\*

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 t for their u cipation. both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete eman-

VOL. XVI.-NO. 27.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# RUSSIA'S REIGN OF TERROR.

#### Government Openly Shields Organizers of Massacres and Threatens to Flood Whole Cities With Blood.

The following extracts from press spatches show the character of the ent against which our Socialist comrades in Russia are so bravely struggling. Let it not be forgotten that President Roosevelt, the head of this republic, has twice gone out of his way to send official messages expressing sympathy with the Tsar's government in its efforts to suppress the people's will, and that the Democratic as well as the Republican members of Congress have given their silent approval.

#### Would Inundate

#### Odessa with Blood.

ODESSA.—Replying to a deputation of municipal officials yesterday who complained of the violence daily committed by members of the reactionary League of the Russian People against peaceful citizens, Jews and Christions Gov.-Gen. Kaulbars said he doubted whether it was possible or even desirable to attempt to suppress the "exasperation of the loyal elements against the revolutionary students, who are guided exclusively by

"I do not think there will be fresh outbreaks," said Gen. Kaulbars, "but in the event of the assassination of ven one member of the League of the Russian People Odessa will be inun-dated in blood."

The deputation, dismayed, thereupon

The tone of Gen. Kaulbar's speech. which is regarded as an open expression of approval of the horrors of counter-revolution, has created much alarm. While no gathering of Liberals is permitted, the League of the Russian People is establishing without hindrance ten meeting places.

The Christian labor organizations have issued proclamations declaring that in the event of a fresh outbreak they will defend the Jews with their last drops of blood.

#### **Government Shields**

Pogrom Organizers.
ST. PETERSBURG.—M. Levroff, the author of a pamphlet entitled "Measures for Ontrooting the Evil in Russia", published in March and calling extermination of the Jews, has escaped with a fine of \$50. It was established at his trial that the pamphlet was printed in a typographi-cal establishment of the Ministry of

The notorious Ratchkovsky and his assistant, Kommisharoff, who were denounced in the Duma as the chief organizers of pogroms, have been reored to the active list of the Minis try of the Interior by Premier Stoly-pin. Ratchkovsky was head of the Ministry of the Interior, in which pamphlets inciting the people against the Jews were printed, and Kommi-sharoff, an officer of the gendarmerie, was his chief assistant.

At the instance of M. Stolypin the Tsar has granted 25,000 roubles (\$12,500) to the League of the Russian People, which is endeavoring to organize a pogrom in Odessa and is suspected of having brought about the massacre in Siedlee.

#### Peasants Are Rising.

ST. PETERSBURG.-Agrarian disorders have broken out in the province of Viatka, the center of disturbances e district of Malmuish, with lation of over 100,000, where the inhabitants of 70 villages have joined in the uprising, have disarmed and expelled the police, and the taking possession of the great landowners Details are difficult to obtain, as the

telegraph stations are in the hands of easantry, but it is rumored that the administrative police chiefs in the Malmuish district and eight of their subordinates have been killed The trouble began on Sept. 20 with a riot over the enrolment of army reserve-men. At the village of Multani a mob of peasants attacked the enrolment station, killed a sergeant, the assistant police chief, and six rural policemen, and destroyed the lists of reservemen. Similar disorders have broken out in the adjoining district of Christopol in the province of Kazan.

ST. PETERSBURG.-Further information regarding the agrarian situa-tion, which in spite of the administrations agrarian concessions, appears to be entering on a graver phase than that of last autumn, comes from the that of last autumn, comes from the provinces of Saratov and Tambov and

the lower Volga region.

The people of many communes have adopted resolutions discarding the authority of the police and clergy, the rural police are resigning in great numbers, and landowners are dispos-ing of their estates at any sacrifice.

The disturbances are understood as a reference to the Viborg Manifesto, issued by the advanced members of the dissolved Duma, which advised the peasants to refuse to pay taxes or do military service."

#### 23 FLOGGED TO DEATH.

KHERSON, Oct. 1.—Of 97 peasants, who were tried here to-day on the charge of having devastated the estate

of M. Krivoshein, former Minister of Railroads, 63 were sentenced to imprisonment ,and 34 were acquitted.

The trial brought out a recital of the atrocities committed by the authorities upon the accused. The chief of the district, accompanied by Cossacks, reached the estate soon after the trouble. All the peasants on the ground were at once gathered in. No investigation was made. The chief invited priests to administer the last sacrament to the prisoners, and then ordered the Cossacks to beat them all to death. The butchery lasted for four Twenty-three peasants were killed and 130 were mutilated.

The victims of this slaughter were innocent, those really guilty having escaped by flight. In spite of these revelations the court found sentences as related above.

#### THE RUSSIAN DEATH ROLL.

A Russian revolutionary paper gives the following estimate of the number of martyrs of the revolution during the year 1905:

Killed on	the streets14,130
Executed	
Wounded	
Total .	

Another estimate for the fourteen months ending with May, 1906, puts the total of our dead at 14,809 and the wounded at 12.828. On the other hand, the government losses are estimated at 720-killed and 810 wounded, during the same period. This includes 34 governors and admirals, 38 chiefs of police, 61 army officers, 51 gendarme officers, 650 policemen and detectives. 49 landlords, 64 manufacturers, 64 bankers, 20 village officials, etc.

## KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Organizer Fred Schnefer of Kings County has issued the following appeal for aid for the campaign fund: To the Members of Local Kings County, Socialist Party.

Comrades:-Are you aware that the time for the producers of all wealth— the working class—to choose between remaining in economic servitude for another year, or striking at the ballot economic freedom, is but a few weeks off?

Election day is the wage workers' most precious day in all the year, for on that day they have the power, by the use of their ballots, to abolish wage slavery. Do you know what that means to yourself, to your wife. to your children, to all humanity?

Don't you think it is something that is worth working for? Since you have joined the party to accomplish this aim, are you doing your duty toward the agitation?

Unfortunately, the working class are not as yet awake to the fact that conditions can be changed on election day and it remains for the Socialist Party to bring this truth home to them. To do that, time and money are needed. Many comrades are giving both. How

Campaign lists have been sent all comrades, but returns are coming in w to put up the fight that is needed. From the 700 campaign lists sent out only 23 have been turned in and the small amount collected on these will not carry on the campaign that we have planned.

Have you got a list? Then get out and hustle. With \$5 collected on every list we could make things hum.

A large number of progressive or-ganizations of Brooklyn, who, as a rule, make donations to the campaign fund, have up to date reglected to do so, including prominent Socialist sing-ing societies. Socialists connected with such organizations are requested to use their influence to get a liberal donation voted, with directions to pay over at once.

Among those that have already made liberal donations are the following: Carpenters' Union No. 32, \$50; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, \$25; Bakers' Union No. 3, \$10; Br. 166, Arb. Kr. & St. Kasse, \$15; Br. 13, So. Brooklyn, A. K. & S. K., \$15; Young People's Socialist Club, \$10. These are some of the larger donations. An itemized report of all donations will be found elsewhere.

We need from \$1,500 to \$2,000 this campaign, and therefore, comrades, friends and sympathizers, put your shoulders to the wheel and get wagon moving to success at the coming election. Our war cry: We MUST elect John C. Chase.

If you have not got busy soliciting donntions DO IT NOW and send re-

sults to headquarters AT ONCE. Address Fred. Schnefer, Organizer, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

→ McClellan, Hughes, eJrome—what → Grady, Hearst, Cockran-Ameri-

# REGISTER AND ENROL NEXT WEEK.

Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 8 and 9, are registration days in New York City. In each election district a registration office will be open from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m.

You MUST register in order to vote. The fact that you registered last year has nothing to do with it. If you are to vote next month you have to register this month

Socialists, should enrol when they register. Take the enrollment slip, go into the booth, and mark a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch. There will be two other registration days-Saturday and Monday, Oct. 13 Something may happen to interfere with your last chance. Don't put it off. Register and enroll next Monday or Tuesday, without fail.

In all other cities and in village having a population of 5,000 or more Friday and Saturday, Oct. 12 and 13, and Friday and Saturday, Oct. 19 and 20, will be registration days, and the offices will be open from S a. m. till

In all smaller places there will be but two registration days, Saturday, Oct. 13 and Saturday, Oct. 20. The offices will be open from 9 a. m. till

# IN THE NINTH.

and 15. But do not wait for them.

#### Rousing Meeting in Kalich Theater — Maxim Gorky Sends Cheering Letter -Politicians Incite Hoodlums.

An audience that filled every available seat in the Kalich Theater last Monday night assembled to testify to their interest in the campaign in the Ninth Congressional District of New York, where Morris Hillquit is the Socialist Party candidate. Hundreds were turned away because the new laws would not permit crowding the aisies. A large overflow meeting was held.

The speakers were Morris Hillquit, Hugh O. Pentecost, William Mailly. and. Abraham Cahen.

Algernon Lee, editor of The Worker, acted as chairman. Great enthusiasm prevailed, Comrade Hillquit receiving an ovation which lasted nearly fifteen minutes.

The Theatrical Musical Club provided an orchestra free of charge for the occasion and rendered good service.

#### Gorky's Stirring Words.

A significant feature of the meeting was the reading by Comrade Caban, in Russian, Jewish, and English, of the following letter from Maxim Gorky:

To Mr Countrymen in the Ninth New York Congressional District. Citizens and Fellow Men:—The politics of

the ruling classes are always replete with falschood and hypocrisy.

Now, when the working people and progressive spirits of all countries are uniting

into a world wide army of brotherbood and toll under the banner of Socialism. when they are marching towards the con-quest of economic and political freedom, inspired by the faith in the triumph of their right, the capitalist governments, losing Nationalism to combat Socialism.

They sow earnly among the nations for whom enmity is pernicious; they persuad-the Russian that the Jew is not a human being, and they assure the American that the Russian who fight for freedom so gallantly, is a savage.

Friends' This is a dastardly and dan-gerous falschood! ALL WORKING PEO-PLEOFALL COUNTRIES ARE FRIENDS. ail exploiters are also friends when it con-cerns their battles against the people. Opescion is international, so is Socialism.

Citizens! You in America have the right to vote-use this right at every opportunity, use it with all the energy at your command. Send to the councils of your gov ernment courageous and honest champions into a close family, stand solidly for your candidate. Send him into the congress of the traitorous and faithless servants of the people, so that he may there firmly defend your rights -the rights of the houest working people for whom all other working people are friends, and all tyrants and exploiters are coemies.

Comrades: Elect Morris Hillquit, the man who will not betray you for money or honors' Elect a man who will alway wage war against the policy of faischood, against treason to the working class, and against the exploitation of the poor by the rich. Elect a man who, in the parliament of your Republic, will voice the sympathy of the best American citizens for your brave suffering brothers in Russia, their abhorrence of criminal Russian autocracy.

And there, in your congress, among the venal, greedy egoists, to whom the dollar is always more than the man, let there re endly and boldly the voice of Hillquit, the firm voice of justice and truthyour voice!
This is my ndvice to you, the sincere advice of a friend. MAXIM GORKY.

#### Politicians and Bums.

The chairman read the following resolutions, which are self-explanatory and which were adopted with enthusiastic applause:

On the 30th day of September, 1906, the Hebrew Day of Atonement, a disorderly mob of rufflans and rowdles attacked and partly demolished the club rooms of the Jewish Bund and of the Socialist Literary Society, both located on the lower East Side of the city, and both composed of Jewish workingmen in sympathy with the Socialist movement, Innocent men were mercilessly beaten and women were sublected to gross indignities.

The alleged reason for the disgraceful riot was the failure of the Jewish Socialists to observe the orthodox Hebrew rites attending the feast, but as a matter of fact the Socialists had carefully refrained from doing anything to offend the relig-ious sentiments of their orthodox neighbors, and the orthodox Hebrews were not

directly or indirectly concerned in or re ponsible for the brutal assault of the mob The riots were instigated and organized by the Republican and Democratic political ward heriers of the district, and the police were conspicuously remiss in their duty to protect the orderly citizens.

The real object of the cowardly assault was to discredit the growing Socialist movement among the Jewish workingmen in the eyes of their co-religionists, and to weaken the effect of the splendid and aggressive campaign now being waged by the Socialists in the Ninth Congressional

In view of these facts, we, the citi zens and residents of the Ninth Congress-ional District, assembled in mass meeting at Kallch Theatre on this 1st day of Oc

Denounce the dastardly attempt of the old party politicians to introduce into our country and district the methods of the country and district the methods of the Russia, covernment in fomenting religious strife and organizing riots and massacres for political purposes.

We propose to spare no efforts to purify our district and to free it from the dis-graceful away of the Democratic and Republican 'black hundreds."

We pledge ourselves to continue in our district with redoubled energy, vigor and enthusiasm, the campaign of light, justice and brotherhood, the campaign of the Socialist Party for the election to Congress of our candidate-Morsis Hillouit.

#### Organized Work.

The Ninth District campaign is making satisfactory progress. Hall and open-air meetings are being held. A four-page folder in English and Jewish entitled "Some Good Reasons Why You Should Vote for Morris Hillquit for Congress", is being circulated. The Stokes leaflet, translated into Jewish is ready. Comrade Hillquit's letter of acceptance in English and Jewish will appear next week.

The house-to-house canvass is well under way. The trade unlons are or ganizing special campaign clubs and holding meetings. The demand for speakers is increasing rapidly. The Professional League has organized with a good membership. The Juvenile Workers' League is doing effective work distributing literature. The camspecial letter to all branches to push the agitation for the Socialist candi intes. Saturday, Oct. 27, has been set

as the date for the parade. On next Sunday evening a special conference of all campaign workers and speakers in the Ninth District will be held to discuss campaign methods. Hall meetings now arranged are: Friday, Oct. 5, 8 p. m., Central Palace Hall, 66-68 Sheriff street. Speak-ers: Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, Barnett Wolf (Jewish), Sam Edelstein (Jewish).

Sunday, Oct. 7, 2 p. m., Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, B. Rosenfeld (Jewish), M. Zametkin (Jewish).

On Tuesday, Oct. 9, the Jewish 'Daily Forward' holds an entertain ment at the People's Theater for the benefit of the Campaign Fund.

Maxim Gorky returns to New York City Oct. 8 and will address a meet ing for the Ninth District Campaign before he departs for Europe.

## RATIFICATION AND PARADE IN YORKVILLE

There, will be a grand ratification neeting of the Yorkville District, Sc cialist Party, at the New York Labor 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. Dr. Lichtschein will

The meeting will be preceded by a parade thru the district, and in which all the labor organizations in the Labor Temple will participate. The parade will start from the Labor Temple talking the following route: To Third avenue, to Eighty-sixth street, to Avenue A, to Seventy-ninth street, to First avenue to Seventy-second street, to Second avenue, to Eightleth street to First avenue, to Eighty-fourth street, to Labor Temple.

Comrade J. Crimmins will act as marshall of the parade, and Comrades Nicholas, De Young, Shapiro, and Coyle assistant marshals. The parade will be followed by s

banner raising, after which the meeting will open. Yorkville comrades are urged to make the meeting and parade a great success.

# SEATTLE POLICE STOP SOCIALIST STREET MEETINGS

#### Fight for Free Speech to Be Made in Far-Off State of Washington.

The ruling class in Seattle have grown desperate, judging by their last act of folly. On Saturday night last the police of Seattle, acting, presumably on orders from the little profit hunters, arrested T. C. Wiswell, J. A. McCorkle, Vincent Harper, H. F. Titus, and several others.

It has been suggested that the Socialist speakers of the state congregate in Seattle on an agreed date, speak until arrested and go to jail, re-

fusing to put up bonds or to pay fines. There is one satisfaction in going to jail; we are not forced into intimate association with those saintly fellows

who rob them. State Secretary Burgess has issued the following letter:

"Comrades:-The authorities in Seattle are arresting the Socialist speakers whenever they attempt to address a street audience.

"These arrests are in open violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and they do violence to all the better traditions of this nation. to your friends and neighbors with the story of the usurpations of the masters of to-day, for the police of Seattle are but obeying the mandates of their masters.

"Remember that we are making history to-day. The story of police outrages and police tyrannies in Seattle may rank in history with the story of Boston Commons.

"Capitalist outrages in Colorado and in Idaho are of far more interest to the working class of to-day than the firing on Fort Sumter. It is for us who realize the significance of these events, to utilize them in arousing the stupid and the apathetic.

"It is your duty to tell the story to all working people whom you meet.

"There may be a call for volunteers to go to Seattle to speak on the streets, and, when arrested, to go to jail and there remain until released on the initiative of the authorities.

"How many of you will respond to such call? Some of us must work our way into the Socialist Republic if we are ever to see it established .- Fra-D. BURGESS."

### IN NEW JERSEY.

Essax County Socialists Have to Meet Arbitrary Police Interference-Only Rouses Comrades to Grester Efforts.

In Newark, N. J., also, the Socialist Party has had to meet arbitrary police interference, several of our speakers having been arrested for addressing owen-air meetings. At last Monday's meeting of the County Committee evi dence was produced making it clear that there is an organized attempt on the part of the politicians to hamper and, if possible, stop our propaganda. They feel that they can no longer afford to ignore the growth of Socialism. The committee voted unanimously to continue the street meetings and to use legal means to assert our rights and defend our speakers. A collection was started to provide funds for this pur-

contributed at one The party is making a better cam-paign in Essex County than ever before. The people are listening to our speakers and reading our literature in way which shows that the strength of Socialist argument is improving them. As a consequence, the politicians are slarmed and are doing all in their power to put obstacles in our This will only stimulate comrader to greater efforts, however, They plan to reach every home in the county with Socialist literature at least twice during the campaign, besides holding numerous meetings.

#### FREE SPEECH WON IN DENVER. COLO.

After Thirty Comrades Have Been Ar rested, the Police Let Up in Their Attack on the Constitution.

After thirty-one comrades had been arrested for speaking on the streets of Denver, Colo., it now looks as tho fight had been won at least for the time. Six of the arrested com rades were fined from \$5 to \$20 and costs. Appeals were taken in all

The Socialists gathered in large numbers in several streets of the city Friday and campaign speeches for Haywood were made without interfer ence of any kind. Before the word was passed to the

officers that the fire and police board had intervened in favor of the street speakers, Jordan was arrested for the econd time in three days, and Joseph Glusk, an Austrian shoemaker, was taken into custody for the third time. Both men were released immediately upon being taken before Chief of Police Delaney

Shortly after their release. Police , for the poor workingman.

# THE SOCIALIST RESERVES MUST COME INTO ACTION.

#### By Ben Hanford.

One month remains of the campaign

To the workingmen of America there has never been a campaign of greater importance.

Never were the capitalist class and

of 1906.

their agents so greedy, so brutal, so lawless or so powerful. In the past two years they have thruout the country carried on their business of robbing the working class practically without a set-back of consequence. In almost every capitalist industry of the United States the absolute amount and the rate of profit has increased, until now the one is larger and the other probably higher than ever before. The few efforts to "curb the trusts" have either been insincere or altogether futile. The Railway Rate bill passed by Congress, against which the capitalist press voiced such a chorus of pretended opposition, turns out to be of benefit to the railway owners of the country to the amount of at least an additional \$100,000,000 a year

The past two years cannot be claimed to have been good ones for organized labor. In a few trades, there have been advances in wages or reductions in hours, but the country over the trade unionists have not more than held their own. Organized capital has made one gain after another, and has not met with a single defeat in any decisive engagement of magnitude.

In just one single field of activity has labor made considerable and con tinuous progress.

From May, 1904, down to this hour, the Socialist Party has made slow. sure and uninterrupted progress. It has had its troubles-internal as well as external. But it has held its course, and month by month it has grown in extent, influence and membership. And because of the Socialist Party and its growth the present time of danger for the working class of America becomes also its time of opportunity.

How are the working class of Amer-ica to know that? The Republican papers and politicians will not inform them. The Democratic papers and politicians will not inform them. Nor will the reformers do so.

The working class of America can learn of the great purposes of the Sodalist Party in just one of two possi ble ways. They must read Socialist literature or hear Socialist speakers. The extent of their opportunity to do

either or both depends on the work of Socialists themselves.

Just one mont htill election day.

Let not a day of that month go by without doing something to spread the gospel of Socialism before the tollers of America. Let each Socialist first reach the man nearest him. See that the man you work with has a Socialist paper each week from now till election day. See that at the meeting of your trade union every member has a So-cialist leaflet or paper. See that the man in the next flat to yours, or in the next house to yours, has an opportunity to know something of the Socialist Party.

There are some comrades who work for the movement all the year around. Thereare others who work only spasmodically-a little now and Sometimes there are good reasons which prevent greater service on their part. But for one month-from NOW till election day-ALL must work. This means YOU. It does not mean that YOU are to tell OTHERS what to do. It means that YOU are to do things.

