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VOL. XVI.-NO. 30.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

ROOSEVELT AND HEARST BRYAN AND HUGHES

All Are for Wage Slavery-All Are for Capitalism, Large and Small-All Could Consistently Run for office on the Same Ticket-All Could with Reason Be Supported by Republicans, Democrats, Prohibition-. ists, Populists, W. P. Ls, Goo Goos, Garoos, Citizens' Unions, Lydia E. Pinkham and Grover Cleveland.

THEY SHOULD NEVER GET A WORKINGMAN'S VOTE.

By Ben Hanford.

Mr. Free American Workingman, | to day. This they do, not because they you understand fairly well what chattel slavery was. The slave being the property of the owner, like his horse, was compelled to work for that owner like his horse. Like the horse, the wealth produced by his labor belonged to his owner. And like the horse, the slave got his feed and shelter for

Mr. Free American Workingman, you understand fairly well what serf-dom was. The master owned the land. His serf worked upon the land and was forced to give part of the wealth produced by his labor to the lord of the land. The serf could not leave his lord's land. He was bound to the soil.

Wage Slavery.

Mr. Free American Workingman, you do not understand at all clearly what wage slavery is. It is the sys-tem of society under which you live and work to-day. One of the principal reasons why you do not understand it is because you THINK yourself FREE. You are in the position of a slave who does not know that he is a slave. You are in the position of a serf. Now, you might think superficially that a slave or serf that did not know himself to be such was in a good way. But if you think over the matter carefully you will inevitably come to the conclusion that a slave who did not know he was a slave was the most unfortunate man on earth except one. That one is the man who is a slave and proud of it. The great misfortune of the man who is a slave and does not know it lies in the fact that such a slave cannot possibly do

anything to free himself.

Mr. Free American Workingman, what is wage slavery? Briefly stated, it is a system of industry in which the of production are privately owned by non-producers (men who do not work) and in which the actual producers (men who do work) do not own means of production or other property. By "means of production" are under-stood such things as mills, mines, land, factories, railways, stores, workshops, tools, machinery—all the things which are necessary to the production, transportation and distribution of wealth—bread, fuel, clothing, houses, medicine, the things necessary to support and maintain human life.

Produce Much, Get Little.

Wage slavery, Mr. Free American Workingman, means not merely that some people (capitalists) own the means of production as their private erty, but it n ple (workingmen) do NOT own means of production. The men who work in mines. The men who work on Mr Morgan's railways do not own railways. The men who work in Mr. Havemeyer's sugar refineries do not own sugar refineries. And so on Look at all the men working in our great stores, factories, workshops, and mines. They are not the owners of nose stores, factories, workshops, and nines. But they work in them, and mines. But they work in them, and they work for miserably low wages, and they often work under conditions which endanger their lives, limbs and health. Their labor produces MUCH wealth. For their labor in the form of wages they get LITTLE wealth. The difference between the great wealth produced by their labor and the little wealth they receive in wages comes to the owners of the stores for goes to the owners of the stores, fac-tories, workshops and mines in the form of profits

Why do they work under the ditions, Mr. Free American Working-man? Why do they take LITTLE wealth in wages for producing MUCH wealth by their labor?

Because they are WAGE SLAVES. Because they are WAGE SLAVES, Mr. Free American Workingman. Wage slaves, like other slaves, do the things their masters set them to do. You see these people working in all these industries have no means of production as their own property. They cannot live without food, raiment and shelter. They have nothing of their own with which to produce or make for themselves food raiment, and shelter. They have no money with which for themselves food raiment, and shelter. They have no money with which
to buy those things. Consequently, the
only way in which they can get those
things, the necessaries of life, is by
selling themselves into wage slavery.
So they sell themselves to the owners
of the means of production from day

like so to do, but because they MUST

do so or perish. But, you ask, Mr. Free American Workingman, why do they not insist on a good price for their labor? Why did not the chattel slave insist on a good price for his labor? Why did not the serf insist on a good price for his labor? Since when could slaves INSIST on anything—unless they were prepared to fight for freedom?

Army of the Unemployed.

You see, Mr. Free American Workingman, whenever the capitalist wants to employ ONE wage slave, there are TWO wage slaves who want employment. Whenever the capitalist wants a thousand wage slaves, there are eleven hundred wage slaves who want employment. Always some wage slaves looking for work. How much will those wage slaves out of a job work for? Ask yourself, Mr. Free American Workingman. They will work for a wage sufficient to enable them to exist. So that is what the wage slaves who have employment are compelled to work for. Of course, you know some wage slaves who get "high wages"—but look at the whole wage slave class, and you will see that as a class they have a hard time to barely live.

Well, Mr. Free American Workingman, you ask, What is to be done? Should we quit fighting for better wages and shorter hours?

No, indeed. Forever and eternally scrap so long as there is a wrong on earth. Keep up the fight in your trade union and every way possible, for bet-ter wages, a shorter workday, better conditions in the shop, and every pos-sible measure, great or small, that will assist the wage slave class. But while you fight for better conditions IN wage slavery fight to DESTROY wage slavery altogether.

What is to Be Done?

