment.

The revolting practise of the meat packers in polsoning the meat supply of the nation, recently uncovered by the efforts of Socialists, and the practise of adulterating and sophisticating our other foods, are inevitable results of our system of production for profit, and the old parties have

neither the desire nor the power to remedy these evils.

Since the last general elections a new political organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization, which, under the name of the Municipal Ownership League, developed such remarkable strength in the recent local elections in the city of New York, has now entered the field of state politics under the name of the Independence League.

The workingmen of this state cannot expect much greater benefits for their class from this organization than from either of the old political parties. The Independence League is not a working class party, and has no understanding of the needs of the workers; if addresses itself to all classes of sectory alike, the exploiters of labor as well as the victims of their exploitation, and strives to reconcile the irreconcilable. It does not attempt to strike at the root of qur social maindles—capitalism. But advocates pairty reforms, which, if renized, would leave the working class precisely where it is now; in a state of destitution and servitude. The Independence League is a movement called into life and continued primarily in the interests of one man, and its development and future depends entirely on the victsaitudes of the political career of that man. The working class of this state cannot and should not entrust its fate and welfare to any one man; it cannot place its hopes on a Messiah.

There is but one way to free labor—to transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production into collective ownership by the entire people. There is but one power which can accomplish this—the working class itself.

To this end, however, the working class must be equipped with all wapons of modern social welfare and must organize politically as well as economically. Without political power the occasional victories of the workers on the economic field will airlied powers entrusted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the overtrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, we

cal powers entrusted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the work ers under existing economic conditions and to assist them in all their conditions and to assist them in all their conditions and to assist them in all their conditions and to appreciate the working class and to eppose to the limit of our powers all measures which will benefit the working class and to eppose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests.

As immediate measures for the present relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their ultimate triumph, we advocate and pledge our candidates to work for legislation providing for the insurance for all workers against accident, sickness, and old age; for public industries for the unemployed; equal suffrage for both seves: shortening of the hours of labor; the protection of labor union funds from liability for loss sustained by employers in case of strikes and boycotts; prevention of the use of militia to break strikes; the abolition of child labor; the public ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange; the free administration of justice; proper housing and education of the people; the initiative and referendum and municipal home rule; and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of our class.

"PROFIT SHARING".

As a matter of fact, it is not profitsharing at all; but wages-sharing. By the gift of a bonus or a percentage, duced to work exceptionally hard, and to produce an abnormally large output. This means, of course, that men are paid a somewhat higher wage for do ing much more than the ordinary amount of work. At the best it represents only another form of overtime except that it is not as well paid as overtime, and the proportion of profit s very much greater. Thus, instead of the capitalist sharing any profits with the workmen, what he does is to share in the earnings of the worker's additional energy and overwork. If this were the worst of this so-called profit-sharing, it would prove it to be a fraud for the purpose of the greater exploitation of the unpaid labor of the working class; but it has worse consequences. It is quite possible that it may serve as a means of combatting Socialism. A large body of petty shareholders would, perhaps, be useful a bulwark for capitalism as the petty peasant proprietors have proved for landlordism; but that any scheme of profit-sharing will eliminate the so cial evils which are rendering a social revolution inevitable is absurd. By

this so-called profit-sharing or

system, production is accelerated, the

glut of markets is intensified, and the

numbers of the unemployed are aug-

mented. These are the natural effects

of increased production under capital-

ism, and so-called profit-sharing, while

attempting to deal with the effects,

will but intensify the cause which has

forced men towards Socialism, and

along the line of Socialistic legislation

which Sir George Livesey so pathet

LIBERTY.

"O, give me liberty! for even were para-dise my prison, still I should long to leap the crystal walls."—Dryden.

ically deplores.-London Justice.

Those little hands, so soft and white-Somewhere on life's steep hill— Will toll throut the daytime, Within some master's mill.

THOSE LITTLE HANDS.

That pretty face will quickly change,
With toll and time's decay;
That pleading voice may not be heard
When I am far away.

Those pretty fingers may be lost. Machines will never wait; A host of girls are daily found Outside the factory gate.

Those little hands that once caressed Will only find the time to rest, In death's remorseless place E I HIGGINS.

As good as the best 30 cent and 35 cent coffee. To convince you of the honesty of our business we make the following proposition: You buy 10 pounds of coffee at the price of \$1.50 or \$2.00, and if you are not satisfied with it you may return us turn the full amount. Delivered free in New York and Brooklyn, 5 pounds at the place.

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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.

getting very popular and the press dispatches are dripipug with the edifying detalls of how Miss "Texas Mamie" knocked Miss Ellen Devine into unconsciousness in six "fast" rounds. The refined morality of

Brutal prize fights between avomen are

OF HAPPINESS

-Read The Worker, 50c. per year. For we've all been reading the book.

must be shielded and guarded from the de-fling breath of Socialism. And yet we won-(Even as you and I') der if fady brutes will be paid under Social-And it isn't the ham and it isn't the jau ism for prize-tighting. Hardly, Socialist

(They knew it was nothing but scraps and trash), But the fool he supposed it was really

a thief). But the food, of course, had no relief

Without formally approving the assassination of Gen. Minn, Prince Kro-

SOCIALISTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Number of Total Socialist Membership and Labor Per ountry, of Parliament Members Centage	the crystal walls."—Dryden. "Our thoughts are free."—Cicero. "Devoted men, how they rush headlong
amark 114 24 21.1	into bondage."-Tiberius.
rmany 207 78 20.2	"I must have liberty, withal, as large a
igium 166 30 18.1	charter as the wind, to blow on whom I
auce 584 76 13.0	
olland 100 7 7.0 veden 230 13 5.7 igland 67) 30 4.5 orway 117 5 4.3	please."-Shakespeare.
reden 230 13 5.7	"Oh, Liberty! can man resign thee,
rgland 679 80 4.5	Once baving felt thy generous flame?
orway 117 5 4.3	
nly 508 21 4.1	Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee,
estria 425 11 3.4	Or whip thy noble spirit tame?
vitzerland 167 2 1.2	—Marseliss
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