Go and see the Organizer and Campaign Secretary-all you who have been inactive so far in the campaign. Do not go around to find fault with them. Do not go around to tell them a better way to do things. They know better ways, lots of them. They even find fault with themselves, plenty of it. But the plans for THIS campaign are already mapped out. They cannot be changed in the heat of the hattle You who had such excellent plans should have given the comrades the benefit of your advice earlier in the fight NOW is the time to carry out the work in hand as already planned

Go to the Organizers and Campaign Secretaries and ask them what they want YOU to do. You can tell them your great plans next campaign. And when you have found out what there is to be done-do it.

It may not be nice work. It may not be pretty work. It may be very disagreeable work. But it must be done by some one, and why not YOU? Now, for one month, every man, regulars and reservists, veteran and recruit—every SOCIALIST on the fir-

By the progress of the Socialist Party this year may be decided the question whether Socialism shall be ushered in by peace or war.

Sergeant Sturgis, in command of ten policemen stationed at Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, was instructed to re the Socialists alone and not molest them in any way in the future soon after at Eighteenth and Champa streets.

#### MOTHER JONES ABLE TO SPEAK.

Comrades the country over will be pleased to learn that Mother Jones is soon to be once more in the field and from now till election will divide her time between the 18th Illinois (Speak or Cannon's) and the 11th Pennsylvania Congressional Districts, in which National Board members of the United Mine Workers of America are candidates for Congress on the Socialist ticket, namely: John Walker and William Dettry.

#### FOR FREE SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following call for funds has been tssued by Local Philadelphia: Money for the Defense Fund is 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 himself. 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 jail, or whatever is necessary and can be 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,

### ADVERTISE IN THE WORKER

1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

There are some party members whose occupation compels them to advertise. The Worker is an excellent but inexpensive advertising medium. A one-inch ad for an entire year costs but \$25. The Werker is placed in the hands of hundreds of thousands of readers and compades. A compade advertising in our paper will get the support of other comrades. Let us show that we believe in co-operation. the Rand School on a beginning so Advertise in The Worker. help The Worker and The Worker will work to belp you.

- Platt Buches, and Depent All

# SOCIALIST GAIN IN CONNECTICUT.

SHELTON, Conn., Oct. 1 .- The Socialist Party made a good gain in the town election of Huntington held today. In 1902, the Socialist vote was 29, in 1904, 79, in 1905, 92, and to-day

The Socialists also elected John Cribbins to the school board. Their vote was only 21 less than the Democrats. Total vote was: Republican, 409; Democrats, 138; Socialists, 117.

#### AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer

Romm of the Russian Social Demo-

cratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution: S. D. Frauen Verein, Br. 27, Cleveland, O., \$5; W. S. & D. B., Br. 199, Birmingham, Ala. \$2; do., Br. 215. White Plains, N. Y., \$2.55; do., Br. 25, Yorkville, \$40; do., Br. 84, Meriden, Conn., \$5; The Schenectady Russian Revolutionary Aid tec. Sci. W. S. & D. B., Br. 200, Port Chester, N. Y., \$1; do., Br. 3, Yonkers, N. Y., \$2); do., Br. 77, Chicago, Hl., \$10; do., Br. 150, Stonington, Conn., \$25; J. J. Quinn, Newark, N. J., \$1; C. Kessler, Troy, Kans., \$10; Gus. Siebisch, Yager, Cal., \$2.50; previously acknowledged, \$10,. 266.36. Total, \$10.423.41.

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

#### THE RAND SCHOOL OPENS.

The opening of the Rand School on Monday evening, Oct. 1, was successful beyond the expectation of its friends and officers. The opening lectures were attended by a number that more than taxed the capacity of the lecture room. The students, mostly young men and women, come chiefly as might be expected, from Greater New York. Besides these, however, the school has been able to attract also students from the suburbs of York and New Jersey, and even from points more distant.

All things considered. Socialists everywhere, no less than those in New York, have every reason to congratulate themselves and the trustees of auspicious that it portends a future of great usefulness to the Socialist

- Murphy Hearst and McCarreal All for the poor workingman.

#### Worker. The AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 44 | 4 Beekman TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS Invariably to Advance. Bundle Rates: or more, per hundred 120 Weekly Bundles 60 than 100 copies, per copy.....

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

All communications should be written rith ink and on one side of the paper; words should hear the writer's name and adleres; 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 disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sent to individual substitute of the stamps are enclosed than the stamps are the number of the wrapper, the veek following receipt of money.

As the Worker zees to press on Wedney.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednes-v. correspondents sending news should il their communications in time to reach a other by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial unagreem of the paper should be advessed to the Baard of Directors. Socialist co-perative Publishing Association, 135 filliam street, New York.

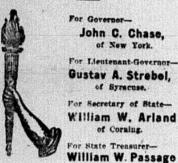
v Vort. N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed through its trird several election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its rote: 



# New York State Ticket



William W. Passage

of Brooklyn. Henry L. Slobodin.

of New York.

For State Comptroller-John O'Rourke,

of Rochester.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-Russell R. Hunt. of SchenectsAv

#### GOMPERS IN MAINE

In the current issue of the "American Federationist" Samuel Gompers, reporting on his recent campaign against Congressman Littlefield in Maine, throws a lot of mud on the Socialists, and declares that he (Gom-Littlefield. President Gompers also sign of the times. bewails the free distribution of a special edition of The Worker in Littlefield's district, and says that "the advocate and henchman."

As for Mr. Gompers' statement that paign with no greater program than to administer a "stinging rebuke" to some political agent, or group of pocapitalist lackey, he proposes to honor another. Mr. Gompers has not yet been able to show that the working ence of color is the essential fact. class even, or that part of it which constitutes organized labor, would factories in the South-many of them have been benefited in the slightest degree by defeating Mr. Littlefield and and these worse masters than those sending Mr. McGillicuddy to Congress in his place.

But, while the Socialist Party made no special fight against Littlefield, it did oppose him equally with McGillicuddy, and it also opposed all the other Republican and Democratic candidates. If Mr. Gompers will read the independence. Moreover, the number are degenerate tramps, no doubt. But special edition of The Worker that of white workers in the South is inworrles him so much, he will find an creasing and, slowly but surely, the attack upon Mr. Littlefield in the very selfsame article which he considers

sacred person of the president of the A. F. of L.

We should like to call the attention of Mr. Gompers to the fact that the members of the Socialist Party were "in politics" in the interest of labor for a good many years before he saw the wisdom of such a course. Such being the case, Mr. Gompers may make another guess if he thinks that the Socialist Party is to discondinue its work of enlightening and organizing the working class politically in order that he may use it to administer a "stinging rebuke" to an occasional enemy of the working class while placing power and honor in the hands of other enemies of that class-in some cases enemies more adroit and less open, but none the less enemies.

If Mr. Gompers wanted to get into real union labor politics in Maine, why did he not support the nominee of the Socialist Party for Congress in Mr. Littlefield's district? The Socialist Party nominated a union man for that office—a man tried and true in the labor movement, with a paid-up union card in his pocket.

As for Mr. Gompers' intimation that the Socialist Party knowingly received any campaign funds from Littlefield sources, it is nothing but a plain lie either of his own making or handed him by others. Regrettable as it may seem to Mr. Gompers, the Socialist Party has such a thing as a character. and it is a good character, and we recommend that Mr. Gompers strive for something of the kind-if it is not

Meantime the Socialist Party will continue, in Maine and every other state and territory of the Union. wherever it has the numbers and the for every political office for which the people vote, and when we elect those candidates to office, as we surely shall at no distant day, our success will be something more than a "stinging rebuke" to the enemies of organized labor-it will be their finish.

#### ATLANTA AND KISHINEFF

It is interesting to see how Socialist theory is indirectly making its way in all quarters and influencing the thoughts of men who are utterly unconscious that they are being so influenced. Or, to put it another way. it is interesting to see how the logic of events is forcing men who probably know nothing of Socialist literature to express the same views that Socialists long ago proclaimed. The New York "World", the other day, had an editorial on the Atlanta riots, arguing that the real explanation of this disgraceful affair was to be found in economic causes, not in race antipathy. To us Socialists there is nothing new in this. We, in accordance with our fundamental theory, have long since offered this explanation of the frequent lynchings and race wars. The feeling against the colored people in the South, we have said, is chiefly a class feeling and only secondarily and in less degree a real race feeling. Of race antipathy in the true sense there is certainly more in the North than in the South; what makes the lot of ing the many calls upon their rethe Southern Negro so much harder than that of his fellows in the North is the fact that there his color is a visi- | delphia and other places to carry the ble badge of his class, of his economic pers') had "the bitter antagonism of subjection. That the "World" editor the Socialist Party" in his work of has at last learned this, whether from administering a "stinging rebuke" to us or independently, is a welcome

The ruling class always despises the ruled class; the robbers always scorn the robbed. When the ruled and funds were furnished by Littlefield's robbed begin to grow conscious of their wrongs, begin to hope for freedom in fact as well as in name, begin to the Socialist Party opposed him, it is aspire to economic liberty and equaltrue. Mr. Gompers can rest assured ity, then the rulers and robbers begin that the Socialist Party will continue the fear and hate them and try to disto oppose him at any and all times guise their fear and hatred under a when he goes into a political cam- pretense of increased contempt. This is a general rule. Its application in the South is made more striking by the fact that the great majority of the litical agents of the capitalist class. exploited workers of that region hap-Particularly will we oppose Mr. Gom- pen also to be of a different race; the pers when, in order to "rebuke" one class division is made obvious by the distinction of color. But only superficial thinkers imagine that the differ-

> The owners of the plantations and Northern men by birth or ancestry, of old Southern family-fear and hate the black worker more and more just ing classes who would rather see povbecause he is becoming conscious of erty and misery spreading on every the fact that he is a worker and an hand than suffer the slightest diminuoppressed worker, besides being a Negro, and because he is trying, in one way or another, to acquire some real workers of the two races are learning "monkey dinners" there are hosts of to respect each other and help each | whose acquaintance the hairy guests

each other as blacks and whites to the advantage of the masters.

This is as alarming to the masters as it is promising for the future of the working class. Whether they think it out clearly or whether they tump to the conclusion by a sort of instinct, the masters see that the maintenance of hostile feelings between black and white workers is necessary to the economic safety of the master class. And the politicians and journalistic prostitutes who serve the owners of plautation and mill are ever ready to inflame the hoodlum and criminal elements of both races to acts of violence in the hope of preventing the workers from effectively uniting and bettering their condition.

The Atlanta riots are quite parallel with the pogroms in Kichineff, Komel, and Siedlee; John Temple Graves belongs in the same pillory with the infamous Krushevan. And as the massacres of Jews in Russia has resulted in an awakening that has regenerated the Jewish proletariat, so we may hope that the ultimate effect of the persecution of the Negroes in the South will be thoroly to awaken them to their rights and dignity as useful and oppressed workers and to array them in brotherly unity with the rest of the working class.

Let the thinking workers of the white race, in their labor movement on both the political and the economic field, see to it that they belp in this great forward step.

#### FREE SPEECH.

Comrades cannot have failed to note the fight being made against free speech for Socialists. It is not confined to any one part of the country, power, to place candidates in the field but includes places as far apart as Seattle, Wash., and Atlanta, Ga., Yonkers, N. Y., and Denver, Colo., Kalamasoo, Mich., and Lancaster, Philadelphia, Newark, and other cities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

With the exception of Yonkers, the Socialists have been the only ones attacked so far. In that city the Salvation Army seems to have fallen under the ban along with us.

In every place the comrades have courageously submitted to arrest and cheerfully gone to jail to serve the cause. The fight for free speech and free assembly, however, must be made with other methods than merely submitting to arrest. Regrettable as it is, and expensive as it may be, we are compelled to make our fight for free speech in the courts if we would make our efforts effective.

There is no doubt that the law is on our side, and this is one of those cases where the law is so explicit that it is extremely doubtful if any of the higher courts will care to set it aside, particularly if they see clearly a growing disposition on the part of the working class to maintain such remnants of liberty as are left to them.

These fights in the courts cannot be made without money. Even if comrades can secure legal services free. the court costs remain to be paid, and they are considerable in amount. It therefore follows that, notwithstandsources, comrades must not neglect the funds being collected by Local Philabattle for free speech into the courts.

According to a London dispatch Dr. J. Wilson Rhodes, chairman of the Central Committee of the Poor Law Conference, has made a public statement to the effect that tramps are an example of what the scientists call "reversion to type"-that is, individuals born of an advanced race but themselves reverting to the lower type of primitive ancestors. Dr. Rhodes is quoted as saying:

"I have walked with tramps and talked with tramps the world over, and everywhere they are the same degenerate type. The tramp has the shambling walk of the anthropoid ape. Besides the shuffling gait, the resem blance to the ape is borne out in the man's face; there is not a sign of intelligence there. Morally, physically, and mentally the tramp resembles the ape more and more each generation. We must discourage the growth of this class of men."

If Dr. Rhodes has actually said this, he shows himself to be as little of a true scientist as of a true humanitarian. For all that, his utterances will probably give comfort to the rultion of their unearned revenues.

In the first place, the statement of fact quoted is a bare falsehood. There degeneracy or atavism is by no means confined to trampdom. At Newport

one who has learned by actual observation can honestly say that the typical tramp is a degenerate. Indeed, he will hardly say that there is such a thing as a typical tramp. The congenital tramp is a figment of the imagination, a product of modern "frenzied science" in combination with class interest and prejudice. There are men of all sorts "on the road"healthy and unbealthy, bright and stupid, good, bad, and indifferent. The physical, mental, and moral characteristics which they have in common. which distinguish them as tramps, are not innate characteristics, but are easily traceable to their environment, to the like conditions which to a great extent produce like effects upon congenitally different persons.

Further, Dr. Rhodes ought to know that among the biologists the subject of reversion to type is frankly declared to be very imperfectly understood. We are so far from having a clear and positive conception of its nature and causes that no conscientious biologist would admit the safety of founding a social policy on the theory of reversion.

But in this case, as in many others, there is a certain social interest at work to pervert the results of science. There is a class whose interest it is to meintain that the phenomena of poverty are due to the personal defects of the poor and not to the existing social system; and this class is able to retain some men with scientific diplomas to act as its advocates, to justify it, in its own eyes and in the eyes of those who do their thinking by proxy, in holding on to its privilege and power and letting the "subnerged truth" continue submerged.

England, like other countries boasting of civilization and prosperity these days, is face to face with the problem of increasing pauperism and vagabondage. And the problem is forced on respectable England's attention by the fact that the masses of the workers are no longer content to see many of their number sink into the depths and plously cry: "The Lord's will be done! God bless the British constitution!" but are strenuously demanding the removal of the causes of pauperism and wage bondage. To this demand the well-to-do reply with a Poor 'Law Conference which hires an alleged scientist to assure the workers that paupers and tramps are hopeless degenerates (taking refuge now behind the phrase "laws of nature" as they used to take refuge behind the phrase "the will of God") and to offer this sole solution-"We must discourage the growth of this class of men."

Discourage the growth of this class?

By all means, say we. That is what the awakening workers propose to do -but not in the way contemplated by the respectables and their advocates Not by harsher vagrancy laws, stricter police regulations, and more drastic penal legislation. No. we would discourage the growth of this class of men by encouraging the growth of these men as men, and of those who now stand in danger of falling into their sad lot. We would guarantee every child a free education, with the assurance that it shall be fed and clothed in order that it may learn and develop its faculties; and we would keep every child out of shop and factory, making place there for workless onlist the st its taxing power, to provide useful work and decent normal wages for every man willing to work to whom capitalism denies employment. And we would guarantee to every aged or disabled worker a decent living, instead of the choice between the insults of charity and the hardships of trampdom which now awaits the man who has spent a lifetime in productive labor. These are among the means by which, pending the great change that is to come, we would discourage the growth of a class of tramps by encouraging the growth of the men who will else be forced into vagrancy.

The tramp is not generally a pleasing object to the sight. The observer who has his comfortable theory of reversion to type all ready beforehand may see in the tramp a mere ape in ragged clothes-because that is what he has prepared himself to see. In the days before the French Revolution, it was thus that La Brugère described the peasants:

"One sees certain wild animals, male and female, scattered about the country, black, livid, and all burned by the sun; attached to the ground in which they dig with invincible obstinacy. They have something like an articulate voice, and when they rise on their feet they show a human pace. They retire at night into dens, where they live on black bread, water, and

- Those "wild animals", hardly recog nizable as men and women, proved their humanity at last by forcible a host of cultured gentlemen had to pay with their beads for the brutalization of these human millions; and the erstwhile "wild animals" made the name of France glorious in the fields of industry and science as well as that of war.

The "anthropoid apes" whose growth the venal sociological quacks "discourage" are men. And the labor movement, industrial and political, will yet prove them so.

"This is not a time for talking about the past, not a time for congratulation or self-praise", says Mr. Hearst's evening organ. We should say not. That gentleman's fondest hope, just now, must be that his readers will forget certain important episodes in his very recent past.

The New York "Evening World" evidently has a long-distance mind reader on its reportorial staff. In last Saturday's issue appeared what purported to be a report of interviews with several more or less prominent local Socialists in regard to Mr. Hearst's candidacy. Among those quoted was the editor of this paper, who, in fact, had not been seen by a reporter for the "Evening World" or any other paper. Probably some of the other interviews were equally imaginary. It must be said, however, that this particular telepathic journalist is not so bad as he might be. If he did not quote just what we would have said if we had been interviewed, at least be did not, as usual, report something diametrically opposed to our real views. We note the incident only as an illustration of the methods of the capitalist papers and to show how little reliance is to be put on their re-

Attorney General Moody, observing that election is near at hand and reflecting that a grand-stand play from his department may belp the Republican party, has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railway companies to recover penalties for their long continued violation of the Safety Appliance Law. The total number of suits to be instituted. we are told, is 181. If all are pushed to conviction and if the average penalty is as heavy as that noted in a press dispatch this week, the railway companies will have to pay a total of about \$55,000 for years of violation of law and endangering of human life. And \$55,000 is a little less than one hour's net profit for the railway com-

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER. Hegel somewhere remarks that all great events and all the great figures of history repeat themselves. He forgot to addthe first time as tragedy, the second as -Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire."

To illustrate great things by small, the latest example of this rule is in the I. W. W., the quickly played burlesque of the S. T. & L. A.

In the current number of the "Fedcrationist" President Gompers informs the world that both the Republican and the Democratic parties have at different times offered him nominations to the New York Legislature and to Congress and that state and national administrations of both parties have tried to get him to accept good opportunities, all of which proffers he steadfastly declined. Some of us may doubt whether such proffers made by the enemies of Labor to a labor leader ought to be counted by him as honors, even tho the temptations were resisted. We are reminded of Anthony's unconvincing praise of

You all did see that on the Luperca I thrice presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse.

#### LABOR TEMPLE

#### THEATER OPENING.

The New York Labor Temple Theater, at 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street, will open on Saturday, Oct. 13, 8:15 p. m., with a dramatic performance by the New York Socialist Dramatic Club. An original play, written by Comrade Frost, entitled "The Walking Delegate", will be presented. The play deals with a strike in a Southern cotton mill and enforces the proposition that workers should go into politics, but not the Sammy Gompers kind, however.

The cast of characters, composed of well-known comrades, follows:

Burns, Louis Schwartz; Benson, J. J. Shanahan; Skinner, Andrew Demilt; Walker, John McGrath; Whitshead, P. W. Harwood; Rosseau, John J. Coyle; Turner, Albert Abrahams; Ryder, John Lewis; Albonso, T. J. Lewis; Dismond, R. H. Wallace; Dunn, Alexander Rosen; Klubski, Garry Kelly; Johnson, H. C. Mestermake; Murphy, J. C. Frost; Julietta, Beatrice Demilt; Allee, Jennie Abrams; Norah, Alice Cassidy; Mabel, Caroline Van Name; Milderd, Mildred Lewis; mill hands, policemen, strike breakers.

The play will be succeeded by dancing. Music will be furnished by the Carl Sahm Club.

#### CAP WORKERS' HOME.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., has assessed its membership 10 such a "ricious attack" upon the other as workers, instead of fighting of honor might well be ashamed. No logic. A "Most Christian King" and losis sanitarium at Denver.

#### . I. W. W. CONVENTION.

Seven Days Spent in Wrangle Over Contested Delegations - De Leon-Trautmann Faction in Control-W. F. of M. Delegation Divided.

(From the Chicago Socialist.)

As we go to press this week the onvention of the Industrial Workers of the World has been in session for nine days, and nearly all of that time has been spent in a bitter wrangle over the seating of contested delegates. Contrary to our prediction in last week's Chicago "Socialist" that the bona fide labor unionists would be in control of the convention, the proceedings thus far would indicate that De Leon and the so-called "rev olutionary" element will have every thing their own way until the end. They have carried every point they bave contended for thus far, even to suspending clauses in the constitution which stood in their way.