How is that to be done? The Socialist can tell you. ONLY the Socialist can tell you. Republicans, Democrats, Independence Leaguers, Populists, Pro-hibitionists, Mugwumps, Garoos, Goo Goos, Citizens' Unions—all these par-ties want to perpetuate wage slavery. Some of them want to modify it a little only a little. Some of them desire that the wage slave be just a little better fed. Some of them desire that the wage slave be not worked quite so hard. But all of them want the wage slave to remain a wage slave.

The Socialist Party wants to do

away with wage slavery. How? By doing awa

Wage slaves are such because they are not the owners of the means of production. The Socialist Party proproduction. The Socialist Party proposes that the present wage slaves shall themselves become the possessors of the means to produce wealth. We do not propose, Mr. Free American Workingman, to take a railway from Mr. Morgan and give it to Eugene Debs. The Socialist Party does not Debs. The Socialist Party does not propose to take a suger refinery from Mr. Havemeyer and give it to John C. Chase. We do not propose to swap one capitalist for another. The Socialist Party proposes to take the mines, mills, factories, workshops, and railways from their present private owners and make them the collective property of all the people. We will leave Morgan and Baer and Carnegie and the rest of the cannibal tribe of eapitalists as large owners as any one else

Means of Production Must

Be Collectively Owned. When we are all owners of the means to produce the things whereby we live, then society will no longer be divided into masters and wage slaves. Then society will be composed of free

Perhaps, Mr. Free American Workngman, you think workingmen would smart enough to run the world's industries if they were owned collectively. Well, workingmen are smart enough to run them for the capitalists, and we Socialists think they would be smart enough to run them

. In smuch as all parties except the Socialist Party stand for a continuance of wage slavery, and all other candidates except the candidates of the Socialist party stand for capital-ism, there is no reason why they should not all be together in one capi-

talist party.

So far as the interests of the wage slaves are concerned, there is no rea-son whatever that Roosevelt and Bryan should not be on one political ticket and vote for each other. So far as the interests of workingmen are concerned there is no good reason why Hearst and Hughes should not be candidates on the same ticket and vote for each other. So thruout the United States, Republicans and Democrats and Reform parties are all alike-ene mlesof the working class, friends of the capitalist class. All propose and intend to perpetuate wage slavery, the most galling and the most merciless form of slavery known to the human

Some of the Men Who.

Are for Wage Slavery. Any political party that supports and maintains wage slavery could be consistently supported by "Stripes" Mur-phy, "Bought" Cockran, Lemuel Ely Quigg and the Dog, W. R. Hearst, thieves, thugs, Pat McCarren, and Deacon Rockefeller, gamblers, divekeepers, J. Pierpont Morgan and his blessed Bishop Potter, Injunction Judge Taft, Rebater Morton, Moral Law (and tax-dodger) Roosevelt, the "Funny Little Monkey Editor", the Ice Man, the Gas Man, Senator Burton and his Senatorial Peers Platt and Depew, ex-Governor Peabody, McDonald, Gooding, and the Mine Owners' Association, Parry, Post, and the Citizens' Alliance-all these could with safety and consistency support any party or candidate that is for capitalism, large or small, and seeks to maintain wage slavery. And Lydia E. Pinkham and Grover Cleveland might both rise from their graves and call such a party blessed. Could either be aroused from his long sleep Benedict Arnold and William Travers Jerome could respond "Amen" to the benedic-

Man or party, saint or sinner, god or devil, thing or person that stands for wage slavery stands for the sum of all evil.

are for capitalism, should be-and will be-in one party. All others should be-and will be-in the Socialist Party. Mr. Free American Workingman, if you are AGAINST wage slavery, you must vote the ticket of the Socialist Party.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City Comrades Have to Fight Authorities to Maintain Their Rights.

The following resolutions show that the Hudson County comrades do not propose that their constitutional rights shall be trampled upon by men clothed with a little brief authority:

Whereas, an article has appeared in the Hudson County "Observer," headed "Red Flag Barred," wherein it is stated that the Street and Water Board of Jersey City has issued a permit for public speaking to a certain Frank Urbansky, with the proviso "that no banner or flag, other than that of the United States, be displayed at such meeting;" if said article be a true report of action of said Street and Water

Board, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party of Hudson County, in conference assembled. does most emphatically protest against such prohibition, as establishing a prece-dent that will interfere with legal and traditional rights of our citizens, and be it further.

Resolved, that as the emblem of the So cialist Party (a globe, with clasped hands on its surface and encircled with the words, "Workers of the world, unite-So-cialist Party") is displayed upon all its banners, we, the members of the Socialist l'arty, shall oppose any and every attempt to prohibit the unfuriing of our banner.

SOCIALIST EMBLEM IN NEW JERSEY

In the state of New Jersey the official Emblem of the Socialist Party is the



GLOBE AND CLASPED HANDS.

shown in the accompanying cut This is especially important in the districts where voting machines are used. The lever corresponding to this emblem means a straight vote for

Where voting machines are not used the ballots in New Jersey do not bear a party emblem. Such paper ballots are not to be marked by the voter with an X mark, as in some other states. Socialists should be careful to make inquiry from comrades as to how to prepare their ballots, so that they may not be invalidated.

class and a friend of the capitalist 189.000 CHILDREN.

In New York Schools Are in Need of Food or Medical Attention.