At the end of the eighth day of the convention none of the real business that the convention met to transbeen accomplished. Practi cally all of the time was spent in use less wrangles over questions that might have been settled in a very short time. The extreme "class conscious" "revolutionary" wing, led by De Leon and Trautmann, lay blame for this waste of time on the element in the convention which they designae "the reactionists." This wing consists of those delegates who are of the opinion that a constitution of a labor organization is made to be lived up to. They have contested every inch of progress by every weapon known to parliamentary tacticians. The extreme "revolutionists" have had a majority of from 50 to 100 out of a total vote of 650 on most of the divisions. The Western Federa-tion of Miners' delegation, consisting of four delegates, have 109 votes each. or 436 in all, which is a majority of all the votes. The Federation delegates, however, have so far been divided, two of them yoting with De Leon, thus giving those known in the convention as the "revolutionists" full control

At this writing we may justly say that the convention has just got fairly organized after eight long, all-day sessions. Committees have been elected and the constitution suspended so the delegates present can be paid \$1.50 per day out of the general fund to enable them to continue in session as

long as necessary.

The prospects of the future of the I. W. W. do not look very bright from the viewpoint of those who expected it to develop into a vigorous industrial labor union. From the standpoint of the ultra "revolutionary" S. L. P. delegates, who believe that nothing can be done to improve the condition of the workers while the capitalist avstem lasts, the I. W. W. is likely to emerge from this long and stormy convention an ideal organization, pur-ified from "fakirs," "grafters," "reactionists," "compromisers" and "capitalist stool pigeons."

It is said by those well posted on the floor of the convention that the "revolutionists" will endeavor to have the constitution of the organization changed so as to abolish the office of president and invest the supreme nower in an executive board. [This has since been done.]

#### STRIKES IN INDIA.

London "Justice" speaks as follows of the recent industrial disturbances in British India: First there was the printers' strike in Calcutta, then came the strike on the East Indian Railway. and now the papers bring-the details of the postal strike in Bombay. A regular epidemic of strikes. Surely capitalism is beginning to develop, and is spreading its terrors fast. About all these strikes, however, there is a disvolt of native wage-slaves against means of increasing the already bitter feeling against British oppression. Let us hope that from these economic quarrels, a party, revolutionary in ore than one sense, will spring; and that the Hindu tollers will combine to fight both political and economic tyrants. Enthusiasm the Hindus do not lack, they are possessed of courage, and have a keen sense of what is right, and the elements that conduce to the success of an agitation are not wanting. Let them, therefore, carry on a great agitation, firstly, for home rule for India, and, secondly, for measures that will recognize the Indian proletarian as a human being possessed of needs and aspirations.

#### THE SONG OF INTEREST.

I steal the lawns and grassy plots, Foreclose the hazel covers: I mortgage the forget-me-nots That grow for happy lovers.

By every road I hurry down,
My grasp on all the ridges.
On every form, in every town,
With bonds on all the bridges. And by the almahouse sure I flow

To join the brimming river.
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

I wind about and in and out, With here a youngeter salli With here a youngster salling. With here and there a greybeard man, And oft a widow's wailing.

I draw them all along and flow To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever. — Cisrion.

"Remember," said the political adviser, "that consistency is a jowei." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "but these days a lavish display of jewelry is not considered polite."—Washington Star.

# WM. D. HAYWOOD TO THE I. W. W.

#### From Prison He Writes to the Convention in Chicago.

Following is a copy of the greeting sent by Comrade Haywood to the delegates to the second annual convention of the I. W. W. being held in Chicago:

ADA COUNTY JAIL, BOISE, Idaho.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Second Annual Convention' of the Industrial Workers of the World.
Comrades and Fellow Workers:-While

you have been in convention to-day. I have devoted the hours to a careful review of the proceedings of the initial conventhat issued the manifesto leading up to the formation of the organization, which has inspired and rekindled the emouldering fire of ambition and hope in the breasts of the working class of this continent.

With ever increasing volume the workers thruout the country are resounding the that should be perpetuated, by reading it at each recurring convention of the Indus-trial Workers of the World. With its sa-Hent truth as a corner stone, with our preamble as a guiding star, no matter way we go, which way we build, every efort will strengthen and augment the batlements and forces of the working class.

What magnificent results have been ac-

complished in a brief fifteen months. The

organization has been on a continuous

march onward and upward. There has

Thruout the West there has been a num ber of strikes of a more or less serious nature, but is every instance a victory has been recorded for the Industrial Workers of the World. The Department of Mining Industry, the Western Federation of Min ers, was never in more flourishing condition. The membership is rapidly increasing, but better than aught else is the fact that we are coming to a closer, keener realization of the ultimate purpose of the I, W. W.. and while we may not be as scientific in our endeavors, still in our rough and tum-ble way we will manage to keep in the van of organized labor. And when the day of emancipation comes the miner will be at his post to furnish material for the Workers of the World. We are beginning to recognize our importance as the primary element in the development of civilization on the raw material that we produce coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, cobalt and tin, is made and perfected the tools and instruments of the artisan and scientist. The miner has been the stepping stone of human achievement from the ag of the stone implement, the plow of crooked stick, the breach clout garb, to the inventions and innovations of modern society. We have depleted the storehouse of mother earth for others' benefit at a frightful cost to ourselves. The hazardous nature of our occupation under the system of capitalism is more merciless than the carnage of war. We demand a complete and proper recognition of our service to so-ciety, a full equivalent for the product of our toil. This we can secure not only to

ourselves but the entire working class by an industrial government. To quote from my letter to Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners: "Or-ganised industrially, united politically, La-bor will assume grace and dignity, horny hands and busy brain will be the badges of distinction and honor. All humanity will be free from bondage. A fraternal brotherhood imbued with the spirit of independence and freedom, tempered with sentiments of justice and love of order; such will be the Co-operative Commonwealth, the goal the aspiration of the In-dustrial Workers of the World." This is the spirit and the letter of the Manifesto and the Preamble, stone and guiding star. There can be no more splendid incentive for energetic work. The first year's accomplishment is grand. But we can do better. Let us redouble our efforts. Every man, every woman, can help to organize. Organize the working class for industrial liberty. May I suggest that it would be a good plan to elect at this convention a committee on constitution composed of one from each department to

frame provisions and such suggestions as the requirements of the organization are sure to develop during the ensuing year. Experience teaches us that changes and out previous careful deliberation are not always good. A general discussion of necessary rules would enable such a committee to submit a report of stability and mittee to submit a report.

permanent advantage. I have written more than I intended. My purpose interview was not to make ing at all at this time was not to make suggestions, but to extend to the officers, to the delegates, and thru them to their respective unions, our profound thanks for the eplendid support tendered us in our hour of tribulation. Stone walks do not a prison make,

Nor iron bars a cage. Our hearts are with you. A little tem-

porary confinement can neither break our health or spirit. Justice must prevail and we will be with you in the Third Annual Convention of the J. W. W.

I am yours for the right to work for our cives, when and where we please.

(Signed) WM. D. HAYWOOD.

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Single subs. ...... 9,922 .10,606 Dealers ..... 2,676

Bundles ...... 3,032 9,251 Sold at office, samples, exchanges, etc...... 2,370 4,250

Total printed .......18,000 26,500 A year ago we were printing 17,000

Comrades, the party has advanced considerably during the last year. The circulation of The Worker ought to grow proportionately. It is growing, but not as fast as we could wish. Help us to roll up larger totals.

—In its half-yearly report the Sydney (New South Wales) Labor Council states that the plain purpose and intention of year Parliament in connection with the State Arbitration Act has been defeated by legal decisions and technicalities.

# ADDRESS TO WORKING CLASS **VOTERS OF CONNECTICUT**

#### By Ernest D. Hull. Socialist Party Candidate for Governor.

dress to assume that you have asked me to answer three questions:

First Question-What is the character of the Socialist Party? Second Question-What is the pur-

pose of the Socialist Party? Third Question-How does the Socialist Party propose to accomplish its

I will first give brief answers, to be followed by details.

First Answer-The Socialist Party is working-class political organization, its membership consisting of men and women who are obliged to sell their labor power of hands and brains in order to secure the means wherewith to sustain life.

Second Answer-The purpose of the Socialist Party is the reorganization of human society upon the basis of working-class Interests.

Third Answer-The Socialist Party oposes to accomplish its purpose by means of organization, education,

#### Classes in Confecticut.

Since a majority of the voters of this state are obliged to sell their labor power in order to secure those things necessary for the maintenance of life. we might reasonably expect to find such a political party, conducted by members of that class, in the interests ant. The fact that it is yet a minority party is due to the lack of classconsciousness among the workers, this being an essential to Socialist charac-

We are accused of dividing a lety into classes, and encouraging hatred. This we most emphatically

We have analyzed society and found

that it is and long has been divided into classes—the class divisions always running upon the lines of antagonistic economic interests. The history of humanity is a history of class struggles, the contending economic classes strugling for political power wherewith to advance their material interets. theory of the class struggle is in harmony with the evolutionary principle of the "struggle for existence", and with the evolutionary principl this evolutionary principle has now become an established principle in the minds, the life and the work of the world's greatest thinkers, scholars, and scientists. Modern Socialism. therefore, stands upon a substantial historic and scientific basis. Socialism is the logical and scientific result of all the preceding development of the race, and in inevitable, not because some of us believe in it and teach it, but be cause the great natural, irresistible forces which environ us and which have brought us to our present stage still carrying us forward, and careful scientific consideration will enable any man to foresce what in general the next important stage of development is destined to be. Already there are ons of men and women all over the world who are convinced that the next stage is Socialism. They are active in an effort to so convince their fellows, who are in a maze of doubt and pessimism-trying to convince them, not merely for the sake of bring-ing Socialism, which will surely come. but to affect for the better the ner of its coming, and in order that others may understand the everyday world process of development and put themselves in harmony with, instead of opposed to, the irresistible. This un-derstanding tends to minimize friction and consequent suffering, and pro-vides a considerable degree of pleas-

# Character of the Socialist Party

I have told you that in character political organization composed of men and women who are obliged to sell their inbor power of hands and brains in order to secure the means to sustain life. But, some one asks, why is a distinctly working-class political party necessary or even desirable? The person who asks that question has of course failed to realize that wagetheir own. He has read about the Standard Oil" interests, the "Vanderbilt" interests, the "Pennsylvania" in "banking" interests, and "capitalist" interests in general, probably recognizes that these distinct interests actually exist. But, althothe questioner is very likely a wage-worker himself, he does not realize that wage-workers have any interest which require protection and promo-tion. Perhaps he imagines that Stand-ard Oil is looking out for his interests when the price of oil goes up, there-fore he doesn't need to look out for himself.

# Interest of Wage Workers.

Is it not always for the wage-work-er's interests to get more wages for a shorter working day, working in a better environment? Is this not a dis-tinctive wage-worker's interest? Can you convince your employer by rea-sonable argument that this is for his interest? If not, you must admit that it is peculiar to wage-workers' interests and not in the interest of capitalists. If this statement does not see to you correct, go into your employ to you correct, go into your employer's office to-morrow morning and respectfully suggest that he might improve the condition of his employees
by raising wages, reducing the hours
and improving their surroundings. If
your capitalist employer is honest and
plate spoken, he will promptly tell you
that he is not conducting a business

It is my purpose in making this ad- | for the primary purpose of improving the condition of his employees, but for the purpose of making profits, and that raising wages and reducing hours are inconsistent with profit-making. Now, since wages are the source of life for the workers, and profits are the source of life for the capitalists, the conflict of interests and the irre concllable ciass struggle should be readily seen by every thinking man.

But, you say, he cannot do these things unless his competitors do them also. This is probably true if he has competitors. However, you wage-workers can do all this and more for yourselves by political action, taking over to collective ownership all industries and managing them in your own interests-all great industries are now managed by wage-workers for capital-You could then get in return for ists. your labor the full equivalent of your product, no private capitalist standing between you and your product, demanding a profit for himself as he now does, and if the profit is not forthcoming you to have no work.

#### Capitalists in Politics.

Capitalists recognize that they have interests requiring political action for their protection and promotion, therefore they contribute liberally to any political party which they think will best serve their purpose. They are not particular whether it is Republican or Democratic. In fact the same group of capitalists have contributed to the Republicans in one state, and the Democrats in another state. This alone proves that capitalists have no political principles, their only rules for action being interest, dividends, and profits. If the capitalists can protect nd promote their interests by political action, and the control of political parties, is it not probable that wageworkers would promote their interests by having a political party of their own conducted and financed by themselves?

Those wage workers who have brought the Socialist Party into existence believe in the desirability and advantage of having a working-class political party, and these workers, toether with those who may nereafter join with them, will at all times determine the character of the Socialist

I have already told you that the So-

#### Purpose of the Socialist Party.

cialist Party proposes to reorganize human society upon the basis of work-ing-class interests. Do you consider that it is now so based? If not, upon the interest of what class is society now based? Who is it that owns, and absolutely controls because it owns. the land and machinery of wealthproduction, which is the basis of life? Is it the working-class, or is it the capitalist class? Who is it that sends lobbyists, letters and telegrams to state national legislators, "suggesting" what measures they shall and shall not support? Who is it, in the managing of our electric roads, decreas that the passengers shall hang on the straps and inhale clouds of dust, because more cars and sprinklers would reduce profits. And who becomes multimillionaires as a result of it all? Is ft the working class? Answer me these questions, and the only answer can be should make it clear that so ciety is now based upon capitalistclass interests. But, some of you ask, is it not true that the working class is to a considerable extent benefited by capitalist activity? To which I am liged to answer that it is INDI-RECTLY benefited in very much the same way that a horse is benefited by the owner who works it hard all day to make dollars for him, and then oats to give him strength enough to do the same thing next day. If the horse only had intelligence in proportion to his strength, he would kick anywhere without a master. And when workingmen have intelligence in proportion to their voting strength, they will institute an industrial system wherein the benefits which they receive will not have to filter thru an owning class of parasites. In other words, they will do what we Socialists propose, that is, collectively own the land and instruments of wealth production and distribution, and, by the use of the ballot determine how the product shall be distributed in harmony with the principle, "the product

to the producer" This accomplishment involves the estitution of all of the land to all of the people, not a small piece of land to each person, but all of the land to the whole people, just as they now all together own that portion of the and called highways, and by enact ment of laws agree upon how they will use them together. They may as readily agree upon how they will use all of the land together, also the mines, factories, railroads and other forms of capital, which will, when the working class so decrees by its hallot, be restored to those who created it.

#### ToWhom Should Wealth Belong?

Do you believe that wealth should belong to those by whom it is profuced? If not, to whom should it be long? Do you believe that those who now own the wealth represented in the nation's mines, factories and railroads, are the real creators of this wealth? Suppose the owners of this wealth to have been the nation's only inhabitants—would this wealth then

exist? Suppose the owners could journey from the earth and take their factories and railroads—could not those of us who remain reproduce the factories and railroads? Could the owners reproduce them If the rest of us did the journeying?

Labor produces all capital. Capital should be an instrument in the hands of labor for the promotion of the interests of labor. Under the present system labor is the slave of capital for the production of more privately wned capital. Capital is a necessity, but labor is the first necessity. There is no capital prior to labor. We demand that the labor which has created the capital shall own the capital. and since it is collective labor which creates all capital, so shall all capital be collectively owned.

It is the purpose of the Socialist Party, working thru its duly elected law-makers, law-interpreters and ex-ecutives, to, as early as posible, institate an industrial system in which land and capital will be collectively owned and democratically managed. This is to be accomplished without the issue of interest-bearing bonds, which would provide a luxurious living fora class of idle parasites.

the Purpose. The Socialist Party will accomplish

its purpose by means of organization, education and the ballot.

Mothod of Accomplishing

In the matter of organization it should be remembered that the Socialist Party is a world organization. Twenty-four countries are represented in the International Socialist Bureau located at Brussels, Belgium, where a permanent- secretary is maintained Each of these countries have their independent organizations, afullated with the International. An Interna tional Congress meets every three The last one held at Amster dam, Holland, 1904, was attended by 454 delegates representing twentycountries, nine being present from the United States. In this coun try we are organized in every state and territory. National headquarters is located at 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, in charge of a salaried national secretary with a corps of assistants working 12 months every year. Each state also has a secretary and other officers, some of them salaried and devoting all of their time to the work.

#### How the Socialist Party Is Maintained

Since capitalist corporations cannot buy favors from the Socialist Party, they will not contribute the money necessary for its maintenance. There fore, a dues-paying system is in operation to supply the funds required to carry on the work. When a Socialist is elected to public office, the workingman who has denied himself some thing in order to pay his 25 cents monthly dues will be ever alert to see that said official is true to the principles for the advancement of which the member has paid his money. With the Republicans or Democrats, it is the capitalists who are ever alert because they furnish the money.

Women are members of the Socialist organization upon the same basis as men. The affairs of the party are conducted in a thoroly democratic manner, each member being entitled to vote on all matters of party policy taotics, the initiative and referen dum system of legislation in party affairs being constantly carried on thru

the mails. Our work of education never stops. In this country we have newspapers and magazines printed in nine languages besides English. Our party members own the entire capital stock of a book-publishing house in Chicago producing exclusively Socialist books for a rapidly increasing demand, and there are others. The National Secretary has the management of a number of national organizers who are always systematically expounding our principles. Each state also keeps its speakers at work sprending the light and building up the organization. There are Socialist schools in various parts of the country, the nearest to Connecticut being Rand School of Social Science, an endowed institution in New York City, which opens on Oct. 1 of this year.

The Socialist movement is dependent for its existence and ultimate triumph upon a substantial education and it is a remarkable fact that Germany with her world-famous educational institutions and her low percentage of illiteracy is the home of the strongest Socialist party in the world, polling over 3,000,000 votes in 1903.

When the majority of the people, and the working class is the majority, are sufficiently educated, the use of the ballot for the protection and promotion of their class interests will inevitably follow. The interests of the working class are fundamentally the interests of all humanity, and only from the view-point of that broad class interest can human interests as a whole be conserved.

Fellow-workers of Connecticut: Join the party of your class! Vote the ticket of your class! Be a part of the great world movement for the uplifting of your class from its present conof intellectual-political inertia and industrial servitude!

#### MORALS VS. MONEY .

Pather Vaughan, a Catholic priest of old England, is going after the morals of the rich of that country, hammer and tongs Well, they need it bad enough-S. D. Her sid. So long as the priest or any one else confines his attack to their morals and conness as attack to their morals and leaves their worldly possessions and power untouched, no serious harm will accrue to the rich. If you want to hear them squeal, the, just assault their pocketbooks. That will being it.—Western Clarion.

# MULES AND WORKINGMEN.

#### By Isidore Kayfetz.

happened. I was there when it happened. It was in the office of a mining company whose mines are located in Cuba. They had not begun to operate them yet and were trying to get investors. With that object in view they approached a friend of mine They described in glowing terms the wonderful possibilities of their venture. A stout, well-fed man whom they called "Captain", who looked every inch a slave-driver, did most of the talking. He had been to Cuba, and had examined the mines and the surrounding territory. He was to manage the operations when they began.

My friend inquired about the trans portation facilities.

"Well," said the Captain, "the mines are situated about two and one-half miles from the station on one side and about the same distance from the bay on the other side. Personally, I prefer to ship the ore by means of the railroad. Between the mines and the railroad station there is no road. It is all voodland and it is hilly the greater part of the way."

'How do you propose to carry the ore to the railroad station?" asked my friend.

"Well, in dry weather by ox-cart, and when the roads are soft on mule buck.

"Are mules cheap?" broke in one of the officials. "No, they are not. A fair mule will

cost you from \$150 to \$175. The captain said this as if he had a great deal of respect for the beasts because of the high prices they command. 'And how about labor?"

"Aw, I can get you any number of men for a dollar a day in American money." This he said in a tone of contempt that one has for anything that is cheap as dirt.

"And what's more." he added. 'they'll have to pay for their living expenses out of it. We'll build a house for them out of logs with a roof of palm leaves and we'll provide them with food and we'll take it out of their pay. I tell you there ain't going to be no eight-hour monkey-business down there. They're going to work ten or eleven hours a day and work hard, too, and the first feller that dares to say union is going to get fired. What we're after is 'the mostest work for the leastest pay."

Let the workingmen who think that the interests of labor and capital are identical digest this sentence: want the mostest work for the leastest

Think it over, Mr. Workingman, you who intend to vote for the Republican for Socialism.

What I am about to relate actually | or the Democratic or any other political party that stands for a system that forces you to sell yourself to be ground into profits; a system that makes you a slave to a machine; a system that makes you inferior to a beast of bur den.

> "A fair mule will cost you from \$150 to \$175.

"Aw, I can get any number of work ngmen for a dollar a day." Congratulate yourself on your free-

iom, Mr. Workingman. "Hooray for the Declaration of Inlependence!" The army and navy forever.'

Mules are dear, consequently they will be well fed and well cared for If a mule is taken sick, he will be given a rest and while he rests he will continue to be fed. If necessary they will even get a veterinary surgeon to attend to him. The miners will work ten hours a day. Food will be pro-vided by the mining company at a profit. What kind of food will they with wages a dollar a day and clothing and other supplies to pay for? They will not work in the open air. They will work in dark, foul caverns under neath the earth. Many will have their lives crushed out. Many will be maim Will they be fed and cared for during their illness? Aren't there enough wretches waiting for a chance to sell themselves? Any man that is unfortunate enough to be the victim of an accident or of disease will be cast aside as a child casts aside a broken plaything.

Ah, but you say the workingmen to employed in those mines will be Cuban natives and not Americans. Shame on you for giving utterance to such a sentiment. You, as a workingman, knowing what it is to suffer and to see your loved ones go with their needs unsatisfied, ought to sympathize with your oppressed brother whether he be a "Jew", a "Mick" or a "Dago".

You ought to realize that capitalism has obliterated national boundaries and racial differences; that there are in reality but two nations in the entire world, a nation of oppressors and a nation of oppressed; that so long as there is one country in the world where the working class sorely oppressed just so long is the emancipation of the entire working class de layed.

To put it plainly Mr Workingman under capitalism you are inferior to a beast of burden. Only when capitalism will be abolished will you have the opportunity to rise to the level of real manhood. Strike a blow for your emancipation by voting and working

### SOCIALISTS KNOW THE WAY.

The advance in the amount of goods of ordinary use which can now be produced. thru the use of improved machinery, as compared with the production of the same goods ten. fifteen or twenty years ago, is almost incredible, one man now producing as much as five, ten, twenty, or even fifty some instances, could a few years ago in some instances, could a few years ago.
It would naturally be supposed that by
reason of this wonderful increase, one of
two things would have resulted. First,
that these articles would have been reduced
greatly in cost to the consumer; or second. that the wages of the workingmen produc ing them would have been advanced pro portionately to the percentage of increased production. But we think it is safe to say lowed as regards the first proposition decreased cost to the consumer and in no been increased anything like a proportion ate amount. It would seem only just and right that one of these results should follow; and we believe that under a correct and scientific system of production and dis-tribution of the products of labor, both of these results would follow to a degree That is, the product itself would be cheap ened, and the compensation to the pro ducer would be increased. Put under out where all means of production are under the centrol of some individual or corporation, there seems no way of securing either much desired result. The wages of the workingmen who are producing ten, twenty or a hundred times as much as they could a few years ago by the old methods, are paid the same as then, if they are fortunate, and the price of the articles produced remains about the same, and the difference, goes into the pockets of the men who own the machinery of production. And there seems to be no way of changing these results, so long as the people are satisfied to have the corporations own everything necessary for the production of wealth, and to continue to produce for their benefit, and to receive in return a mere pittance, enough to ens ble them to exist and replenish the supply of workers for the benefit of the owners There is probably a better method of do ing, but we will not suggest it, for fear some one might think we are a radical and wish to "overthrow our government And we would not be considered a radical for anything. But we may perhaps be allowed to suggest that you do a little think-ing for yourself, and see if you can think of a better plan, or if anyone else has which looks better to you. suggested one Minneapolis Union.

#### "THE BLESSINGS OF POVERTY".

For the benefit of the comfortable optimists who spenk with so much feeling of "the blessings of poverty" it may be worth while to quote some words of Robert Neilon Stephens, the novelist, who knew por erty by experience. In his later and more affinent years, a friend condoling with him on his ill-health, he replied: "Yes, I should like to be stronger. But they may say what they please, those who have never been poor; I would rather be ill and well to-do, as I am, than poor and in good health, as I was for many years. I have that was not aggravated, if not caused, by poverty or that very moderate wealth would not have ameliorated or prevented. The difference between pecuniary case and poverty is oftentimes simply as the differ, ence between heaven and hell."

### WRITER'S IDEAS WELL MIXED

The following from the "American Monthly Review of Reviews' shows how thoroly at sea a writer can be even when he tries, as this writer seems to have done, to be fair:

"Socialism is to-day politically a minor ity party in every European country, yet what is it doing? In Austria it has brought the proud house of Hansburg to bend the knee, and compels Francis Joseph to fight side by side with the social democrafs to force universal suffrage from the liberals. In Italf it has nationalized the railroads and written more than one progressive bill in the legislation of a new advanced Italy. In Switzerland it shapes the national policy and rules many cities. In Germany it has almost captured the empire, and is driving the conservatives to a desperate effort to further limit a suffrage already unjust to the proletarist. In France it has elected 1,200 municipal councilors, compels 211 national deputies to call themselves Socialists of some sort, and stalks its way into cabinets and them ministerial portfolios. In Belgium it has compelled the conservatives to insure the unemployed and to enact some most advanced legislation in the world outside of Australia and New Zealand. these two countries it is creating. In the in the latter it has almost done so. Great Britain it enters parliament, nates municipal policy, makes of London, in some respects, the greatest socialistic city of the world, puts John Burns into the cabinet, and makes King Edward say, "We are all Socialists now." In fore his death, declared the future to He hetween Socialism and the Republican party. If the Democratic party wins for a while, it will be by stealing the socialistic

"In a wholly different line of advance. Socialism is compelling capitalists to be-come philanthropists, and employers to purchase a temporary truce, by introducing industrial betterment. The party of evo-lution is the party of revolution, and evoutionary revolution rules the world to-

### ISN'T IT QUEER-

-that "the peerless" never mentions child labor, which is so much in evidence in the "solid South"? that there are 163,176 persons in alms-thouses throut the United States despite

"prosperity"? Bryan persists in calling capitalism

individualism"? -that there are so many workingmen with

-that there are so many workingmen with "capitalist brains":

that so much is written about all our millionaires and so little about our tramps?

that union men are very slow in union. ining their politics?

that there are still some Socialists who cannot see that the Socialist press is our mightlest weapon?

that every freakish utterance, somewhat out of the ordinary, is dubbed "Socialistic" by the capitalist press?

wealth to call their own grow excited when they are told that Socialism means confiscation?—that the "reformers" often turn out to be reformers "for revenue only"?—Hoboken Socialist Review.

-You pay 1c., 2c., or 5c. a day for the daily papers which lie about Social isin. Why not pay ic. a week, 50c. a year for The Worker, and learn the will rot by the wayside of opportunity. truth about Socialism?

### INCENTIVE.

By Fredrick T. Harris

Ambition without opportunity is a curse rather than a blessing. 'The man with an all-absorbing ambition and no opportunity is more than miserable. Nor can every man with ambition make his opportunity. An economic system which does not give men of equal ambition and ability an equal opportunity for development and success is manifestly and unjustly discriminative.

In considering the question of incentives, they should first be defined, for they are a variable quantity, good, bad, and indifferent.

Certainly ambition is a most praiseworthy quality in the case, say, of the man whose incentive takes the form of a thirst for greater learning, that he may widen his range of understanding. or who is desirous of being an artist for the sake of the art, or who seeks to fortify himself by the acquisition of knowledge or skill that he may help to raise the standards or conditions of humanity-as, for instance, by the invention of improved machinery to lessen labor expenditure in manufactur-

But the fulfillment of such ambitions requires study, time and capital-prerequisites for the development of practically every incentive. And these prerequisites, it must be remembered, are vastly more difficult of attainment under the present competitive system than they need be, or than they would be under an arrangement where the facilities of our advanced world were so applied as to bring opportunity to the hand of every man, permitting him to follow his inclination with every help and no hindrance.

Again, a system which does not allow, all men alike to follow their indi-vidual incentive on an equitable basis unnaturally and cruelly causes a substitution of lower incentive for higher among those whose share of the distribution of earth's products does not furnish them the necessary prerequisites for success. The getting of food and shelter, as to these unfortunate individuals, absorbs their entire energles. The corruption of incentive to a mere greedy desire to live off the labor of one's fellows-in other words, s'mply by owning-is the blight of an unjust economic system, controlled by a privileged class.

The quality of human incentive depends the world over upon economic conditions. Wherever the competitive system obtains (and that is in all "civ ilized" countries, at present) the generally prevailing trend of all incentive is toward the accumulation of wealthwealth with fame, if possible, but wealth anyhow. The Socialists aim to change economic conditions so that a man may "succeed", be famous, etc., without becoming a parasite upon his fellows.

It can be truthfully said that at least half of our country's population is liv-ing a hand-to-mouth existence, and that, therefore, TO THE AVERAGE INDIVIDUAL IN AVERAGE CIR-CUMSTANCES the present system and its attendant conditions are pro hibitive. The getting of a living is the compelling concern and absorbing anxlety of the greater portion of our peo-Their capital-and so their reple. sources for self-improvement-is practically represented by a cipher. Teeming with ambition and ability the they who is to support them and "stake" them while being educated to-

ward fitness for the chosen goal? True, the young man of EXCEP-TIONAL ability, EXCEPTIONAL grit, EXCEPTIONAL physical and mental strength and EXCEPTIONAL willingness to endure privation and sacrifice, may succeede even in this day. Also, the young man with a 'pull'-but I do not think cither of these instances has any place in a discussion where the consideration is ALL THE PEOPLE, not the exceptions that but prove the rule.

I cannot conceive of any attitude more disgusting than that of the comlacent human toad, well fixed himself, who proclaims in substance that the success of one is more to be desired than the comfort and well-being of a thousand-in other words, that part of a thing is greater than the whole

Imagine if you can a man with standards more base than he who contends that the gratitude and recogni tion by one's fellowmen for a great achievement is less to be desired than the privilege of parasitism. The capitalist virtually says if your

wages were increased and your hours of labor shortened, you would become degenerate and dissipated, that "full dinner pail" should be the symbol of your contentment, that the road to success should be streaked by the bleeding feet of the ambitious, and that the crown of success-as he views success-the privilege to oppress his brother man while himself luxurious laziness, is a standard of incentive that is in accordance with the high purposes of life.

I ask you, as a reasonable being.

whether all of your present ambitions would vanish away like smoke-

If your daily task could be accoun plished in, say three hours instead of eight, nine, ten or more.

If, combined with your added leisure thus afforded, the facilities for higher learning were made free and con venient. If the beauties and wonders of na

ture were placed within the scope of our enjoyment. If your livelihood and that of your

dependents was guaranteed against the possibilities of enforced idleness.

poor wages, or commercial pirates. Yes, I ask you plainly whether you personally, knowing yourself as only ou can, need be continually whipped up the hill of necessity for fear you

# SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

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

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

vearly paid-subscription cards and any

one of the following books: Spargo's "The Socialists," Untermann's "Science and Revolution" or "The World's Revolutions," Kautsky's "The Social Revolution," Simons "The American Farmer," Andreieff's "The Red Laugh" (paper), or Moyer's "Songs of Social-Ism" (paper). 2. For \$3 in cash we will send you six yearly paid-subscription cards and

any one of the following books: Gor-ky's "Creatures That Once Were Men," "Three of Them," or "The Man Who Was Afraid," or Von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," or Lissagaray's "The Paris Commune of 1871." 3. For \$5 in cash we will send ten yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Sinclair's "The Jungle," Ghent's "Mass and Class," Spargo's "Socialism." Marx' Spargo's "Socialism," Marx'

Revolution and Counter-Revolution,' Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism." Dawson'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 each we will send twelve yearly paid-subscription cards and any one of the following books: Jaurès' "Studies in Socialism," Hill-

quit's "History of Socialism in the United States," Kirkup's "History of Socialism," Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society," Hunter's "Peverty," Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. All books cloth-bound unless other-

wise stated. All books sent postpaid. Remember that by selling the paid-

subscription cards you will get back the full amount, so that you get the books absolutely free.

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

Here is a chance, comrades, to build up a good library for your local. branch, or club, and at the same time to help The Worker and make yearround propaganda for Socialism in your locality. The more books we give away as premiums, the better we shall be pleased. Send in your orders as fast as you like.

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

### SOCIALISM INVINCIBLE.

Why do the heathen rage and imagine a vain thing?

The advance of Socialism is irresistible. There exists no power of argument or arms in the world that can withstand its forward march. In every country-from Japan to Britain, and from Finland to New Zealand-the hope, the teaching, and the practical politics of Socialism are breaking down all opposition. In every country, and: indeed, among every class, So cialism is becoming the inspiration of all that is highest and best in polities, literature, and art. Already, after long years of closed doors, the churches, the universities, and the press have to give room to its light and freshening air, or themselves perish. The preacher in his study, the editor in his room, the workman at the bench, the school teacher among her scholars, and the factory girl at

quickening stream pulsating in their hearts and brain. Only last week Principal Edwards the president of the Welsh Baptist Union, in a remarkable speech, declared unflinchingly that not only was Socialism conquering all other political ideas in the minds of the working people of Wales, but that unless the Christian church boldly proclaimed itself on the Socialist side the Christian church would itself be wrecked. Socialism, he declared, had come to do the work that the churches had neg-

her machine-to these and to every

worker and thinker in the land comes

the throb of Socialist hope as a new

lected, and to fulfil the prophecies. And so in politics and trade unionism. Socialism grows like the expanding of the days in spring-making all things become new. Even those who seek to resist can only keep their feet for a moment by walking with its tide.

Socialism is invincible. It is a new civilization, a new genesis of mankind, We who are its teachers and apostles are but as reeds shaken in the wind, We may err, we may personally fall: we may even prove recreant to our faith; but Socialism, the Hope of the Ages, the world power of Humanity. advances invincibly with song, beauty, and gladness in its steps.-London La bor Leader.

### A TIP FOR MRS. SAGE.

Mrs. Ruskell Sage is said to have eighty million dollars that she wishes to give away. This good lady is now eighty six years old. She stood prespectly a long time without werrying as to what to do with the pelf secured by her late husband. We don't suppose that she is in any great hurry to get rid of it now. We would sug-gest that she spend it for making presents to some of her poor friends, among whem we would mention Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Theodoro Rockwolf, Heary Phipps and pass old grass widown Corey, which would be very worthly bestowed charter, and if she has a few millions left, build a fine church at which these poor people may worship Godbd .- The Mirror.

[The question of the relation of the So-latist Party to the trade unions having gain attracted attention within our Worker has inaugurated a symopsium to which representative com rades are being invited to contribute, set

To each of the comrades invited to par-ticipate in this discussion we have sub-mitted the following questions, with the explanation that these are not intended to blud the writers, but merely to indicate the scope and nature of the symposium:

"I: What do you understand by the term 'industrial unionism'? Do you consider such unionism superior to the existing form of craft organization? If so, why? "2. What are the causes of the defects of which you complain in the existing unions? How would the industrial form of organi-tation obviate these evils?

"R Do you think it advisable to form a new organization, rather than to work for the transformation of the existing unions? Why?

"4. What do you think ought to be the titinde of the Socialist Party, as such, ward the organizations of labor on the onomic field."

In the present article Comrade Unter mann sums up on behalf of the I. W. W. alde. We may say that it was upon Comrade Debs' recommendations well as by our own choice that we requested Comrade Untermann to make this summary, .- Ed. ]

#### By Ernest Untermann.

As an introduction to the symposium on the relations of the labor union to the Socialist Party, The Worker published an editorial from the "Volksrade Alexander Jonas.

The "Volkszeitung" editorial recalled a conversation between the intellectual Marx and the labor unionist Hamann. In it the academic intellectual, who had never had any practical experience in labor unionism, was asked by the practical labor unionist, what should be the relation of labor unions to the Socialist Party. Marx replied that a labor union should never be connected with or dependent upon a political party. Each should have its own organization and attend to its own work. The editorial closed with herents of the I. W. W. could find much food for reflection in this advice of an academic tutellectual to a practicat labor unionist.

Why this advice should be particu-larly useful for the Socialist adherents of the T. W. W., and not equally use ful for the Socialist adherents of the A. F . of L., the editorial failed to say. Is the I. W. W. connected with the S. P.? No, not any more than the A. F. of L. Is the I. W. W. dependent upon the S. P.? No, not any more than the A. F. of L. Ah, but the I. W. W has endorsed the Socialist platform. Well, are not the Socialist adherents of the A. F. of L. trying every year to secure the adoption of a Socialist plank in the A. F. of conventions? Do not The Worker and "Volkszeitung" rejoice every time that some organization affiliated with the A. F. of L. endorses the Socialist platform or a Socialist candidate for office in the union or in politics? It seems that this sort of connection with the S. P. is not objected to by the Socialist adherents of the A. F. of L. Neither was it objected to by Marx. In fact, the Socialist parties the world over to seek to capture the members of labor unions for their political organization. Evidently the above hint of the "Volkszeitung" cannot refer to that sort of connection with the S. P.,

as some have suggested. But what does this dark and mysterious hint to the Socialist adherents of the I. W. W. mean, anyway? I can see only one explanation. De Leon is a member of the L. W. W. He and his S. L. P. followers made once before the attempt to make a labor union dependent upon the S. L. P. They are They want to connect the I. W. W. with the S. L. P. and amalgamate these two organizations. Therefore the Socialist adherents of the I W W. should keep their eyes open and remember the advice of the academic intellectual Marx to the practical labor unionist Hamann. Some Socialist adherents of the I. W. W. in New York and New Jersey evidently don't heed this advice, but are trying to amalgamate the S. P. with the S. L. P. and these two organizations with the W. W. This is a grave mistake. If that is what the hint of the "Volkszeitung" means, I fully agree with it. Only it would have been more correct to say SOME Socialist adherents of the I. W. W. instead of THE Socialist adherents. There is a world of difference in little things.

Theu came Comrade Alexander Jonas with his three articles. He admits without further ceremony that the industrial form of organization is the logical outcome of labor union development. The same frank admission was made by Comrades Charles L. Breckon, Thomas J. Morgan, and Max S. Hayes, all of the A. F. of L. But Jones is opposed to the independent organization of industrial unions outside of the A. F. of L. He contends that the policy of boring from within has been vindicated by the historical facts, and that the advocates of boring from without have met with a complete economic and political defeat. This is the mars the above "Volkszeitung" edito rial. It is true, that the policy of boring from without has met with disastrous results in the S. L. P. But | hand, each retaining its independent not true that this policy has met with defeat everywhere. Neither has idea of industrial unionism must go the policy of boring from within met with good results everywhere. It is a grave mistake to judge the whole situation in the United States after such a universal steneil. The fact is, the sections development in the these statements of Comrade Breckon ing.

United States brought good results for further than to say, that his opinion I may say at this point that the mathe policy of boring from within in is so much more valuable, as he has pority of the I. W. W. are not beset by

some localities, for lustance, in Milwaukee, and the policy of boring from without brought disaster to the S. L. P. all over the United States. But in other localities, particularly in the Middle West, the policy of boring from without was forced upon some labor unions by the conditions developing there, and this policy has led to splen did successes in the W. F. of M. It things for granted to attribute the defeat of the S. L. P. offhand to the policy of boring from without. Had this policy not been complicated by the mistake of making the labor union dependent upon the political party, the result might have been different. It s necessary to take all things into account, and it is a rather superficial nethod to isolate one factor from the complex whole and attribute to it a esult which was due to a complication of elecumstances. You can prove anything by such a method. The other points of Comrade Jonas

ire made after the same model. I have already answered them in my former symposium article and will not

Next Comrade Lee published my article. I said in substance that even many of our experienced comrades in the A. F. of L. admitted industrial unionism to be the coming form of or-ganization. It was therefore no longer a debatable principle. So far as the principle is concerned, a labor union organized industrially and making the class struggle the basis of its present day activity and the overthrow of capitalism its ultimate aim stands on scientific ground. Craft unionism has always been utopian in its aims by imagining that the working class could be emancipated within capitalism by a policy of concillation. The only question for us as Socialists is to come to an understanding on the problem, whether there is not room for both the policy of boring from within and bordevelopment of this country brings about different situations for different labor organizations in different localities. The question cannot be discussed on its merits so long as excessive generalizations are set up as universal standards, to which every labor union in this country is supposed to conform regardless of local conditions. The lause in our present trade union resolution condemning one policy and endorsing another is unscientific, because it is purely theoretical and takes no notice of actual conditions. If industrial organization is recognized as the correct form of organization, to which the trade unions must gradually conadopt a labor union resolution, in which this trend of labor union development is pointed out and the Socialfsts everywhere advised to work for industrial unionism either within the A. F. of L. or outside of it, as local conditions may dictate. But so long as the confusion, which was manifest-ed in the trade union debate of the national convention of the S. P. is continued in the present discussion, a satisfactory solution of the question cannot be reached.