In its report given to Comptroller Metz Oct. 12 the Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children makes a shocking statement as to the physical condition of the children in the public schools of New York City. The committee's experts have made a thoro investigation in representative schools in different quarters, examin ing about one-sixth of all the school children in the city, and on this basis the committee declares that no less than 189,000 pupils, either for lack of enough nourishing food or from serious need of medical, dental, or ocular care, are not in fit physical condition to study and learn. In a large proportion of the cases reported as in need of medical care the trouble is directly or indirectly due to underfeed-

It will be remembered that over a year ago, when Robert Hunter declared that there were 60,000 or 70,000 underfed children in the schools, his statement was laughed at and denounced as a gross exaggeration by the comfortable "molders of public opinion" until Superintendent Maxwell came to his support, expressing the opinion that Mr. Hunter had understated the evil rather than exaggerated it. Both Mr. Hunter and Mr. Maxwell pointed to the method in use in many European cities as the only cure for this horrible condition—that the provision of meals for school children at public expense, on the same basis as the teachers' services and school supplies are provided, as a necessary means to efficient education. The "respectables" then—even tho they could no longer question the facts -raised a cry of "paternalism" and "pauperization", and successfully diverted public attention to other The Socialists alone took up the cause of the hungry children in earnest and called on the workingmen to use their political power to put an end to such a monstrous condition. The Welfare Committee, in its pres-

ent report, makes no very strong recommendations beyond urging the appointment of more medical inspectors. The figures given, it need hardly be added, apply only to children actually on the rolls. They do not cover the tens of thousands of children of school age who are not there, either on ac count of bad health or for lack of room in the schools, or because poverty has compelled them to go out to

NEW YORK.

Socialist Party Candidates for Congress in New York's Thirty-seven Districts.

First District-Mark E. Pelser, Second-Conrad Weber, Brooklyn. Third-Fred Schafer, Brooklyn. Fourth-George L. Giefer, Brooklyn. Fifth-Alexander Fraser, Brooklyn. Sixth-Lighton Baker, Brooklyn. Seventh-Wm. Schmidt, Brooklyn. Eighth-Edw. F. Cassidy, New York. Ninth-Morris Hillquit, New York. Tenth-Alexander Jonas, New York Eleventh-Edw. M. Martin, New York.

Twelfth-Patrick H. Donahue, New York. Thirteenth-Charles G. Teche, New

Fourteenth-Richard H. Mortan

Fifteenth-Leonard D. Abbott, New Sixteenth-James G. Kanely, New

York. Seventeenth-Warren Atkinson, New York.

Eighteenth-Richard Bock, New Nineteenth-H. W. Wessling, New

Twentieth-Thomas J. Lloyd, Bloom ingsburg. Twenty-first-Andrew G. Fancher.

Catskill. Twenty-second-C. H. Caspar, Fort Edward. Twenty-third-Henry V. Jackson,

Twenty-fifth-Geo. W. Knowles. Twenty-sixth-Ernest C. Beers, Ti-

conderoga. Twenty-seventh-A. Byron Curtiss, Twenty-eighth-Raymond K. Bull,

Watertown.
Twenty-ninth-Chas. E. Baker, Syra-Thirtieth-W. J. C. Wisner, Ithaca Thirty-first-Prosper A. Perrin, Ge-

Thirty-second-Henry D. Henderson, Rochester.
Thirty-third-H. S. Pettibone, Hor-

Thirty-fifth—Samuel Leary, Buffalo, Thirty-sixth—Henry Moses, Buffalo, Thirty-seventh—E. R. Esler, Olean

cast for prosperity.

-> The Socialist vote is the only one

MASSACHUSETTS.

James F. Carey, Socialist Candidate for Governor' Doing Splendid Work. Comrade Carey, Socialist Party can

didate for Governor, reports increased interest over last year in spite of the opposition of reform candidate Moran holding opposition meetings on same night.

The party standing is now assured, but it is important that clubs should make every effort posible to get out the Socialist vote, in order to increase the vote over last year. Personal appeals to sympathizers should be made for them to vote early and make sure that their vote is counted.

Faneuil Hall Meeting.

The meeting in Faneuil Hall on Thursday, Oct. 18, was a huge success, the hall being filled to standing room. Comrade Patrick Mahoney acted as chairman and introduced Comrade Johnson of Lynn, candidate for State Auditor, who made a masterly address, followed by Comrade Miles, candidate for Secretary of State, and Comrade Mullen, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Comrade Franklin Wentworth, candidate for the House in the Rockland District, then made a masterly fifteen minute speech in which he told his auditors that the Socialist Party was different from the reform parties in so far that they did not desire to put the capitalists in jail, but only wished to put them to work.

Then followed Comrade Carey in one of the best addresses ever delivered in Fancuil Hall.

Comrade Martin Jordan opened the meeting on Boston Common last Sunday. He was followed by Comrade Cutting, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District. G. G. Hall, Theodore W. Curtis and Saul Beaumont also spoke.

Boston Congressional Candidates.

Candidates for Congress in the Bos-ton districts are: George W. Galvin in Ninth, Ira E. Worcester in the Tenth, George G. Cutting in the Eleventh.

Comrade Galvin is a physician and a worker in the interest of Socialism in Boston.

Ira E. Worcester is a member of the Carpenters' Union, and is opposed by a Democratic and a Republican lawyer. In spite of Comrade Worcester being a member of a trade union the Wage-Earners' League leaders are working for a Democratic lawyer who simply gives promises. Strange that the workers cannot see the absurd position of the Gompers combination.