Comrade Max S. Hayes realizes the superiority of industrial unionism over craft unionism, and thinks that the present trade unions must sooner or later go over to an industrial basis. Therefore he holds that the policy of boring from within should be continued, and no new industrial organizations be formed. This is a plous wish. What will labor union development in the United States bring forth? That is the question. Some may wish this, others that, but the thing to find out is: What is really going to happen? New industrial unions have already been formed, and they were not formbrought about their birth will very likely lead to the organization of others. What are you going to do about it? Comrade Hayes wants to see the toward the trade unions maintained. What does that mean? Does it mean that trade unionism should be endorsed as against industrial unionism. as the present trade union resolution of the party is doing? Then I disagree with Comrade Hayes. Or does it mean, that the Socialist Party should maintain a neutral attitude toward all labor organizations, merely recognizing that they are necessary products of the class struggle and pointing out in a spirit of sympathy the present trend of development within them? Then I agree with Comrade Hayes. But then he should logically work for the adoption of a labor union resolution which will express this. The present trade union resolution does not

Comrade Charles I. Brecken declares that industrial unionism is far superior to craft unionism, and he explains why it is by various illustrations. The craft unions have failed to keep step with capitalist development. Industrial unionism would abolish the causes of the present weaknesses of craft unionism A thoro transformation of the craft unions into industrial unions on the present basis is not practicable. The most economical and effective way is to build new unions from the ground up. The Socialist Party and the labor unions supplement one another and should work hand in organization. The development of the class-consciousness. Only a well adapted economic and political organization can emancipate the working class from wage slavery. I make no comment on

over twenty years of trade unionism the I. T. U.

Comrade Thomas J. Morgan, like wise a seasoned trade unionist, does not agree with Comrade Breckon. He duct of historical development. The trend toward industrial unionism has been perceptible in it for years and will finally result in the adoption of the industrial organization in place of the craft organization. Work for this principle within the A. F. of L. and let the S. P. encourage all Socialists to assist this development. But the I. W. W. is not a historical product, ac cording to Comrade Morgan, It is simply an ideal scheme, imposed upon the present labor unions against their wishes. That is a very comfortable very much like the bourgeois gag that capitalism is the real thing and Socialism a dream. When is an organization a product of history and when is it a mere ideal scheme? And what is it in this particular instance that stamps the A. F. of L. with the seal of a his torical product and the I. W. W. with the brand of an idealist scheme? The W. W. started its career with more members than the A. F. of L. could muster at its birth. And the first five years of the A. F. of L. made it look more like an ideal scheme compared to the K. of L. than a historical growth. I. W. W. is attended by five times more delegates than the fifth of the A. F. of L. in 1885, and represents three times the membership of the A. F. of L. in 1885. And yet the I. W. W. is an idealist scheme while the A. F. of L. is a product of historical growth! Go to, wise man, and tell your story to the marines! Comrade Simons declares that the A

F. of L. is not a class-struggle organization, but a believer in the identity of interest between capitalists and la borers and in the permanency of the capitalist system. Industrial unionism is not a fetish, nor a test of orthodoxy but a true class-struggle organization of the working class on the economic field. The trend toward industrial unionism in the A. F. of L. is no more pronounced than the trend toward So cialism, and the claims to the contrary are not backed up by proofs. The A. F. of L. constitutes a perfect muzzle upon all revolutionary efforts. On the every line of evolutionary and revolu-tionary action. Comrade Simons supports the I. W. W. for these reason and because the growth of revolutiononly enabled the capitalists to strengthen the forces of reaction in the A. F. of L. The only weak spot in the L. W. W. is the presence of De Leon and als ultra-revolutionary and orthodox followers. The cry that the L. W. W is dividing labor comes with bad grace from the members of an organization which has a record of endless jurisdic tion fights, mutual scabbing, and slugging. I agree with Comrade Simon on every point of principle and make no further comment.

Comrade Jos. Gilbert declares that industrial unionism increases the fighting capacity and solidarity of labor unions and trains the workers for that mutual co-operation which will enable them to manage the industries during the critical period of transition to So cialism and thereafter. Whether the principle of industrial unionism should be introduced by forming new unions or by transforming the existing ones, depends wholly upon the circumstance es under which the change must take place. But he is in favor of forming new unions under the present conditions of the United States, because it is the most expedient way and serves to promote the same development in the backward labor unions. cialist Party has its own political work to do and should not be amalgamated with the labor unions. It should re flect the interests of the working class on the political field just as the labor unions do on the ecoonmic field. I have no further comment to offer than to say that I would not declare in favor ary sims is as futile as pure and simof the formation of new unions every where, since some of the old unions have shown that they are capable of transformation. Whether a new union or a transformation of the old, depends on circumstances which must be decided by the majority of the membership of the union working for the change. We cannot lay down any hard and fast rule for the United States any more than we can internationally. Industrial unionism is the coming principle, so much we can definitely say. But whether it shall be introduced by boring from within or by new organization is not for us to decide. That is up to the labor uniopists in the various localities.

second national convention of the

Comrade Peter E. Burrowes is opposed to the endorsement or adoption of the I. W. W. by the S. P. He the question solely from the New York point of view and under the aspect of Deleonism, and makes the whole I. W. W. responsible for the vagaries of De Leon and some Socialists who play into his hands. He wants the 1. W. W. to go to work and not ask for a paper character from the S. P. Since the I. W. W. has gone to work and has not asked for any paper character from anybody, this advice should have been confined to those individuals who make such demands, instead of slapping it broadly over the entire organization. The plain fact is that the majority of the I. W. W. are doing exactly what Comrade Burrowes wants them to do. and they are giving their boisterous members the very same advice that Comrade Burrowes offers to the whole organization. To judge the whole I. W. W. by the local aspect of things in New York is manifestly not the way to come to a satisfactory understand-

such Deleonistic desires. And for myself I will say, that, if the I. W. W. should officially attempt to amalgamate a political party with their labor unions, should viciously combat the membership of the A. F. of L. instead of helping the Socialists in the A. F. of L. to combat Gomperism and its reactionary machine, should give direct aid and comfort to the employers' organizations that seek to destroy al labor unions, then the I. W. W. fail in my opinion, and it should fail. If the I. W. W. is not a means of stemming the tide which seeks to wreck the labor unions; if it is not means of gathering and unifying the disintegrating hosts wrecked by Gomperism, if it is not a means of strength ening the position of the working class in the struggles on the economic field

then the sooner it fails the better, It is not the mission of the I. W. W. to pose as the dogmatic and infallible apostles of a new unionism, which must be forced down the unwilling attempts to distort the original purpose and aims of the I. W. W. into a caricuture of the S. T. and L. A. should succeed, if Deleonism, impossibleism swamp the clear-headed elements, who were the majority when the organiza tion was founded, then I for one should consider it a failure and should no onger support it. For such an eventuality would mean that the western organizations that are the backbone of the I. W. W. and whom I have supported from the very outset, long be fore the I. W. W. was founded, had become the hopeless prey of those elements, whom I have fought from the very beginning of my career as a Marxian and shall fight to the end, that motley crowd of anarchists, impossibilists dogmatic principle distorters, who have been and continue to be the muddy and, in its effects at least, reactionary froth of the revolutionary un-

That such attempts are being made, I am well aware. And the I. W. W. is not the only organization in which they are made. Hitherto I have never considered them dangerous enough to justify an exclusion of this disturbing element from our organization. I have credited them with the same good faith that I claim for myself, and have been content to argue with them in the hope of convincing them that they are mis taken in their interpretation of conditions. But if ever complications should arise which would show these elements to be as clearly capitalist tools as the reactionary machinery in the A. F. of L., then their expulsion may be come a matter of vital necessity, and if that occasion should arise, I shall stand up against them.

For the present I have great confi dence in the judgment of the western comrades. They have shown them selves apt students of theories and conditions. I believe that they will quickly correct any mistakes which they may make in good faith and from lack of experience or theoretical train ing. I certainly cannot see any ground for the apprehension that they might let a handful of noisy and unclear hot heads or schemers run away with

Comrade Oswald comes next. First he touches upon some matters peraffairs of the I. W. W. on which I cannot pronounce myself. These points are for the national officers of the I W. W. to answer. So far as Comrade Oswald's remarks are directed against the Deleonistic policies, I have alrendy summed up his points in the preceding summaries. If his remarks are intended as a rebuke to some members of the I. W. W., S. P. and S. L. P. they agree with the policy of the majority of the I. W. W. If they are in-tended as a criticism of the I. W. W. as an organization, they fall to the Comrade Debs emphasizes once more

the superiority of industrial unionism over craft unionism, and declares that mere industrial organization without class-conscious tactics and revolutionple craft organization. I would re mark at this point, for the benefit of those who love to point to Germany for illustrations, that the recent discussions of the relations between labor unions and the Socialist Party in that country have very plainly shown, that the more or less remote or intimate relation between these two organizations is very largely dependent upon their mutual strength. The more the numerical strength and class-consciousness of the labor unloas increase, the more do their present day duties approach those of the Socialist Party. At resent, for Instance, the German Socialists and labor unionists are debating the question, whether a political mass strike should be managed by the labor unions or by the Socialist Party. And the debate clearly reveals the fact that very great authorities have radi the mutual relations and duties of these organizations, a change of opinion in less than ten years. This change of opinion corresponds to actual changes in labor conditions. So far as revolutionary tactics and aims in a labor union require an appeal to the classconsciousness of the vast majority of organized and unorganized workers, who are still imbued with capitalist ideas, the position of Comrade Debs is no more utopian than the same position is in the Socialist Party, In either case, it is a question of an appeal to the class-consciousness of a vast un-educated majority. Comrade Debs is ready to prove that the exit of the revolutionary element from the A. F. of L. in 1807 was fully justified. He asks those critics, who split the S. L. P., on what grounds they brand a revolt against a labor union as a crime and

exalt a revolt against a political party

nately the workers are still divided.

but he would rather have them divided fighting for freedom than united in satisfied slavery. The declaration of the I. W. W. that they will not affiliate with any political party is in line with Marx's advice to Hamann, but does not mean that the organization does not favor political class action. It means simply that the cialist Party shall not meddle with the affairs of the I. W. W., and the I. W. W. will not meddle with the affairs of the S. P. or any other political party. Those individuals who seek to wreck the I. W. W. or the S. P., by their personal spleen will be powerless headed and do their duty.

Incidentally, Comrade Debs scores

Comrade Ben Hanford for pretending that the I. W. W. preamble can have

o meaning, because some of its advo catés are no longer in an economic po-sition, in which affiliation with a labor union is essential to them, or in which a strike of any labor union can affect their economic interests. The inference is that these luckless individuals should keep their mouth shut on labor nuion matters and let bona fide labor unionists like Hanford do the talking. It is hard to take Comrade Hanford's skit seriously. He realized himself that it would not do to put it into plain English, and in order to make it tolerably presentable, he had to clothe it in satirical garb. One would think, that man who acclaimed the academic intellectual Marx as his great authority on trade union matters, as Comrade Hanford did in the trade union debate of the Socialist Party at the national convention, would grant at least a modest voice in the matter to intellectuals, who, like Debs or myself, have worked their way to their present po sition from the lowest ranks of labor But according to Hanford, we are no longer competent to speal: on labor union matters after reaching a position. in which we do not need the protec tion of a labor, union any more. even tho we may have half a life time of practical experience in labor organ ization behind us, and have acquired a thoro theoretical training in Marxism besides, the I. W. W. preamble has no meaning the moment we champion it. even if 50,000 bona fide labor unionists subscribe to it. Personally I wish to remind Comrade Hanford, that we ne farious intellectuals did not force our selves upon the bona fide labor union We were INVITED by them to join the I. W. W.. We were INVITED to express our opinion in The Worker on the question of the Socialist Party and the labor unions. But even if he does not accord us a voice in the mat ter as bona fide unionists, on what ground will he stifle our voice as So cialists? I should be only too glad to keep such discussions as these confined to bona fide labor unionists. But so ong as the bona fide labor unionists persist in carrying these discussions in to our party press and party councils.

Next comes Comrade George Kun kle. He steps upon the scene with the declaration that the I. W. W. is not an economic organization, because it does not control wealth production. Of course the same applies to the A. F. of L. Therefore Comrade Kunkle very simply settles the whole question of the relation of the Socialist Party to the labor unions by declaring that there are no economic organizations of the working class in the United States. There are only organizations of sellers of labor power. In what respect this alters the relation of these organizations to the Socialist Party, Comrade Kunkle fails to divulge. Instead he makes a few comic passes at the "logicians" in the I.W.W. and the "Marx philosophers as they term themselves. an outburst of brilliancy, to which his great feat in logic and philosophy fully entitles him. He marches triumphantly off the stage with the exclamation that this is no time to waste our energy on isolated movements, and that we must devote all our strength to the Socialist movement. Brave Kunkle! It would spoil the effect of his "analysis", as he calls it, were I to add another word of comment

Comrade Hanford likes it or not.

Finally, The Worker publishes an editorial of Comrade G. A. Hoehn from the St. Louis "Arbeiter Zeitung". This editorial is a brilliant example of the individualistic conception of history. For Comrade Hoehn, the whole I. W. W. problem reduces itself down to a few personal elements. Half a dezen disgruntled labor union officials and a miscellaneous aggregation of professors, preachers, and anarchists run away with 50,000 bona fide labor unionists, fall a prey to the wily De Leon, and by all manner of juggling try to keep alive the corpse of a thing they persist in calling a revolutionary labor union. Just when this abortion is about to die of inanition, the capitalistanarchists of Colorado and Idaho come to its rescue by kidnapping Haywood and Moyer, who were prominent in founding it. This plan rouses a great wave of sympathy among labor unionists all over the land, and, to the great sorrow of Comrade Hoehn, infuses new life into the corpse of the I. W. W., whose funeral he had hoped to attend in the near future. Then he repeats the stray utterances of a few individuals and stamps them as official acts and policies of the whole I. W. W., and presto! he has a bloodcurdling picture of nefarious scheming labor unions and destroy the Socialist
Party. Well, well! And what is he
going to do now? He is going to stay
right where he is and defend his A. F.
of L. organizations to the last drop of
blood. All right, that will perhaps he
the best thing he can do under the conditions in St. Louis. And I don't he ditions in St. Louis. And I don't be-lieve that the I. W. W. will interfere with him or lose much sleep about it. Seriously, Hoehn will never be sus-pected of being one of those nefarious and impractical intellectuals on the

strength of that editorial, nor will be be suspected of being a believer in the materialist conception of history. What gave that handful of professors, preachers, anarchists, and labor union ficials the power to run away with an organization of 50,000 men? It will take something better than individualistic editorials to explain that.

And now, what is the upshot of it all? The trend toward industrial unionism is acknowledged. But the adjustment of labor unions to this new basis is supposed to take only that course, which is agreeable to the Soclaifst adherents of the A. F. of L. No matter if a thousand forces combine to compel certain labor unions to go independently of the A. F. of L. on an industrial basis, they are to-well. I don't know what they are supposed to do. Perhaps Comrade Hanford will be good enough to tell them. Perhaps matters can be arranged so that the Socialist adherents of the A. F. of L. can do the thinking and talking for all the rest of us and make laws for industrial deevlopment to go just the way they want it to go. Or, if they don't think that this is practicable, I guess we shall have to continue to use our own judgment in our own peculiar positions and act accordingly

In conclusion let me say, and I think I can speak with the consent of the majority of the I. W. W., that we do not find any fault with the Socialist adherents of the A. F. of L. for following the dictates of their environment. But we also claim for ourselves the same consideration. If this discussion is to lead to any tangible results-and this will not be the end of it-both sides must realize that mutual toleration and the will to place ourselves in the position of others are the first requirements for the solution of the pres ent problem. The I. W. W. shall not backward. The Socialists in the A. F. of L. must carry their organization forward. Then we shall come to a point where we shall have a basis for one united national labor union. In the meantime, jurisdiction fights between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. will naturally continue. These fights are as inevitable as the continued jurisdiction fights within the A. F. of L. It is all in the day's work, and deplorable as it is, it cannot be helped. There is as much right or wrong on is a matter for the members of the various fabor unions to settle among A. F. of L. unions are always in the right and only the I. W. W. always in the wrong, and to call spasmodically upon the Socialist sympathizers and how they can support such a nefarious and anti-Marxian organization as the I. W. W. will not contribute anything toward a better understanding of both sides. It is a struggle for survival, and the fittest will survive.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tugs-day ct 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73d street. L. E. Krueger, 219 E. Sath street, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 E. 101st street, Finan-cial Secretary.

NITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UN ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kesse mer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the working the United States of America The above society was founded in the year 1834 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.51 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an inditation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In citics and towas where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to 6 so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

#### Workmen's Children Death Benedit Fund of the United States of America.

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

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Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baitimore, Md.
Rt. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. I.

For addresses of the branch bookkeepera Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

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# PARTY NEWS.

MOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL PLATE MATTER COMMITTEE. Nominations for National Plate Matter are as Allows:

Matter are as ellows:

J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.; Victor L. Berrer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Alian L. Benson, Milwaukee, Wis.; James F. Carey, Esverhili, Mass.; Chas. Dobbs. Louisville, Kr.; Eugene V. Debs, Terrer Haute, Ind.; Max Hayes, Cleveland, Ohlo.; Frederick Hoeth, Milwaukee, Wis.; Morris Hillouit, New York City, N. Y.; G. A. Hoehn, St. outs, Mo.; S. M. Holman, Minneapolis, dinn.; Chas. Kerr, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Aroe, Bessemer, Als.; Algernon Lee, New York City, N. Y.; L. W. Lowry, Little Rock, Art.; Wm. Mailly, New York City, N. Y.; Heyo Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.; Walter Themas Mils. Chicago, Ill.; T. J. Morgan, Chicago, Ill.; Jan. O'Neal, Terre Haute, Pd.; Joseph Medill Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Imens, Chicago, Ill.; Seymour Stedman, Colcago, Ill.; Carl D. Thompson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ernest Untermann, Orinudo, Fia.; J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kans.

Comrades Barnes and Stedman

Comrades Barnes and Stedman have declined. Acceptances and dec-NATIONAL COMMITTEE MO-TIONS.

National Committee Motion No. 13 which provides that the various officers of the national and state organizations, and locals in unorganized stnes, suggest amendments to the national constitution, the same to be filed pending the election of a committee on constitution by the Nation al Executive Committee, upon which the vote closed Sept. 25, was adopted by a vote of yeas, 31; noes, 4; not voting, 21. In accord with this action, suggestions for amendments to the national constitution are solicited from the parties named. The National Exspondence or at its next session, will ecutive Committee, either by corre elect the committee provided for. All suggestions for amendments should be transmitted in separate communica-tions disassociated .rom other sub-

The National Secretary has submitted to the National Executive Committee the question of the advisability of issuing a semi-monthly bulletin containing exclusively information on the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnapping outrage as provided by Na-tional Committee Motion No. 9. THE CONGRESSIONAL LEAFLET.

The leaflet on Congressional Elections, written at the request of the National Executive Committee by omrade Wentworth of Massachusetts, was not considered suitable by the Literature Committee for the us intended. The leaflet, "For Congress 1906", now being promulgated, was prepared, therefore, by Comrade Kerr. At the request of the National Office Wentworth has consented to allow the publication of the leaflet written by him in the "International Socialist Review", from which it will be reprinted in The Worker, New

SCHWARTZ PROTESTS.

National Committeeman Schwartz of Pennsylvania submits the following: Pennsylvania submits the following:

As a National Committeeman of Pennsylvania, I desire to protest against the use of the Weekly Bulletin, of such unverranted attacks upon our comrades, as the "R.—R.—Berolutionary" Smith of Lousiana makes. Right here I might suggest that perhaps we might send Smith to Colorado, as he seems to be the only one competent to tell the working class of that ratte what Socialism is, As a rule we find that these "R.—R.—Revolutionary Socialists" so called, come from some little two by four Issesi who like to see their names in Socialist papers. Please publish in Bulletin.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND. Contributions to the National Agi Fund are reported:

Lacin Fund are reported:

Local Rhyalite, Nev., \$10; Mother Jones, rathered afield, \$180; John Reichle, James River, Va., \$1: Local Portland No. 1, Ore, 10; L. Roberta, Zoar Sta., Ohio, 50 cents; Local Waterloo, Ia., \$10; I. W. Sebrosse, Manafield, S. D., \$3.10; O. H. Thompson, Mansheld, S. D., \$1.50; Dr. and Mrs. Depuis. Cincinnati, O., per Eugene V. Debs. 10; International Union of Brewery Workship, \$2.50; G. W. Meyer, Orcas, Wash., \$2.50; G. W. Meyer, Orcas, Wash., \$2.50; Chas. M. Hohen, Washington, D. C., \$2; Wm. Mutton, Flushing, Mich., \$5; W. T. Aydelott, Bradford, Tenn., \$10.

ONE DAY WAGE FUND.

Fund from Sept. 8 to 28 are reported: Fund from Sept. 8 to 28 are reported:

State Committees: Washington, 284.21;
Colorado, 286.15; New Jersey, 267.90; Iowa.

\$2.17; New Hampshire, \$1.50; Indiana,

\$2.17; New Hampshire, \$1.50; Indiana,

\$2.550; Ohlo, \$55.64; Pennevivania, \$217.95;
Oklahoma, \$6.60; Idaho, \$4.35; Texas, 67
cents: Kentucky, \$8.49; Michigan, \$5.16;
Minacsota, \$2; Tennessee, \$16.33; Arizona,

\$14.16; A. G. Ketcham, Petersburg, Alas
tan, \$4; F. A. Reichiein, Dufur, Ore, \$1;
Frank Leiblein, Kingsley, Ore, \$1; Martin

H. Connor, Wayeross, Ga. \$1; Local Porta
month, N. H., \$6; Local Greensboro, N. C.,

\$5.69; Local Washington, D. C., \$10; Local

Goldfield, Nev., \$50.50; Local Reno, Nev.,

\$22; Local Kings County, N. Y., \$25; pre
viously reported, \$500.79. Total, \$1.446.66.

W. F. Of M. DEFENSE FUND,

Contributions to the Western, Ed.

Contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund from Sept. 1 to 29 are reported:

Local Resex Co., N. J., \$27.05; Helen C. Karl, Damaville, Out., \$1; Local Cincinnati, Obio, \$25; Previously reported, \$3,904.24. Total, \$3,057.20.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: May Beals: Oct. 7, 8, Newcomb, Tenn.;
Oct. 9, 10, Sellies.
George E. Bigelow: Oct. 7, Cincinnati.
Ohio: Oct. 8, Wellston: Oct. 9, 10, Portsmouth; Oct. 11, Columbus: Oct. 12, Zanesville: Oct. 13, 14, Pleasant City.
J. M. Caldwell: Oct. 7, Wheeling, Va.;
Oct. 8, 14, Fennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.
E. E. Carr: Iowa, under direction of State Committee.
Lohn Collins: New York under direction.

E. E. Carr: Iowa, under direction of State Committee.

John Collins: New York, under direction of State Committee.

Isaac Cowen: Montana, under direction of State Committee.

Sol. Fieldman: New York, under direction of State Committee.

J. Fitts: West Vieglais, ender direction of State Committee.

George H. Goebel: Idaho, headquarters of Waller.

t Wallace,
Gertrude Breslan Hunt: Oct. 7, Greensberg, Ind.: Oct. 8, 9, Columbus: Oct. 10,
en route: Oct. 11, Nabb: Oct. 12, New Alhanv: Oct. 13, 14, Chandler.
W. A. Jacobs: Oct. 7, Wabash, Ind.:
Oct. 8, Peru: Oct. 9, Bochester: Oct. 10, 14,
Milwankee, Wia; under direction of State

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

John M. Work: Colorado. Messaphusetts.

In the Socialist caucuses at Pittsfield, Charles B. Hoff was chosen in Wards 3, 4 and 5, candidate for rep resentative to the 6th Berkshire District. Full delegations to the state, councillor, congressional, senatorial and county conventions were also

At the Boston City Central Committee meeting Sept. 25, twenty new members were admitted. Comrade Putney resigned as chairman of the Boston Common meetings and Comrade Curtis was chosen to fill the position until the season's end. Openair meetings were reported encouraging. It was voted that no person n a party member in good standing be allowed to speak at open-air meetings. Secretary was instructed to protest to the Boston "Herald" against an ediorial wrongfully identifying the party with a Fancuil Hall meeting led by non-party members and a single taxer. Comrades Mahoney, Rohrer, Sr., Levenberg, Curtis, Steinman, McEttrick and Ohlsen were appointed to arrange a Faneuil Hall meeting for James F.

Carey, Oct. 17. The Dorchester Club held its weekly meeting Sunday evening, Sept. 30, at its headquarters, Gibson Hall, corner Gibson and Adams streets. In addition to the regular business Comrade Sullivan read a paper on "The Child of the Loom." A discussion followed in which the members freely engaged. The club will hold whist parties every Wednesday evening at S p. m., similar to those successfully carried out last winter. Comrade Worcester slated to read a paper on "The Objections to Socialism" at next Sunday evening's meeting. Public invited.

The Ward 7-9 Club, Boston, has made the following nominations: For Congress, 9th District, Dr. Geo. W. Galvin; Councillor, 3d District, Dr. M. J. Konikow; Senators: 3d District. Patrick Mahoney; 4th District, Daniel Lynch; Representatives: 7th District, John J. McEttrick: 9th District. Geo. Roswer, Jr.; 9th District, Joseph Spero: 12th District, Henry Steinman The club has 105 members on the roll, is holding open-air meetings, distrib-uting and selling literature, and making a very aggressive campaign, has very few "cold feet" comrades, and is not phased by Moran.

#### Maryland.

City Organizer Charles Sanders writes that the Socialist Party campaign in Baltimore is on a boom. Forty street meetings are arranged up to election. The Saturday night meet ings are a great success. The 8th ing hard for an increased vote. Readers of Socialist papers are urged to get into existing ward clubs or to or ganize new ones. Every Socialist should join the party. Address. Charles Sanders, City Organizer, 306 S. Vincent street, Baltimore.

Central Committee of Local Balti-more will hold a ratification meeting Monday, Oct. 29, 8 p. m., at Union Hall, 1012 East Baltimore. Socialist candidates for Congress and Judge will speak. There will also be enter tainment, music and refreshments. Admission 10 cents. Readers of The Worker are specially invited.

Nominations have been called for for three members of the National Committee

Local Cleveland is the best in the state in point of payment of dues and admission of new members. Dates of W. J. Millard are: Oct. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Fostoria; Oct. 10, Fremont. Dates for Millard are made thru State Secretary Klein, 70 Perin Bldg., Cincinnati.

#### Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia:

meeting-Richmond and Norris

Noon meeting—Richmond and Norris: Sam Clark.

Thesday, Oct. 2—Broad and Fairmount: D. Dollsheck. Sam Clark: Forty-ninth and Woodland: Chas. Sehl, Is. Levitaky: Poplar and Marshall: E. J. Lewis, J. J. McKeldon, J. O'Rrien: Fourth and Flizwater; East Plaza, City Hall: W. R. Cassile, Jos. J. O'Rrien: Fourth and Glizwater, Jewish speakers: Fourth and Queen: Jewish speakers: Fourth and Queen: Jewish speakers: Fourth and Queen: Jewish speakers. Wednesday, Oct. 10—Girard and Warnock: D. Dollsheck, E. J. Lewis; Twenty-third and Columbia: Phil. Hemmeter, Sam Clark; Fast Plaza, City Hall: J. J. McKelvey, Frank Sutcifff: Fourth and Washington: Sam Sadler, Jos. J. O'Brien; Third and Gaskill: Jewish speakers.

Noon meeting—Seventeenth and Hamilton: E. J. Lewis.

Thursday, Oct. 11—Twenty-third and South: James R. Renshaw, E. J. Lewis, Germantown and Girard: D. Dollsheck, Sam Clark; Germantown and Cheiten; Jos. J. O'Brien.

Germantown and Grara; D. Dollsheck, Sam Clark; Germantown and Chelten; Jos. J. O'Brien.
Friday, Oct. 12—Germantown and Diamond: D. Dollsheck, E. J. Lewis: Front and Dauphin: Fhil Hemmeter. Jos. J. O'Brien; Kensington and Clearfeld: Sam Radler, Chas. Schl; Third and Morroe: Jewish speakers: Hainbridge and Passyunk: Jewish speakers: Hainbridge and Passyunk: Jewish speakers: Bainbridge and Passyunk: Jewish speakers: Saturday, Oct. 18—Midvale and Ridge: H. Russel, Geo. Cohen; Germantown and Jehigh: E. C. Leighton, E. J. Lewis; Kensington and Lehigh: John P. Clark, D. K. Young; Germantown and Bristol: J. J. Mc-Kelvey, Beaumont Sykes; Forty-second and Lancaster: M. Studlen, Jos. J. O'Brien; Main and Rector: Phil. Hemmeter, Frank Suteliff; Frankford and Girard: Reuben Saith, W. R. Cassile; Richmond and William: J. L. Renshaw, Jos. Cohen; Frankford in J. L. Renshaw, Jos. Cohen; Frankford J. L. Renshaw, Jos. Cohen; Frankford and Jefferser; Marshall and Girard: Winner: Marshall and Girard: Winner:

LOCAL ALLEGHENY. Total receipts from the New Castle (Labor Day) excursion were \$298.90, and thus far from the Debs meeting are, collection, \$64.19; sales of tick-

ets. \$143. The next meeting of the County amittee will be held Sunday, Oct. 7. 2:30 p. m.

Campaign Hand Books are being sent to branches, free of cost.

Local Allegheny County has been organized and a charter applied for. Charters will be issued to branches by the Local. The work of organizbranches in every ward, possible, in Allegheny County, will begin at

Hereafter bulletins will be sent to Socialist papers only. Party members should subscribe for either The Worker or "Sentinel", which publish party

Monday, Oct. 8—Alegheny, Federal' and So. Diamond Sts., J. M. Caldwell; Allegheny, Beaver and Washington Avs., Meng and Washope; Pittsburg, Twelfth and Carson Sts., Holmes and Wright; Allegheny, Zast and Ohlo Sts., Fred L. Schwartz.
Tuesday, Oct. 9—Wilmerding, J. M. Caldwell; Pittsburg, Second and Flowers Avs., Connors and Meng; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Fred L. Schwartz.
Wednesday, Oct. 10—Braddock, Sixth St. and Braddock Av., Adams and McGhee; Alegheny, Chestnut and Main Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Pittsburg, Fifth Av. and Pride St., Wise, Wilson and Meng; Pittsburg, Homewood and Kelly Sts., J. M. Caldwell; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Holmes and Wright; Allegheny, East and Ohlo Sts., Wanhope and Wilson.
Thursday, Oct. 11—McKeesport, Fifth Av. and Market Sts., Adams and Morristittsburg, Second and Flowers Av., J. M. Caldwell; Pittsburg, Thirty-fourth and Butter Sts., Holmes and Wright; Allegheny, East and Ohlo Sts., Fred L. Schwarts; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts.

and Ohio Sts. Fred L. Schwart rang Federal and So. Diamond rang Wilson.

Meng and Wilson.
Friday, Oct. 12—McKeesport, Fifth Av. and Market St., J. M. Caidwell: Pittsburg, Clark and Fulton Sts., Sam'i Mirvis (Jewsh): Pittsburg, Homewood and Keily Sts., Holmes and Wright; Allegheny, Chestnut and Main Sts., Fred L. Schwarts; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts.,

and Main Sts., Fred L. Schwartz; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts.,
Wm Adams
Saturday, Oct. 13.—Pittsburg, Eighteenth
and Carson Sts., J. M. Caldwell; Allegheny,
Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Wanhope
and Meng; Carnegies Fourth and Jefferson,
Cunningham and Kennedy; Wilmerding,
Holmes and Wright; McKeesport, Fifth
Av. and Walmut St., Adams and Morris;
Duquesne, Grant Av., Connors and Rees,
Pittsburg, Second and Flowers Av., Fred
L. Schwartz. chwartz. anday, Oct. 14—Alegheny, 526 Federal Wm. Adams.

#### Washington.

State Executive Committee granted four charters to new locals and acted favorably upon seven applications for members-at-large at its meeting, Sept.

State Secretary Burgess reports the demand for speakers increasing. W. L Fisher will fill dates on the Columbia River: Emil Herman crosses the state from Spokane; J. H. Barkley, E. C. Johnson and others will speak as opportunity offers.

#### Wisconsin.

Noon-day factory meetings are being held with success in Milwaukee. The Socialist candidates, in order to conform with the provisions of the new primary election taw, were obliged to go to Madison last Tuesday and "frame" a state platform. As the Socialist platform was framed at the state convention and adopted by referendum vote two months ago. official adoption of the platform by the Socialist candidates was, course, only a legal formality. Victor Berger was elected chairman of the Social-Democratic state commit-

#### Here and There,

State Organizer A. E. Welch of Kansas, during 60 days organized locals with a total membership of 250, as follows: McPherson, Canton, Enterprise, Herrington, Dwight, Lost Springs, Dighton, Leoti, Tribune, Nickerson, Lyons, Ness City, Brownell. Pollard, Hoisington and Salina.

National Organizer Coldwell reports a good meeting and the revolutionary spirit strong at Sturgis, Ky., where the miners have been on strike, against insufferable conditions, for more than a year. The miners are being fed by a commissary store maintained by the national organization. The operations of the bosses are confined principally to managing a search light, bossing an army of guards. keeping gatling guns in working order and training their large kennel of bloodhounds.

The Socialists of Roberts County, S. D., have nominated J. C. Knapp for Senator; S. W. Birdsall, Knut Helgeson and W. H. Wilkins for Rep. Sunday, Oct. 7—North Plasa, City Hall:
Geo. Cohen, Beaumont Sykes.
Monday, Oct. 8—Broad and South: J. I.
Renshaw, E. J. Lewis, Broad and Coumbia:
Phil. Hemmeter, Jos. J. O'Brien: Fortieth
and Lancaster: Wm. Fletcher, Sam Clark:
Fifty-second and Haverford; Sam Sadler,
Jos. Cohen; Third and Bainbridge: Jewish
speakers: Third and Carpenter: Jowish
speakers: Third and Carpenter: Jowish
speakers. resentatives; Jas. F. O'Grady for Auditor: Carl M. Howe for Treasurer: Henry Achen for Clerk of Court; Jay Schools: George Adkins for States Attorney: Nathan Gossuch for Register of Deeds; F. C. Nejedly for Sheriff, and Burt Hvatt, Nils L. Hove and O. C. Eggen for County Commissioners.

Socialist County and legislative tickets' were nominated last week in Bannock, Canyon and Washington Counties, Idaho. A strong campaign is being made thruout the state. Ar thur Morrow Lewis and Lena Morrow Lewis are touring the state speaking, and will address nearly 60 meetings during the month, and National Organizer Goebel will work in the northern part of the state till Election Day, except for two or three possible dates in Washington.

The Republicans in the Shelby County District, in which Memphis, Tenn., is located, are not going to put up a legislative ticket. The fight will be Socialists and Democrats.

W. H. Brown of Minenapolis writes that a goodly number of Socialists met at Thomas H. Lucas' house on Labor Day and before leaving left our old friend and comrade a sum of money and other useful articles to cheer up one who has been so true to the cause of labor and Socialism.

The Iron Molders' Union of Colo rado is almost unanimous in support of Comrade Haywood for Governor, as also the Brewery Workers, and other unions are following suit.

#### New York State.

Sol Fieldman addressed an appreciaive audience in Clinton on Sept. 26, and at the close a local was organized with J. G. Kirby, secretary, and Felix Stearns, treasurer.

The State Committee has for sale

two new leadets of a general propa-ganda nature entitled "The Free American Workingman and His Sacred Right to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit

of Happiness" and "What is to be Price of these leaflets is \$1 a thousand, locals paying expressage. These leaflets are appropriate for distribution up-state and locals are requested to order at once. In addition the State Committee has the state platforms and the Stokes leaflet in tock. A leaset will be ready next week dealing with the issues and candidates of the various parties in field. Literature in German, Italian and Yiddish will also be ready next veek and orders should be placed at once, as only a limited quantity will

be printed. The state ticket was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany on Sept. 27. The question of the name can no longer be disputed, the time for filing objections having expired and no obections being filed.

The State Committee- will meet Tuesday, Oct. 9, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 66 E. Fourth street, and it is hoped all the members will attend as this will probably be the last meeting before Election Day.

Dates for speakers under direction of the State Committee are:

Sol. Fieldman: Oct. 5, Cortlandt; Oct. 6, Ithaca; Oct. 7-8, Geneva; Oct. 9, Newark; Oct. 1 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 ad Rose Pastor Stokes: Oct. 5, Troy; Oct. 6, Watervliet; Oct. 7, Albany; Oct. 8. Glens Falls: Oct. 9. Johnstown: Oct. 10. Gloversville; Oct. 11, Utica; Oct. 12. Rome; Oct. 13, Oneida: Oct. 14-15, Watertown; Oct. 16, Syracuse; Oct. 17, Auburn: Oct. 18, Geneva; Oct. 19-20, Rochester; Oct. 21, Buffalo; Oct. 22 Jamestown; Oct. 23, Salamanca; Oct. 24. Olean: Oct. 25. Hornellsville: Oct. 26, Corning; Oct. 27, Ithaca; Oct. 29, Port Jervis; Oct. 80, Middletown; Oct. 81. Port Chester: Nov. 1 to 6, New York.

Chas. S. Vander Porten: Oct. 4, Middletown: Oct. 5, New Rochelle; Oct. 6, Mount Vernon.

M W Wilkins: Oct. 5. Mechanics ville; Oct. 6, 7, Saratoga Springs; Oct. 8; Paimer; Oct. 9, Glens Falls, or South Glans Falls: Oct. 10. Schuylerville; Oct. 11, Whitehall; Oct. 12 and 18. Ticonderogn: Oct. 14, 15 and 16, Plattsburgh: Oct. 17 and 18, Malone; Oct. 19, 20 and 21, Ogdensburgh; Oct. 22. Canto:: 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 to send John W. Brown thrusthe state, beginning with Oct. 8. Comrade Brown will visit mostly unorganized places. Following is the tentative list of dates: Oct. 8. Port Chester: Oct. 9. Yonkers: 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. Amster dam: 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, Utica; Oct. 29. Rome: Oct. 30. Oneldn; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, Syracuse: Nov. 2, Auburn; Nov. 3, Ithaca; Nov. 4 and 5, Owego.

#### New York City.

Dr. S. Berlin will lecture on "Capitalistic Ethics" at the Harlem Socialist Club. 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Sunday, Oct. 7.

S p. m. At the West Side headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue, at 8 p. m., Sunday, Oct. 7. August Klenke of Buffalo will lecture on "The Evolution of the Ameri-Wage Earner." On Wednesday, Oct. 10, O. R. Washburn will lecture in the same place on the question, "Is Religion Vital to Reform"?

The two ratification meetings in Bronx and Harlem on Sept. 27 and 29, respectively, were both very successful, the audiences being unusually

large and enthusiastic. meet on Friday, Oct. 5, 8 p. m., at Harlem Socialist Club. 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Hugh O. Pentecost will lecture under the auspices of the Liberal Art Society at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, Friday, Oct. 5, 8 p. m. Sub-"Why I Am a Socialist."

Harlem Socialist Club has donated 85 to help the Philadelphia comrades in their fight for free speech for the working class.

The Literature Agent of the Second Agitation District reports that during the twelve days ending Sept. 28, he and his assistants sold 800 copies of The Worker, 78 of the "Volkszeitung," books and pamphlets in English and German, and took ten subscrip tions for The Worker. The record is one that other districts may emulate.

#### Kings County.

Comrades that have acted as chairman or secretary at any of the nominating conventions and who are not candidates will call at the office of the party. Friday, Oct. 5, 8 to 10 p. m., to sign affidavits of the nomination naners as the Notary will be present on that night only. Literature must be offered for sale

at all open-air meetings. A. D.'s should elect a special literature committee for such purpose. Leaflets can be had free of charge at the organizer's office. "A Square Deal" is the latest and best leaflet, for union men espe cially: 100,000 copies are being printed. Jewish and German leaflets have been ordered. Other leaflets are Stokes' Letter, Political Object Lesson, Packingtown, and the state plat-form. Call or send for them at your expense. Campaign buttons can be had. \$1 per hundred.

Owing to the shortage of speakers, A. D.'s will note that Monday, Tues-

day and Friday are good nights and speakers can be had then.

There being no permits issued for the hanging of political banners a transparency is being made for headquarters and the raising of same will be the occasion for a rousing meeting at the Labor Lyceum.

Large one sheet posters will be post ed all over the city and the L station will display them for one or two weeks. County Committee met Sept. 22,

Comrade Struempfler presiding. charge that one of the congressional nominees had not been a party memper previous to his acceptance of nomination was referred to grievance committee. Among other things, the Organizer reported the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society decided to give \$366, part of the income from their picnic, to the local. The Organizer was requested to devote his en tire time to the work, and receive compensation equal to his salary. The Organizer could not do this, and Comrade Behringer was elected as assistant organizer. Organizer was instructed to arrange for a ratification in each district. Eleven new members wer admitted.

Request of Brownsville Branch for financial assistance was -referred to Executive Committee. Permission was granted for Branch 2 of the 9th A. D. to unite with the 16th.

Rev. George Fraser Miller, the first colored clergyman in Brooklyn to declare his belief in Socialism, will speak at Silver Hall, 315 Washington street. Brooklyn, Sunday evening, Oct. 7, on "The Ethical Basis of Socialism.

#### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings will be held by

Local New York, Socialist Party, as follows: FRIDAY, OCT. 5. 6th A. D.-N. E. corner Fifth St. and venue D. Louis B. Schwartz, Thes. J.

Gth A. D.—S. W. corner Ludlow and Grand Sts. Aug. Klenke.

1 Nth A. D.—N. R. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. N. P. Geiger, Sam Edelstein. Second Av. N. P. Geiger, Sam Edelstein, L. Lore. 14th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-second 8t. and Third Av. R. Lepson, Fred Paulitsch.