Comrade Cutting is a member of the Typographical Union and altho serving in numerous capacities in the interest of organized labor the Wage-Earners' League have left the field open for their sympathisers to vote for the Democratic lawyer or for the Socialist candidate. Why do they hesitate in this case?

Distribution of Literature.

Over 375,000 pieces of literature has been issued by the State Committee this year. The National Committee has sent 40,000 Congressional leaflets, besides orders so far reported of 20,-000. The cost to the State Committee for this literature has been less than paign will come out clear of debt. If the party will continue this policy, \$225. The prospects are that the camwill cover a field that it is impossible to reach thru public meetings or the press.

Comrades Levenberg and Richards obtained 40 subs. for Socialist papers at the Fancuil Hall meeting. At every meeting some comrade should attend to this work. It is important that every Socialist should be a subscriber in order to know what is going on in the Socialist movement. Russian Revolutionary Meeting

Thursday, Oct. 30, at Paine Memori al Hall, there will be a meeting of all

sympathizers with our Russian revolutionary brothers. It will be of a cosmopolitan character and under the auspices of American, Armenian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Polish, Jewish and Russian Socialists. The best speakers are being arranged for, and among others it is expected that Abe Cahan of New York will be present. For dates of campaign speakers

see Party News.

ALL FRIENDS OF LABOR A good many "friends of labor"

seem to be running for office this year. Mr. Workingman, do you recall any time when a man who wanted your THE REAL LABOR DAY.

Mr. Workingman, the sixth day of November is the real Labor Day this

year. See that you celebrate it by ing loyal to your class and voting the

-> The New York "Times" says Judge is a servant of the people". Yes, Mr. Podsnap. And such people.

-> Corporation Lawyer and Orator Choate is for Hughes, Corporation Lawyer and Orator Ceckran is for

COLORADO.

Socialist Campaign to Elect Wm. D. Haywood 'Governor.

The struggle between the owners of the rich mining industry in Colorado and their victims is reaching a stage that causes anxiety to the mine-owner and gives hope to thinking workingmen everywhere. The struggle of the Western Feder

ation of Miners has no parallel in the labor movement of this country. They have had to meet all the savage methods that "law and order" is noted for when panic-stricken at the threat of injury to its interests. Not that the miners; activity implied this threat. On the contrary, the strike which pro voked the criminal methods of the mine owners, was in perfect accord with the legal forms that sustain the mine owners in their economic and political supremacy. The strike was even in defense of those legal forms. It was called in defense of a constitutional amendment having a popular endorsement at the polls by more than forty thousand votes. So that we have the remarkable exhibition of a ruling class resorting to brute force to suppress a protest made in defense of the legal basis of its rule.

Sherman M. Bell-Trepoff.

The struggle between the workers and the mine owners since the inception of the strike has assumed all the phases from illegal arrest to organized masascre. Trepoff organizing Jewish massacres has his counterpart in General Bell. Naturally these methods have driven the workers to the political field.

The mine owners have been an swered by the nomination of Wm. D. Haywood for Governor. Since then events have followed in swift success sion. The conspiracy to execute Moyer. Haywood and Pettibone has been laid bare in the statement of Steve Adams that his "confession" implicating them in murder, was secured by threats of Pinkerton, McParlan and Governor Gooding.

Adams, discharged by the court, was

immediately re-arrested on the charge of killing another man.

Then a press dispatch, appearing in obscure parts of the daily press, an-nounced that Harry Orchard had gone insane.

t Caused

Orchard's Insanity? Is it more than a coincidence that

the chief witness against the men becomes a maniac the moment his "confession" becames of questionable value to the prosecution? Perhaps if the walls of his cell could speak they might tell an interesting story of how Orchard went insane.

Since the kidnapping of the three miner officials, facts similar to the above have thrown the prosecution in-to a panic and has placed them on the defensive. The evident drift of the workers to the Socialist Party has been so apparent that it increases their

In addition to this is the lack of discipline in the ranks of the two old political party machines. The struggle over official loot that political power gives them as well as fear of a proba ble Socialist triumph, has split them into factions. The Republican party is handicapped by the nomination of as the party, a mark for the workers. After a frantic search for something to head the ticket with Gabbert it was finally found in a preacher—Henry A. Buchtel. Capitalist infamy is complete by having a "Christian gentleman" hestow his benediction on its rule. Women vote in Colorado, and "red light" district is being invaded by Buchtel and his heelers and the unfortunate women are being 'rounded up" in support of "law and order." The dive and the pulpit shake

Adams, the Democratic candidate. surrendered the office after being elected two years ago. He announces that he will fight to the last ditch this time if elected by one vote. What the workers would gain is left to their confecture.

Growing Socialist Movement. Meantime the Socialist Party is con ducting the most extensive campaign

ever undertaken in the state. ALabor organizations and individuals throout the country have contributed gener ously of their funds. The record of the mine owners will be referred to those they have outraged. The work ing class will pass upon that record. What will it do? Let us hope that the workingmen

will respond with their ballots and rise equal to the duty and responsibil ity they owe to themselves, their loved ones and their class.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING. A new magazine has made its ap-

pearance under the title of "Ridge ways," which its publishers describe ns a "Militant Weekly for God and Country." A perusal of the first three issues shows that this is the simplified spelling of "For Hollars and Cents"which is what the publishers are after. | land Ave.