Paulitsch. D.—N. W. corner Eightfeth St. and First Av. I. Philips, John W. Brown. 22d A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-sixth St. and Third Av. John Collins, J. G. Dobsevage, Wm. Karlin. 28th A. D.—N. E. corner Ope Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. S. Goldbarth, Alb. Abrahams. 20th A. D.—One Hundred and Seventy-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Aves. Frank Poirc, Jas. G. Kanely.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

3d A. D.—N. W. corner Fifth St. and Second Av. P. H. Donahue, Sam Edelstein. 6th A. D.—N. E. corner Sixth St. and Arenne D. Abe. Fanser, Jacob Panken. 7th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Algernon Lee, John Mullin. 11th A. D.—S. E. corner Forty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Tim Murphy, I. Phillips, Fred. Paulitsch.

Elst A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Tempty-fifth St. and Eventh Av. Warren Atkinson, Ang. Klenke.

23d A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. J. Duhme, John Collins.

Ath A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Thos. Potter, Thos. J. Lewis.

28th A. D.—R. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Thos. Potter, Thos. J. Lewis.

28th A. D.—One Hundred and Tenth St. and First Av. Antolio Crayello.

21st A. D.—One Hundred and Thirty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. Alexander Rosen, N. P. Geiger.

MONDAY, OCT. S. SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

MONDAY, OCT. 8.

2d A. D.-N. E. corner Market St. and ast Broadway. Johanna Dahme, John Bd A. D. (West Side)—S. W. corner Hud-on and Clarkson Sts. Tim Murphy, R. son and Clarkson Sts. Tim Murphy, R. Lepson.

3d A. D. (East Side)—N. W. corner Fifth St. and Second Av. Sam Edelstein, Thos. J. Lewis.

4th A. D. N. W. corner Jackson and
Monroe Sts. Pi H. Donohue, Alex. Rosen.

7th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty-seventh
St. and Eighth Av. Chas. S. Vander Por-

st. and Eight AV. Chas. S. Vander Por-ten.
Sth. A. D.-N. W. corner Ludlow and Grand Sts. Wm. Mendelson, I. Phillips.
- 15th A. D.-S. W. corner Eighty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. Aug. Klenke.
- 28d A. D.-N. W. corner One Hundred and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. Henry Harris, N. P. Geiger.
- 20th A. D.-N. W. corner Ninety-ninth St. and Madison Av. H. Havidon, Henry L. Slobodin.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

5th A. D.—S. W. corner Seventeenth St. and Eighth Av. John Mullin, I. Philipps.

6th A. D.—N. E. corner Fifth St. and Avenue C. Wu. Karlin, Sam Edelstein.

8th A. D.—N. E. corner Forsyth and Grand Sta. J. G. Dobsevage, N. S. Reichenthals.

8th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-third St. and Eighth Av. R. Lepson, John Collins.

11th A. D.—S. W. corner Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. Alt. Abrahams, Tim Murphy.

15th A. D.—S. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. L. B. Schwartz, Chas. S. Vander Forten.

16th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. and First Av. Alfred W. Lawson, N. P. Geiger.

17th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Skith St. and Amsterdam Av. A. B. Demili, Thos. J. Lewis.

26th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twelfth St. and Fifth Av. Abe Panzer, Wm. Mendelson.

33d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Skity-dist St. and Third Av. Aug. Klenke.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10. TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

MEDINESDAT, OCT. 10.

3d A. D. West Side, (Italian Meeting)—
N. W. corner McDougal and Bleecker Sts.
Antonio Cravello.
4th A. D.—N. W. corner Pitt and Grand
Sts. I. Philips, Hearry. Harris.
6th A. D.—N. E. corner Seventh St. and
Avenue B. Thos. J. Lewis, Wim. Mendelson. son, toth A. D.—S. W. corner Fourth St. and Avenue A. H. Havidon, H. L. Slobo-din, Sam Edelsteln.
13th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifty-second St. and Eighth Av. Warren Atkinson, Aug. Klenke. Aug. Klenke.

18th A. D.—N. E. corner Sixty-fifth St. and First Av. P. H. Donohue, Tim Murphy.

21st A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Fifth Av. Alexander Rosen, Class. S. Vander Porten.

27th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty seventh St. and Broadway. Johanna Dahme, John Collins. 27th A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Johanna Dahme, John Collins.

28th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. R. Lepson, L. B. Schwartz.

31st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Sewenth Av. Hugh O. Pentecost, N. P. Gelger. THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner Sixth St. and
Avenue C. Thos. J. Lewis, S. Goldbarth.
9th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-first St.
and Eighth Av. Wm. Karlin, N. P. Geiger
10th A. D.—S. W. corner Twelfth St.
and Second Av. Tim Murphy, Chas. S.
Vander Porten.
19th A. D.—N. E. cerner One Hundred
and Sixteenth St. and Seventh Av. All.
Abrahams, Alex. Rosen.
29th A. D.—S. E. corner Seventy-ninth
St. and First Av. Sam Edeistein, J. G.
Dobsevage. 29th A. D.—S. E. corner Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Sam Edelstein, J. G. Dobsevage. 24th A. D.—S. W. corner Ninety-second St. and First Av. R. Lepson, I. Philips 27th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirty-elghin St. and Broadway, Aug. Kienke, Jacob Panken. 32d A. D. (Van Nest)—Corner Union Port-sed, Morris Park Aves. John Collins.

CASH IN ADVANCE

1,000 FOR \$1.00 **CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE** 

BY I. 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. SOLD BY

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

15 Spruce Street - - - New York City

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Avenue B. Sam Edelstein, Jas. G. Kanely, L. B. Schwartz, 7th A. D.—S. W. corner Twenty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Henry Harris, Aug.

Klenke.

Sth A. D.—N. W. corner Orchard and Grand Sts. H. Havidon, I. Phillips.

10th A. D.-Ratification meeting of the Sd and 10th A. D.)—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Johanna Dahme, Hugh O. Pentecost, Sam Edelstein, Alexander

O. Pentecost, Sam Edeistein, Alexander Jonas.

14th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Second Av. P. H. Donohue, Chas. S. Vander Porten.

20th A. D.—N. W. corner Eighty-first St. and First Av. N. S. Reichenthal, Thos. J. Lewis.

22d A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-seventh St. and Avenue A. John Collins, Alb. Abraham

22d A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-seventh St. and Avenue A. John Collins, Alb. Abrahams.
26th A. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Twentieth St. and Fifth Av. Frank Poire, Tim Murphy.
30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Thirty-fifth St. between Lexington and Twenty-fifth St. D.—S. E. corner One Hundred and Seventy-fourth St. and Washington Av. N. P. Gelger, R. Lepson.

Noon-Day Meetings.

Junction of Broad, Bridge and Pearl

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau ts. (Franklin Statue). Chas. S. Vander

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10,

S. E. corner Cortlandt and West Sts.

THURSDAY, OCT. II.

N. E. corner Broad and Wall Sts. Aug.
Klenke.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.
E. corner West and Albany Sts. N.

MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Meetings in Kings County are ar-

19th A. D.—N. E. corner Knickerbocker and Stockholm Sf. W. Mackenzie, J. Hill. 21st A. D.—N. W. corner Manhattan Av. and Siegel St. Nat. Asbel, L. Goldberg.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

2d A. D.—Navy Yard, Sand St. Gata, 12 15 p. m.
7th A. D.—N. E. corner Twentieth St. and Sixth Av. C. Durant, Jos. A. Well.
12th A. D.—N. W. corner Fourteenth St. and Seventh Av. Barnett Wolf, Wm. Strammfer.

Strumpfler.

18th A. D. N. W. corner Bushwick Av.
and Grand St. J. Hill, G. M. Marr.

16th A. D. S. W. corner Baltic Av. and
Ray Nineteenth St. Wm. Mackenzie, Ed.
Dawson.

Dawson.

20th A. D.—S. W. corner Broadway and Greene Av. Geo. L. Grefet, F. L. Lackemacher.

21st A. D.—N. W. corner Morrell and Cook Sts. Nat. Asbel, L. Goldberg.

23d A. D.—N. W. corner Pitkin Av. and Oshorne St. L. C. Furman, L. Bater.

23d A. D.—S. W. corner Watkins and Dumont Aves. W. F. Feigenbaum, N. S. Richenthal.

MONDAY, Oct. 8.

14th and 15th A. D.—S. W. corner Man hattan Av. and Noble St. G. L. Grefer Ed. Dawson.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

12th A. D.-S. W. cerner Eighth Av. and eventeenth St. Wm. Mackenzie, A. Fra-

12th and 15th A. D.—S. E. corner Grand nd Rodney Sts. F. L. Lachemacher, Jos.

A. Weil.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

2d A. D.—Navy Yard, Sand St. Gate,
22d A. D.—N. W. corner Pitkins Av. and
Osborne St. F. L. Lachemacher, Barnett
Wolf.

23d A. D.—S. W.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

7th A. D.—S. W. Gerner Tenth St. and Fourth Av. G. M. Marr, W. W. Passage, Sth A. D.—S. E. corner Smith and President St. W. A. Schmidt, Wm. Mackenzie, 10th A. D.—S. W. corner Flatbush and Sixth Av. C. L. Furman, F. L. Lacke-macher,

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW-

Under the provisions of an amend-

ment to the Labor Law of the state of

New York which went into effect Monday, children under 16 years of

age employed in "mercantile estab-

lishments, business offices, factories,

apartment houses, and by companies

which employ children for the trans-

mission of merchandise or messages'

cannot work, under any circum

Under the old law such children

were permitted to work in factories

until 9 o'clock and in stores and estab

lishments other than factories until 10

In Greater New York the Depart

ment of Health will look after all es

tablishments ether than factories. The

latter will be inspected by the State Department of Labor. There will be

no additions to either staff of inspec-

It is officially stated that the law

will be strictly enforced. It will be

in fact, if the workingmen bring enough pressure to bear on the mas-

ters in the places of employment and on the public officials at the ballot-

box. Otherwise it will no doubt re-

Machinists' Uniof No. 311, one of

the strongest unions in Les Angeles Cal., endersed the Socialist Party on

the strength of Gempers' advice to un-

only one vote against the resolution.

Spargu's "Socialism" and 10 yearly

absertation earlie for The Worker for \$5.

Send 86 and get 12 subscription

DECLARE FOR SOCIALISM.

main a dead letter.

see our premium offer.

LOS ANGELES MACHINISTS

stances, after 7 p. m.

tors.

telegraph offices, restaurants, hotels

19th A. D. S. W. corner Central Av. and tarr St. W. A. Schmidt, A. Fraser.

A. D.-S. W. corner Watkins and ut Avs. Barnett Wolf, G. M. Marr

ERIDAY, OCT. 5.

ranged as follows:

Porten.

- MONDAY, OCT. 8.

6th A. D. S. E. corner Fifth St. and venue B. Sam Edelstein, Jas. O. Kanely.

#### WINCHEVSKY JUB'LEE.

On Wednesday and Thursday of last week our East Side comrades held two celebrations in honor of Comrade Morris Winchevsky's fiftleth birthday. Comrade Winchevsky has played an important part in the development of the Socialist movement among the Jewish people both here and in Europe for many years past. We hope next week to present some fuller account of his services.

#### PERSIANS' UNEXPECTED APTNESS FOR ORGANIZATION.

A letter from Teheran, in one of the London dailies, gives an interesting account of the manner in which food was provided for the fifteen or twenty thousand Persian refugees who took shelter in the grounds of the British legation until the promise of a constitution had been wrung from the Shah. The writer says that the Persians displayed powers of organization with which few would have credited them. The great guilds of the capital took charge of all the arrangements. The people were arranged according to their guilds, over eighty in number, and, at the expense of the richer merchants, were at no slight cost provided regularly during the whole time with abundant supplies, which were distributed according to groups with unfailing regularity and punctuality. The process of serving meals from one huge kitchen took from two to three hours, but the great dishes were laid out in the most orderly and methodical manner, and at a given signal were seized by a multitude of attendants and borne off at a run to each tent ip

#### "THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW".

LACROSSE, Wis .- The Great Northern Railway Company was convicted in the United States Court here of violation of the statute requiring safety appliances on cars. Judge Sanborn imposed a fine of \$300 and costs. The prosecution was conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The farcical nature of the boasted Roose velt policy of "curbing" lawless cor-porations could hardly be better fliustrated than by this case. A company which makes millions of dollars of profit every year brazenty violates a federal law and thereby endangers the lives of employees and passengers. and the penalty it suffers is a fine of a paltry \$300. Thus is the "majesty of the law" vindicated.

# M. Y. TUNNEL KILLS ONE A DAY.

During last week six men have been killed by the "bends" while working in the tunnels of August Belmont and the Pennsylvania Railway. To those who know the conditions of tunnel work there can be no doubt that every one of these lives was sacrificed to make money for the bosses. Every one of the dead men was a victim either of overwork or of unsafe conditions-both of which causes would disappear with the disappearance of production for

#### ONE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Columbus, O.-Judge Dillon dissolved the injunction against the makers Union No. 145 and Core-makers Union No. 43, to restrain them from interfering with operations. The unions may use lawful persuasion. Judge Dillon says, or any legal argument to prevent persons from working at the plant. Judge Dillon seems to be a fare exception.

#### GOBBLING UP THE FORESTS.

BANGOR, Me.-Announcement was made to-day of one of the largest transactions in timber land property that has taken place in Maine in recent years. One hundred thousand of timber hand along the Penobsect River were acquired by the Great Northern Paper Company. The sideration is said to be \$600,000. The con-

#### WABASH STRIKE ENDED.

ST. LOUIS, Me,-The strike of the Wabash Railroad boilermakers, machinists, and blacksmiths was ended by the granting of an increase in wages after a conference between the strikers' committee and the general manager of the Wabash.

#### SEABOARD CONDUCTORS GET RAISE.

NORFOLK, Va.-Representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors say that they have reached an agreement with the officials of the Seaboard Line and that the conductors will receive increased wages.

#### 10.000 BOILER MAKERS STRIKE.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 29,-About 10,000 boilermakers struck work at noon to-day, for an increase in wages. The neu have plenty of funds and a long struggle is expected.

and Jame's Studies in Socialism or Hill - An East Side comrade got and Jame's Studies in Socialism in the United subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscriptions for The Worker inst, Sand quit's 'History of Socialism in the United Subscription in the United Subsc - An East Side comrade got 29 yearly

# WALKING DELEGATE SUICIDE RUMORS

A SOCIALIST PLAY IN 4 ACTS WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LABOR TEMPLE AT

# NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE THEATER

243-247 E. 841'H STREET SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18.

A SPLENDID DANCING PROGRAM WILL FOLLOW THE PLAY. PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE AT 8:15 P. M RESERVED SEATS, 35 CENTS. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

# SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES IN KINGS COUNTY, N. Y.

CIAL DISTRICT.

Charles L. Furman L. B. Bouer

C. W. Cavanaugh

F. H. Koenig, Sen

William Seubert.

Ste. Bacher.

William Burger.

Otto Stiefel. REPRESENTATIVES IN CON-

GRESS

Second District-Conrad Weber. Third District— Frederick Schnefer.

Fourth District-George L. Giefer. Alexander Fraser. Sixth District—

Lighton Baker. Seventh District-William A. Schmidt.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE SEN-ATE.

Third District-Thomas Cook. Fourth District-Robert J. Nolan. Fifth District-

John H. Ward. Sixth District-William Mackenale.

Seventh District— William J. F. Hanneman. Eighth District— Bernard J. Reilly. Ninth District-

Joseph Kalsch. Tenth District-William Koenig.

SFFREME COURT, SECOND JUDI- | MEMBERS OF THE STATE AS-

SEMBLY. First District-John F. Eagen. Second District-Gustave Petrit. Fourth District-Josefus Chant Lipes. Fifth District—

George M. Marr. Sixth District— Frederick Behr. Seventh District-

Frank Fisk. Eighth District-

Edwin L. Martin. Ninth District-Samuel Hartelius. Tenth District-

Julius Bychower. Eleventh District-Peter J. Flanagan. Twelfth District-

Henry Augustus Crygler. Thirteenth District-William Christian Harting Fourteenth District-

Joseph Bell Clayton Fifteenth District-Albert Schauer. Sixteenth District-John P. Hofstad.

Seventeenth District-Benjamin Hanford. Eighteenth District-John Albert Behringer.

Nineteenth District-John Thomas Hill. Twentieth District-Joseph A. Weil. Twenty-first District-B. Feigenbaum.

Twenty-third District-Frederick E. Martin.

# MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALISTS.

Hold Enthusiastic and Harmonious Convention - Ringing Revolutionary Platform Adopted - James F. Carey Nominated for Governor-An Aggressive Campaign Ahead.

The legal convention of the Social-1st Party of Massachusetts was held in Paine Hall, Appleton street, Boston, on Monday, Oct. I. The convention was a notable one from the fact that the comrades in the discussion which took place showed the true metal of the revolutionary propagandist. The convention was almost without personalities, the questions being dis-cussed on merits alone. The State Secretary reported that it was the intention of the Party Clubs to issue about 400,000 pieces of literature dur-

ing the campaign. Wm. F. Richards of Quincy, Chairman of State Committee, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock. The following were elected officers of the convention: Chairman, C. E. Fenner of Worcesfer; Secretary, John P. Mulof Fitchburg; Asst. Secretary,

David Taylor of Amesbury. The Resolutions Committee comprised: Chas. G. Hitchcock of Ware. W. Wolffer of Somerville, Harriet D'Orsay of Lynn, W. R. Kerr of Sandwich, J. W. Sherman of Boston.

The Platform Committee comprised: George Roewer, Jr., of Boston, Ambrose Miles of Lynn, Theodore W. Curtis of Boston, W. R. Richards of Quincy.

A collection of \$15.95 was taken up to defray expenses, and by special vote another collection was taken for the benefit of the Russian Social Democratic Party.

The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, James F. Carey, Ha-

Lieutenant-Governor, J. H. Mullen, Fitchburg Secretary of State, Ambrose Miles.

Lynn. Treasurer, George B. Cushman. Brockton Auditor, Fred L. Johnson, Lynn,

Attorney General, J. W. Sherman, Boston. Squire E. Putney was compelled to

decline the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor because of inability to cam-The platform presents a powerful in-

dictment of the capitalist system and the urgency of working class unity for Socialism. Resolutions denouncing the authorities of Idaho and Colorado for their action in the Moyer-Haywood



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 in pounds. We guarantee to return the full amount. Delivered free in New York and Brooklyn, 5 pounds at the place.

HAMBURG AM. COFFEE CO., 12 Old Stip. Corner Water St., one block from Han-

# Twenty-second District. Emil Bochme.

Report of Fxecutive Shows Great Increase in Party Activity and Circulation of Papers-Bebel and Singer Re-elected.

THE GERMAN PARTY.

The reports made to the congress of the German Social Democratic Party at Mannheim show that the income of the central organization for the year amounted, in round numbers, to \$203,000 and the expenditures to \$220,-000. Of the expenses, about \$45,000 went for agitation," \$21,500 for assistance to Socialist papers, \$8,500 for salaries and administration, and \$3,000 for legal defense of comrades under prosecution and relief of those suffer-

ing for the party. "Vorwiirts", the principal Socialist daily, has a regular-circulation of 112,000 and was able, during the year, to turn over \$35,000 profits to party. "Neue Zelt", the monthly magazine, has increased its circulation from 6.400 to 7,200; "Wahre Jakob", the comic weekly, from 193,000 to 205,000; and "Gleichheit", the Socialist wo-men's paper, from 28,700 to 44,000. The two last named yielded profits of \$11,000 and \$1,000, respectively. The profit from the book business was

August Bebel and Paul Singer have been elected to the Executive for another year. The press dispatches say that "Bebel's mastery of the party seems to be unshaken." which, being interpreted, may be taken to mean that the established policy of the party, revolutionary in principle and practical in action, has been reaffirm-We hope to present a fuller report later.

There is already \$50,000 in the fund for the campaign of 1908, for which great plans are being made. According to the dispatches, the comrade conservatively estimate the vote they will poll at from 3,500,000 to 3,700,000 as against the 3,000,000 of 1903.

The press reports of the action of the congress in regard to the general strike and May Day demonstrations are hardly intelligible. We shall have to wait for the mail to inform us what was actually done

"Volkstimme", our organ in Frankfurt-on-Main, has increased its circulation list by 3,000 in the cours of the year. The party has appointed a special agent to gain new subscrib ers and to procure the renewal of old. The paper made a profit of \$6,000 in the year, of which \$500 was given to the book store, \$250 for the Labor Secretary's office expenses \$500 for agitation. The balance goes to capital account.

→ Mr. Union Man, you did not no tice that any resolutions of sympathy with Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were passed by the Republican State Convention, did you? Nor by the Democratic State Convention? Nor by the State Convention of the Indepen-dence League? No. They were all too busy.