JOHN C. CHASE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Socialist Candidate for Governor of New York Making Great Campaign

The Socialist Party candidate for Governor of New York, together with J. G. Phelps Stokes and Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, in their tour of the state, have made a record breaking success of Socialist propaganda.

The meetings held during the past

week have been even better than those of any previous week of the tour. Without a single exception they have been the largest Socialist gatherings ever held in the state of New York.

In every place the audience has been entirely with the speakers from start to finish. In Watertown, on the 15th, the

Y. M. C. A. Hall was packed to the doors with all kinds and classes of In Syracuse, on the 18th, the Oity

Hall was jammed, and at least 1,200 people listened for three hours to the speakers, who were liberally appliend-ed thruout the meeting.

In Auburn, on the 17th, Music Hall was well filled by an audience which paid admission to get in. Many of the students from the Theological Seminary were present and extended an invitation to the speakers to visit the Seminary Clubrooms the next day at noon to address the students. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and the candidate for Governor took lunch with the students after which addresses were made by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, and then 80 minutes were taken up in questions.

An invitation was extended the speakers to come again and continue the discussion.

At Geneva, on the 18th, a fine andience turned out, 10 cents admission being charged. All expenses of the meeting were met and a few dollars netted for propaganda work.

In Rochester, on the 19th and 20th. two large meetings were held and on both evenings the halls were crowded to the doors and large collections were taken and the meetings were both a great success. Comrade John O'Rourke was chairman of the first meeting and

Mrs. Mabel Kennon of the second. In Buffalo, Sunday afternoon, Gar-den Theatar held the largest audience that ever turned out to a Socialist meeting there. An admission fee of 10 cents was charged for general admission. In addition to this, a collec-

tion of \$32.35 was taken up and a surplus was realized. In all of the above mentioned cities the local papers gave from one to three cultumns of space to reports of the meetings, and all in all, more people

were reached than ever before by a like number of Socialist meetings. Thousands of people have heard the subject of Socialism discussed who have never hitherto been reached by our propaganda.

If the attendance at these meetings

and the enthusiasm shown is any criterion the Socialist vote on the 6th day of November will be largely increased over two years ago.

CONNECTICUT.

Socialist Party Making a Vigorous Campaign—Sure of Greatly Increased Vote Following is the Socialist state tick-

et in Connecticut. ERNEST D. HULL. For Lieutenant-Govern

WILLIAM APPLEGATE For Secretary— MAX DELLFANT.

For Treasure EMIL F. W. GORIS.

A. BARTON CROSS, JR. For Attorney-General-

EUGENE TOOMEY. For Representative at Large BURTON EL LEAVITT. Ernest D. Hull, Socialist candidate for Governor of Connecticut, has an article on "Objections to Socialism

Answered," which will be found on page 4 of this issue of The Worker. PHILADELPHIA.

Socialist State Candidate to Speak at Many Hall Meetings. The following hall meetings have

Charles P. Gildea and Ed. Moore, caudidates for Governor, Lieutemant Governor and Auditor-General, respective-

Saturday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m., Price Hall, Main and Ortho Sts., Praukford. Sunday, Oct. 28, 2 p. m., Penna, 11aft, Sixth and Carpenter Sts.
Sunday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m., Labor Ly-

ceum, Sixth and Brown Sts.

Monday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m., Macunerchor Hall, Forty-fifth SC and Length ter Ave. Wednesday, Oct. 31, S p. m., Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and

Cambria Sts. Thursday, Nov. 1, S p. m., Cod Fed-lows' Hall, Seventy-first St. and Wood-

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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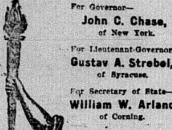
communications should be written ink and on one side of the paper; s should not be abbreviated; every lethould beer the writer's name and ad: and matter should be put in as few as possible, consistently with clear. Communications which do not compared these requirements are likely to returned nuless stamps are enclosed, ofpts are never sant to individual sub-

not be returned unless stamps are enclosed.
Receipts are never sent to individual suberibera. Acknowledgment is made by
changing the number on the wrapper, the
week following receipt of money.
As The Worker goes to press on Wednesiav. correspondents sending news should
asil their communications in time to reach
his office by Monday, whosever possible.
Complaints shout the husiness or editorial
nanssyment of the passes should be adressed to the Boad of Directors. Socialist
cooperative Publishing Association, 124
filliam street, New York.

Survey das second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE Socialist Party has pessed through general election. Its growing pow feated by the increase of its voic:





John C. Chase,

Gustav A. Strebel, of Syracuse.

William W. Arland. of Corning.

William W. Passage

Henry L. Slobodin. of New York.

For State Comptroller-

John O'Rourke,

For State Engineer and Surveyor-Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectady.

Those who have not yet ordered bundles of this special edition of The Worker should do so at once, otherwise we shall be unable to supply them.

Many persons will get a copy of this issue of The Worker who never before have read a Socialist paper. We invite them to become subscribers. Socialists to-day number several millions bered that all Socialists of all nations and all races and all creeds stand for practically the same great purposes and principles. No man can be called edge of the great world-wide Socialist movement, and in no other way can that knowledge be so easily secured as by reading a good Socialist paper. To those who are already Socialists we suggest that they subscribe to this paper for those of their friends who are not Socialists, but ought to be.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Socialist Party will have candidates for state offices on the ballot in thirty-five states at the election Nov. 6, the not all of the states in the Union elect their edicials this year, Two hundred and seventy Socialist Party candidates for Cougress have already been nominated and are certain of appearing on the official ballots, and there are still a number of places to be heard from and a number of decisions to be rendered in places where the party has had disputes with election officials that required reference to the courts.

Two years ago the Socialist Party polled more than four hundred thousand votes for Debs and Hanford, its nominees for President and Vice-President, but in that election the party did not approach the number of Congresional candidates that will appear on its ticket next November. In many | party did not win, he would still have | er this week.

of the states the tickets for Congressional and state legislative offices are complete. The same can be said of many cities and counties.

The increased Socialist vote shows of course, Socialist progress. But it probably does not show it as truly or as clearly as does the filling of the ballot with complete lists of Socialist nominees. In the most prosperous days of the old Populist party, when it polled a vote larger than any that the Socialist Party has yet polled in the United States, we very much doubt, the the data is not at this moment at hand, if at any election that party was able, the country over, to secure such an extensive representation of its candidates at the polls. It must not be forgotten that this work of the Socialists has been an immense task. In some states the laws are made (and amended from time to time) with the express purpose of making nominations difficult by third parties in general, and in particular to make it next to impossible for the Socialists to get their ticket in the field. It shows the strength, the intelligence and the splendid organization in the Socialist Party when we note the extent to which these difficulties have been overcome, as evidenced by the appearance of those two hundred and seventy nominees on the voting slips next election day-every one of them representing the worldwide as well as nation-broad interests of the working

The polling more than 400,000 votes two years ago, the Socialist Party did not elect a single Representative to Congress. This year there is reason to believe that several Socialist Congressmen will be victors at the polls, and that this great party will have a voice in the next House of Representatives. Among the Socialist candidates for Congress, perhaps Morris Hillquit, in the Ninth New York district, has as favorable chances as any, and no man in the movement in Amer-New York State Ticket | ica could represent the party more ably or more truly, whether considered in a local, a national or an international sense.

In Colorado there is every reason to believe that if it is possible to get the Socialist vote counted. William D. Haywood would be elected Governor, and many other Socialist candidates would also be returned. In Wisconsin and Illinois it is certain that all the Socialists in office will be reelected and that a number of additional places will be captured, probably including Congressmen in both states.

There are people who think Socialism makes slow progress in America. But any one who will take the pains to comprehend the stupendous revolution that Socialism proposes will be compelled to admit that its progress has been, is now, and gives every promise that it will continue to be more rapid than could have been expected and as great as could reasonably be hoped for. Its victory in the near future seems as certain as fate, and it grows with every hour.

THE SECOND-BALLOT SYSTEM

The British dispatches say that Winston Churchill, discussing the danger to Liberal ascendancy from the growth of the Labor Party, declares that the indispensable remedy is the second ballot, with the requirement of an absolute majority for election It the world over, and it is to be remem- is even said that in proposing this Mr. Churchill spoke with authority for the Liberal Government. This is curious, in view of the fact that the secondballot method of election is just one of intelligent who fails to gain a knowl- the reforms that the Labor men are advocating. For instance, when the Master of Elibank, the leader in the Liberal attack on Socialism, argued that a third party was an evil because it often resulted in the election of a member by a minority vote, Keir Hardle replied that the dominant party could easily remedy that, if it chose to, by introducing the system generally in vogue on the Continent, under which, if no candidate has a clear majority on first ballot, a second ballot is held to decide between the two highest.

Strange as it seems, at first glance, that Liberals and Labor men, when brought into distinct conflict, should both desire the same change in the election laws, the paradox is not inexplicable. The second-ballot system would be of real benefit, immediate and lasting, to the Labor Party, as a party having a great program of reform in view, which it expects to realize by degrees as it gains in popular strength, as well as an ultimate revolutionary ideal for which it is patiently working. Under the second-ballot system the timid or short-sighted sympathizer's fear of "throwing his vote away" would be allayed; he would vote for what he most desired, with the assurance that, if his favorite

an opportunity to make his choice of the lesser evil. The most radical party would be able to poll its full strength at the first balliots and thus, besides getting at least as large a representation as now, would exercise a much greater moral influence upon the larger parties, who would be compelled at a second ballot to hid for the support of the third party. At the same time it is not difficult to see that the Liberals might get immediate advantage from the change. The Labor vote is mostly in the cities and industrial centers, which are also the Liberal strongholds, while the Conservative strength is generally in the agricultural districts; in general, the Labor Party draws from the Liberal vote more than from the Conservative. Under the present system, therefore, a three-cornered contest is much more likely to let in a Conservative candidate by a plurality in a normally Lib-

eral district than the reverse. We could heartily hope that there were any chance in this country for such a change in the method of election as is being considered in Great Britain. But the jingo concelt characteristic of the Yankee makes it highly improbable that anything of the sort will be thought of, at least for a long time to come, even the circumstances might make it advantageous for one or other of the old parties as well for the Socialists.