→ Why vote for Corporation Lawyer Hughes, or Corporation Owner Hearst, when you can vote for Workingman John C. Chase?

# ABOUT ORCHARD.

Prosecution Up to Some Deviltry-A New Lie Every Day.

The Caldwell "Socialist" says: "Alin the penitentiary has been found to be unfounded, another rumor, even more persistent, has taken its place. All over the streets of Boise can be heard the story that Orchard has attempted to commit suicide several times since Adams has made a clean breast of the conspiracy. This story is not in the mouths of Socialists but of Republicans, and those close to the prosecution, at that. Can it mean that an attempt will be made to get rid of Orchard now that the conspiracy of which he is a part seems fated to fall of its own weight? Stranger things have happened."

In the meantime Steve Adams has been taken to Wallace, Idaho, where he now is. It is hard to tell what the prosecution are up to, but it is undoubtedly deviltry of some kind. It would not be at all surprising if "something happened" to both Adams and Orchard, especially in view of the suicide rumors and the talk of riot, blood-shed and so forth.

The day following the heroic entry of Sheriff Sutherland and Steve Adams into Wallace, Idaho, National Orgaulzer Geo. H. Goebel arrived there. He found everything quiet notwith-standing the fact, that press dispatches dated at that place were sent all over the country saying the town was in a turmoil of excitement and bloodshed, and riot was feared

Comrade Goebel exploited this decelt, and the first night challenged any defender of McPartiand or Gooding to a debate the following evening. As was the case with Comrade Hazlett recently, the next night found the city in darkness, and the electric current was not turned on for the street lights, but there was some excitement—it was to hear Comrade Goebel. The scheme of the opposition was frustrated, in that he spoke to the largest meeting ever assembled in Wallace.

#### BREWERY WORKMEN

·AID W. F. OF M.

The International Union of Brewery Workmen in Convention assembled at Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 20, after passing a scorching resolution of condem nation upon the conspirators in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnapping outrage, voted \$500 as a donation to the National Campaign Fund of the Socialist Party, to be used in helping to elect Comrade Haywood as Governor of Colorado.

CARPENTERS HELP W. F. OF M. The National Convention of the Car-penters adopted resolutions of sympathy with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and denouncing the illegal and treasonable acts of Governors Gooding

#### and McDonald. CONSPIRATOR GOODING

HISSED ON IDAHO TRAIN. Governor Gooding was going from Nampa to Bolse some time ago, says the Caldwell, Ida., "Socialist", and with his usual desire for notoriety and anticipating a demonstration began sauntering thru the train to show him-self off. Hardly had be started when someone recognized him, and began to hiss. Immediately from all parts of the car came hisses, cat calls and Our august Governor had no difficulty in determining for whom the hisses were intended, and he heara hasty retreat to an obscure corner, where he stayed for the rest of the journey.

It was a demonstration, all right, but not just exactly the kind the Governor expected or wanted.

# WOMEN'S LABOR UNIONS.

The increased representation of women in the English Trade Union Congress has been much commented upon in the London press as being in striking contrast to the apathy and disappointment hitherto noted in the movement to organize women workers. "A women's unlon," says the London "Tribune," "springs up under the stimulus of an immediate and con: crete grievance, and then, after a brief of promise and enthusiasm, it melts away as suddenly as it came into being." This was the fate of a large number of women's reform unions during the great dock strike. Another case is that of the women penworkers in Birmingham, who once had 600 members and now have only five left. But in certain places these growths are of a more lasting nature for instance, the union of jute and flax workers at Dundee, which has steadily grown until it now has 4,600 members. Of course, it is much harder to organize women than men since many of them go into work of one kind or another merely as a temporary employment until they marry. Moreover, the greater part of women workers are cheap, inexperienced, and unspecialized labor, and with these the problems of organization are hardest of all. Since the majority of women wage earners are not self-supporting, but live, at home with their parents or their husbands, they can afford to work for very much lower wages than could men. In this connection, an investigation of the English Woman's Industrial Council has rather discredited the theory that it is the married women workers who lower the sate of wages. Its belief is that the unmarried worker. living with her parents, is responsible for the low wages paid, as well as for the feeble unions. In this country the movement to or ganize women laborers is still far be-

Evening Post.

# THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

(From Advance Sheets of the "International Socialist Review.")

ble perhaps to be devoured in smaller

bites. In the present contest the big

dog has been getting so much of the rabbit that the little dog has called in his neighbors to help him. The only

real interest to the rabbit in such a

contest, if he were capable of analyzing the situation, is the fact that he

will finally be devoured by one or the

other, or both.

The growth of the vote of the So-

cialist Party is evidence of the coming of the rabbit to consciousness; and

the work of the Socialist in the com-

ing campaign is to help the discontent-

ed worker clearly to see his real post-

tion, as a bone of contention whose

There will be nothing either in the

Republican or Democratic appeals at

the hustings this year to impair the

vote for Socialism previously cast or

to prevent the adding to the same of

many thousand votes which have in

the past two years become class-con-

scious. The danger in the coming elec-

tions lies, as it always does in times of special social unrest, in the local

candidacies of individual men who

seek to market public discontent for

their own political profit, by fulming-

tions against certain flagrant corrup-

tions, and by the advocacy of radical

enforcements of capitalist law. The

present state of the American mind

renders it peculiarly susceptible to

such influences. It is aflame with mid-die class wrath against "business

methods" and "captains of industry"

and wants things mended to-morrow, by putting everybody in jail. The

facts now acknowledged are so bad as

to make the testimony of the big mil-lionaire worse than useless in his own

defense. As a class the millionaires

have been caught in habitual and wholesale falsehood, and thieves and

harlots are sooner believed than the condittors of Hanna and Aldrich.

This all makes for unphilosophical

punitive revolt instead of philosophical

revolution because it is so largely per-sonal; and the district attorney who

picks out and punishes a big criminal

becomes at once a bourgeois hero and presidential possibility, because his mind and action are on the plane of

The duty of the Socialist now as al-ways is to make the workingman class-conscious and weld him into the

party organization. The tendency to

follow off after some middle-class re

former in the hope of getting immedi-

ate relief from some popular ill, must

be met and overcome by a slow and

patient educational process. What is

wanted is not to put plutocracy in jail;

it is to put it to work. The result will

be achieved by the abolition of its

Any action or policy which divides the vote of the Socialist Party, or di-

verts even a portion of it into channels

of mere reform, whether cast for an-

other party or for an individual, intro-

duces an element of confusion and

leads to sure disintegration and dis-

couragement of the rank and file. It

s not absolutely necessary to elect So-

cialists to office in order to make prog-

ress: but it is supremely necessary to

maintain a compact and threatening

pody of class-conscious voters, who in-

variably vote as a unit, and who take

n steadily from year to year an ac-

cretion of their own kind. In the face

of such a growing power and its clear-

y outlined demands, all the relief

measures which can be given the work-

ers under the present system will be

conceded one at a time by the bene-

ficiaries of the system. Any disrup-

tions of this compact body, however

alight, brings joy to the privileged

class, for it is the storm barometer of

the life of that class and the object

may be quite safe for our representa

tives who shall once be elected to leg-

islative offices to make in their public

effort such combinations with other

individuals or parties in the same pub-

He hodies as may be thought of strate-

gic value in advancing the cause of the

workers or crippling the capitalist

class; because, behind such representa-

tives stands this compact body, watch-

ful, alert and comprehending, un-

harmed and untouched by the sword

play of its agents. But any combina

tion, trading, or so-called opportune tactic, however briefly maintained, which affects the compact body itself,

or leads any of its members nationally

pendent of it, is more disastrous and

more blighting to a cause that can only

succeed thru solidarity, than any open

onslaught capitalism ever can hurl

The guarding therefore of our com-

pact revolutionary organization is the

member of the party, not to be lost sight of in any conjuncture, however

promising of immediate gain; for it

ing class woven thru long ages

the only weapon vouchsafed to us with

which to sever the bonds of the work-

There should be good and legitimate

or locally into individual action inde

of its keenest and subtlest attack. It

privileges; not by locking it up.

the popular meetling of revenge.

rights are not considered.

The atmosphere of the United States | and aspirations not once received a in the year 1906 is heavy with scandals passing thought. The working class in American polland lurid with exposures. The bittertics has been mainly in the position of est enemy of capitalist society, bent upon exhibiting relentlessly the hearta rabbit for the privilege of devouring lessuess, the immorality, and the degwhich a greedy big dog and a victous radation it works upon its human fac little dog are fighting. It has not yet occurred to either of the dogs that the tors, could paint no such lamentable picture as the unpitying consequences of the system itself have painted. rabbititself may have a right to life-it has hardly yet occurred to the rabbit. The rabbit has been usually inclined It is as if the dark finger of fate to favor the little dog, either blinded by the amount of dust his scramble kicks up, or believing it more agreea-

were touching, one after another, the secret keys of society's innermost life; and whenever men have looked at one another in the belief that the final howeous revelation has been made, Lo! another key has been depressed, and in a new quarter, thought far remote from the influences of corruption, a depth of turpitude has been revealed approaching near to infamy. The gods of the bourgeoisic; the laurelcrowned Olympians of the commercial world, have fallen ignominiously from their mountain by the disintegrating decay of their own manhood; and then worshipers stand aghast and bewildered, torn from the moorings to all they have deemed steadfast and moral

What the Socialist propaganda could not have done to the props of capitalist society in a decade of agitation has been done since the last congressional election by the rotting away of the social foundations themselves.

It is in times like these-times of the breaking up of old faiths-that men are suprred by necessity to scrutinise the conditions of their social polity and its objective expression, and are led to seek new political affiliations.

The congressional elections of 1906 are important therefore not alone because they afford us the interesting opportunity of registering our total national vote; they are important because the dramatic objective crumbling of the commercial morale makes the fall of 1906 a time of especial harvest for the Socialist cause. We harvest this year, as always, the crop of our own sowing; but we harvest also, if we can rise to it, the rich crop sown by the logic of events.

The predicament of the two old parties is at present an interesting one The investigations of the business methods of the buge life insurance companies has exhibited both the Re publican and Democratic party agents as equally the paid servants of the master class, reaching eagerly for the wages of betrayed trust. But while officially both parties are instruments of the privilaged economic class, there is an interesting divison in each, caused by the deepening conflict between the great capitalists and the little capitalists over the division of the product of the working class.

This division rent the Democratic party in 1896, and the rent is not yet mended. A simlar divison now actually divides the Republican party into two camps, brought about by the at tiude of certain recalcitrant Republican leaders in several states, and by President Roosevelt's championing the cause of the little capitalists; but no election has yet been held in which the result of this division might be officially registered, and the coming congressional elections will not do it.

In fact, outside of the vote cast di rectly for Socialism the elections this fall will be wholly ambiguous. Their real import will not be disclosed until the presidential election of 1908. There is no way of determining whether the Republican votes in the coming elections are cast from habit of mind, for Wall street directly, or for the little capitalists in revolt under the leadership of the President; and so long as the votes can be harvested in the same basket there is no danger to the offi-cial representatives of privilege. But the congressional agents of the American plutocracy now realize fuly that heir direct constituents are hopelessi outnumbered by the little capitalists, and as economic privilege now resta upon craft instead of force, are prepared to tread softly. Many of then are to present the amusing speciacle of men making a campaign upon a platform in which they do not believe and which they have been well paid to obstruct, pointing to the reord of the last congressional session as a reason for their re-election and as their justification of the "reform" spirit of the Republican party.

It is a matter of record that every measure of importance to the little capitalists which was enacted into law at the last session was passed against the wishes of the majority, and against the economic interest of those who have been the employers of the Republican party. Political lives were in danger. There were to be elections this fall. It is better politics to concede a point of two and keep the whip in hand, than to risk losing the whip altogether.

The Democratic party is absolutely without campaign material owing to its hopelessly unstrategic support in Congress of the measures of a Republican executive. That the leaders rea lize this is evidenced by their ignering of the coming campaign and its direct issues, and by the frantic fixing of their attention upon the presidential campaign of 1908, as the tactic most useful in holding the vote this fall, The apparent equanimity with which plutocracy now regards the possible candidacy of Mr. Bryan gives rise to visions of offices once more to be enjoyed by the Democratic faithful.

In this political scramble, however, the working class has no more of a tyranuy. hind that in England-New York vital interest than it had in the last progress for the Socialist Party in session of Congress, in which its needs

these days of discontent, and literature suited to the time and its tendencies shield to the time and its tendencies should not be withheld. A long look ahead should be taken in each congresional district, suitable and able candidates trained and disciplined for ultimate service, and a perpetual and untiring propaganda carried on until our ballotings are successful. It is the legislative offices, in which our repre-sentatives need assume no responsibility for the upholding or enfor of capitalist laws, and are free to exer cise their critical faculties to the utmost, which will be of most use to us

at present. We can hardly look upon the legisla tive bodies of England, Germany, France, Italy and the other European ountries having their fighting ci of Socialists, without a feeling akin to humiliation that here, where the ballot is unrestricted, the working class has waited so long to be shown the way to economic and political independence; waited hat in hand and on bended knee at the lobby chambers of the political lackeys of the capitalist class supplicating for the things which the proper use of their ballots would equip them imperatively to demand. At this moment, more than at any

previous period in the history of So cialism in the United States, a Social ist member of Congres is vitally need ed. In a Western prison there lie incarcerated men who have devoted their lives to the liberation of the working class; men of ability, integrity and unblemished honor; Socialists; members of our own party; victims of the conspiracy of a capitalist organization whose ruthles violation of capitalism's own laws in pursuit of vengeance for impaired profits, testifies to the splendid strength and manhood of these imprisoned men. These Socialists cannot be fraudulently condemned and executed for a crime of which they are innocent unless we fall in bringing the facts adequately before the country. Capitalist anarchy in Colorado can withstand every influence except that of public light upon its methods. A Socialist member of Congress could focus the attention of the entire country upon the trial of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, and confuse and put to rout the reckless and merciless enemies of the Western Federation of Miners. It is therefore supremely essential that in every congressional district

where there may be the remotest chance this year of electing a Socialist to Congress (and especially in those in which reasonable assurance exists that the Socialist vote may be fairly counted) a hurculean effort be put forth to elect. In such districts speaking and the distribution of literature should not alone be relied upon. The orga-nization should be whipped into perfect working order and a systematic canvass made of every voter in the district. Every man should be personally interviewed and personally requested to vote for the Socialist candidate for Congress, even if he cannot he persuaded to vote the rest of the ticket; and the vital and critical reason for the solicitation should be given him. Many a middle-class man who habitually votes an old party ticket would respond thru sympathy to such solicitation, and the worker who would not vote to help insure justice to a wrongly condemned leader of orga-nized labor should indeed be hard to

Once we have a representative in Congress, day by day to interpret passing events in the light of the Socialist philosophy, the effect of our propaganda will be cumulative. A new interest and a new life will come to the party, and those who long have borne the heat of the day will at last see the beginnings of the fruition of their la-

Already the long maintained con spiracy of silence has been shattered; the world's best literature is to-day affame with aspiration for a better order. The rush and hurry of the tremendously rapid culmination of the capitalist system, changing economic bases, and with them habits of thought. is bringing the world to a time of great danger, and of great promise. Amid the confusion and chaos of a crumbling and outworn society is there now enough of nobility, of true manhood in us to lay the foundations of a new and enduring social order?

This question every man upon whose heart and brain has fallen the grandeur and light of the Socialist ideal must answer for himself.

#### NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

We are compelled to postpone for a week the acknowledgement of receipts for the campaign fund. The to-tal for this week is \$376.25; previously acknowledged, \$2,095.67; total to Oct.

Those holding lists are requested to make prompt payment, as both the State Committee and Local New York are short of funds and need money to meet necessary expenses of the cam-paign. Literature must be flooded all over the city and state and now is the time for the comrades to come to the assistance of the committees by send-ing in their contributions. Send whatever you can now and return the list whenever you are done collecting. A dollar now will be worth more than five a week before Election Day.

#### SHIPWRIGHTS ON STRIKE.

The shipwrights of the port of New York have struck for an advance of wages and a Saturday half holiday. The bosses are trying to engage scabs in other ports. Honest workmen in other ports. Hones should be on their guard.

- Just to show that Mr. Hughes has a character above reproach, he will be supported by Lou Payn, the ablest and most successful lobbyist in the United

# GERMAN PRINTERS INDORSE THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

#### Typographia No. 7 Replies to Gompers' findependent Political Action:"

At the last meeting of New York Typographia No. 7 the following reso-lutions were adopted by a vote which was almost unanimous:

To the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Federation of Labor, Greeting:
We have received your communication calling upon our members to participate in "independent labor polities" on lines propose, by you, and it becomes our daity to tell you plainly how far we agree with you and in what respect we dissent from your newly adonted position on the visit your newly adopted position on this vital

After years of opposition to independent political action of the working class, after years spent in declaring that there must be "No politica in the unions", after years of denunciation for those of us who stood for such action—you have at last been compelled by the logic of events to admit that we were right, that the methods of trade uniquism alone are not estimated. unionism alone are not sufficient to procure economic justice for the wage-workers, that union in the shop must be supplemented by union on the political field. We congratulate you on this step. We rejoice that we have helped to push you for-

But your step forward is too short, as well as being too late. The methods which you propose will not serve the quirpose. You talk of independent political action; but in practise the action which you advise is not independent at all. In fact, it is really hardly an advance over your old

beiging policy.

You used to hope—or pretend to hope—that men nominated and elected to office by the capitalists thru the political parties which they control could be induced by your entreaties or your threats to enact and enforce legislation favorable to the working class as against the capitalist class which they represented. Long experience which they represented. Long experience has shown that hope to be a false one. Now, after your fine-sounding phrases about independent political action by the workingmen, your new plan dwindles down to a recommendation that "the policy of questioning candidates for office upon questions affecting the interests of Lajor and of the people generaly, be coutinually and aggressively prosecuted." In a word, you still advise us to cast our votes for men nominated by capitalist infinence and pledged to capitalist platforms, if they will only give us some empty words if they will only give us some empty words of friendship during the campaign. This would simply put a premium on ante-election buncome and post-election fake in order to gain your endorsement.

This is not our idea of independent labor This is not our idea of independent labor politics. By that phrase we mean that all claus-conscious workingmen shall declare and act for the complete overthrow of the wage system and the establishment of the co-operative system of production and distribution in its place; this effort to manifest itself by the union of all class-conscious workers into one great political party, whose aim shall be to conquer the political power of city, state, and nation for the working class and use it to eradicate the capitalist system of exploitation cate the capitalist system of exploitation and oppression. Such a party, financed and controlled by its rank and file, will and controlled by its rank and me, with not fuse or compromise, and its candidates will not be misled by false issues, but will represent the toiling masses as truly as the old-party candidates represent the capitalists.

Nor de we have to create such a party. It is already in the field, is growing rapidly, and has gained the support of over 400,000 class-conacious workers. We mean the Socialist Party. Its program is in ac-cord with the laws of evolution—the collective ownership and control of industry and tive ownership and control of industry and its democratic management in the interest of all the people. This party has proved itself true to the cause of Labor. By sup-porting this party we practise real indepen-dent labor politics, which will bring us to the goal of political and economic freedom. Brothers, you have made one siep for-ward by recognizing the necessity for la-dependent political action by the ware

ward by recognizing the necessity for in-dependent political action by the wage workers. In view of strikes broken with police and military force by officials of both old parties, in view of injunctions and anti-labor decisions by judges of both old parties, in view of the open-shop campaign supported by leaders of both old parties, let us-hope that in the near future you will take another step. will learn what indepentake another step, will learn what indepen-dent political action really means. Then you will join us in the great cause of

emancipation. Fraternally yours, TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 7.

#### DOLLAR DINNER BY COLLECTIVIST SOCIETY. The first general meeting and dinner

of the Collectivist Society for the season 1906-'07 will be held at Mouquin's restaurant (third floor), 149 Fulton street, or 20 Ann street (east of Broadway), New York City, Saturday. Oct. 18. This restaurant is within a few blocks of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the Fulton, Liberty, Cortlandt, Barclay, and Chambers street ferries. and will thus be of easy access to outof-town members and guests. A social gathering will precede fue dinner. Members and their friends who can do so are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6:15 charp. The subject of the meeting will be The People's Forum. Mr. C. F. Nesbit of Washington, D. C., will preside. Professor Charles Sprague Smith of the New York People's Institute, John Spargo of the Yonkers People's Forum, Rufus W. Weeks and others will speak. It is important that notice of intention to be presen shall be given to the secretary before Oct. S. Notifications should be sent to M. R. Holbrook, Secretary, 123 Boseville avenue, Newark, N. J.

LOOKI SING! - "THE DAWNING DAY." The great Socialist song with chomale voices. Sheet music size, with riar title page. Price, only 10. copy; 3 for 25 cts. Order of TH FIDGE, 728 Tippecanoe St., Terre Ind.