Some members of the New York C. F. U. may think Mr. Hearst is a "friend of labor." But if they should split their organization thru quarreling over his indorsement they will find that he will not be enough the "friend of labor" to keep up the scale of wages the members of their unions now receive after their organizations are disrupted. This, whether Mr. Hearst is elected Governor or not. The wages they receive over and above a bare subsistence they secure thru the power of their unions. They should have the first consideration. We do not think a split is imminent, and should greatly regret to see anything of the kind. But you never can tell what may happen when wage-slaves quarrel over their masters' interests.

To the workers the full product of their toll. To the shirkers the same thing.

Hearst needs the votes and Murphy needs the money, but it rests with you workingmen whether they will get

If you vote for the full social value of your labor how much will you lose and the capitalist gain?

Those who have doubts of the President's ability as a "reformer" are respectfully referred to those three hundred vicious words which he tackledand conquered.

A traveler returning from Egypt discovered tablets that add another thousand years to written history. There is yet hope of discovering the exact date when the tariff first became an

Remember the two parties that built bull pens-that they may have occasion to remember you.

Sam Small declared that poverty from drinking. The preaches should spell his name with a D to make it fit both himself and his as-

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

Comrades, once again, and again, see that your party news reaches The Worker office early. News that we do not get in the first mail Tuesday morning is likely to be left out. Make it short. There is a limit to the size of The Worker. Send us the essential facts. Leave out the non-essentials.

The government does not secure the depositors in national banks against loss. It does secure the money (bank notes) issued by those institutions.

No further matter of a controversial nature will be printed in The Worker until after election

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following shows the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks: Oct. 13. Oct. 20. Single subs. 10,007 10,027 Dealers 2,487 2,534 exchanges, etc..... 8,509 6,561

Total printed29,000 24,000 Totals for corresponding weeks last year 75,500 (special issue) and 19,500. This week's special issue must be a record breaker. HAVE YOU SENT IN A SPECIAL ORDER? Subscriptions are increasing too slowly. Hustle for subs now, so that new readers may know what the Socialist Party is doing AFTER election. We ask for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER from every read-

GERMAN SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

Held at Mannheim Before Party Congress - Russian, Austrian, Italian, Swiss, and Dutch Working Women Send Greetings-Important Discussions on Matters of Interest to Working Women.

The fourth annual Socialist Women's Conference of Germany was held in Mannheim last month, just preceding the party congress. J. B. Askew gives some account of it in "Justice." Clara Zetkin and Frau Zietz presided. Delegates from Socialist women's

organizations in various other coun-

les were present, among them Angel-

ica Balabanoff, who has recently been expelled by the police from the Swiss cantons of Fribourg and St. Gallen as a "foreign agitator." Comrade Balapanoff represented the Russian Social Democratic women and the working women's organizations of Italy. In burning tones she dwelt on the determination of the Russian women com rades not to allow themselves to be excluded from political rights or the political movement. She then referred briefly to the recent movements of the Italian working women for an improvement of their conditions. Frau Popp, the widow of a well-known Austrian comrade, brought the greetings of the Austrian women, and regretted that in Austria it had been impos sible to obtain female suffrage at the same time as the men's. A Dutch woman comrade then gave a short welcome from the Dutch women's move where she showed us that, among the Dutch working women, as everywhere else, forces are at work to enlighten them on the true condition of their class, and to make them comrades of the men in their struggle for emancipation. Comrade Molkenbuhr on behalf of the Executive of the Social Democratic Party, made an excellent speech in which he dwelt on the necessity of women making their own claims felt. Comrade Eichhorn brought the greetings of the Baden Executive. Comrade Faas, the woman assistant in the Swiss Labor Secretariat, came to represent the Swiss woen's labor movement, who, with Comrade Balabanoff has enjoyed the spe cial attentions of the Swiss police, and

of the Swiss movement. It would be almost impossible to enter at any detail into the various discussions, with the valuable light they threw on the economic position of the German workingwoman and the best methods of winning her for the labor movement. That was especially the case in the discussion on the general report, which was opened in a business like speech by Comrade Bander. It was glorious to hear the report of the progress of the women's movement and its organ, the "Gleichhelt," which has now achieved a circulation of 46,-000; and the hope was expressed that before two years it would reach 100.

gave an account of the present state

There were 54 constituencies represented by 50 delegates. Two very instructive papers were read on Agitation Among the Agricultural Laborers and one on Organization of Domestic Servants. Both gave a well workedout account of the historical development of these questions, with the legal and economic position of these workers at various periods. It is satisfactory to note that the agitation among both agricultural laborers and domes tic servants, despite a state of legislation which is absolutely mediæval in nature, makes great progress.

Frau Zetkin, who was too ill to be able to read her paper on Woman Suffrage on Saturday, read it on Sunday morning. It was a splendid performance, altho our comrade was obviously physically unfit for the hard work she was laying on herself. Despite all medical and other warnings, the revolutionary fervor will not allow her to rest. She distinguished sharply bean women's movement, between universal women's suffrage and "ladies" suffrage"; she also rejected all suf frages based on property, and even those based on a long period of resi-dence, as tending to exclude large numbers of the proletariat, who are forced to change their place of residence frequently in search of work. A very valuable paper followed on the pro-tection of children and mothers.

The separate organization of the wo men in the Socialist movement in Germany, it may be added, is made neces sary by the provision of the law pro hibiting their participation in avowedly political organizations.

N. Y. C. F. U. WILL **NOT OPPOSE HEARST**

Last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Federated Union was a strong one. Delegates who were for Hearst and delegates who were for Hughes engaged in making charges and counter charges against one another. Many a thing was said which was not so, and many a thing was said which was better left unsaid.

Out of it all William R. Hearst got an indorsement which wasn't an indorsement, but it is declared by some of his partisans that the next meeting will indorse him. Meantime, on ac count of the charges made during the debate a committee is to investigate the character of some of the members.

The resolutions adopted do not in-dorse Hearst in terms, but declare that at the previous meeting "no action an-tagonistic to Mr. Hearst was taken by The unseemly squabble was exactly

what is to be expected from bringing the politics of those who are "not op-posed to capitalism, large or small," into a labor organization.

The "Funny Little Monkey Editor" of Mr. Hearst's "News" Papers.

A recent issue of Mr. Hearst's New

York Sunday "American and Journal" contains a page editorial, with cartoon, under the heading "Funny Little Mon key Citizens". The cartoon portrays a monkey about to place his ballot in ballot box, while to one side stands a giant figure labelled "Trusts", holding its sides to keep from bursting with laughter at the sight of the "Funny Little Monkey Citizen" casting a vote for the same ticket that the "Trust" gentleman votes himself. The argument of the editorial is in line with the picture. Monkeys are imitativelikewise citizens that vote "Trust" tickets. It does not seem to have oc curred to Mr. Brisbane that his own imitative faculties have long been unimpaired. It is perfectly true that what he is pleased to call the "Funny Little Monkey Citizens" for years have been voting the "Trust" ticket. have, however, had cause so to do-if not reason.

The principal thing which caused the "Funny Little Monkey Citizen" to cast his vote for the "Trusts" undoubtedly has been Arthur Brisbane, the 'Funny Little Monkey Editor". What reader of the Hearst papers in New York can forget that in 1897 Mr. Brisbane advised the "Funny Little Monkey Citizen" to vote for Robert A. Van Wyck, the Ice Trust Man, for Mayor

In 1898 the "Funny Little Monkey Editor" advised the "Funny, Little Monkey Citizen" to vote for Augustus Van Wyck, brother of the Mayor, and another Ice Trust Man, for Governor of New York.

In 1900 the "Funny Little Monkey Editor" advised the "Funny Little Monkey Citizen" who read the New York "Journal" to vote for Stanchfield, another trust man, for Governor of New York.

In 1901 the "Funny Little Monkey Editor" told the "Funny Little Mon-key Citizen" to vote for Edward M. Shepard, the Railroad Trust Man, for Mayor of New York. In 1908 the "Funny Little Monkey

Editor" told the "Funny Little Monkey Citizen" who read his editorials to vote for George B. McClellan, the Gas Trust Man, for Mayor of New York.

In 1904 the "Funny Little Monkey Editor" advised the "Funny Little Monkey Citizen" to vote for Alton B. Parker for President of the United States.

With unimportant exceptions, the only occasions on which the "Funny Little Monkey Editor" has not advised the "Funny Little Monkey Citizen" who read his paper to vote a "Trust ticket have been when his lord, master and owner was himself a candidatelast year for Mayor and this year for Governor of New York. Judging by the fidelity with which, according to his own statement, he has supported the "Trust" ticket in the past, thinking people—people who are not "Funny Little Monkey Citizens"-have every reason to suppose that the "Funny Little Monkey Editor" is supporting a

"Trust" ticket this year. limitation is not the only characteristic of the monkey, nor of the "Funny Little Monkey Editor". Next week other simian attributes will be consid ered, more particularly in their rela tion to and connection with Arthur Brisbane, and later consideration will be given the case of the Hon. Mr. Podnap, the editor of the New "Times".

LIFE COULD BE A HOLYDAY.

By Anna Rapport. The world could be so beautiful, A paradise for all, And Life could be a holyday,

A never-ending ball; Our working tool would be a toy, Our minds at ease, our hearts so light— Oh, Life could be so sweet, so bright. Oh, yes, it could, and also should-If only understand we would How to enjoy Life's blessings all We would not find it sad at all. Have we no brain? Have we no will With sorrow and with cries we fill The Earth, which is so full of wealth We waste our Life, we squander

And wonder in a belpless way Why we should give our Life away. Oh, but I know it's not for long. We'll use our brains-our weapon

To do with all that's wrong away-And make our Life a Holyday.

MACHINISTS ENDORSE SOCIALIST PARTY

With many other labor organiza-tions, Electric Lodge, 313, I. A. M., has

unqualifiedly endorsed the Socialist Party, that party "that has adhered steadfastly to the principles of honesty and justice, morality and equal oppor-tunity." The resolutions declare fur-"In endorsing the Socialist Party

Electrical Lodge believes that it is do ing something that all other labor unions in the United States eventually must do, in order to bring justice ou of present unjust conditions, in order ssure to every man the full value of his toll, in order to inform various workingmen are capable of thinking for themselves, of freeing themselves without depending upon a self-adver-

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

ARTHUR BRISBANE. THE NAME OF MASTER SHALL FADE AW Y.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

Here in the United States to-day the | such moments that the world has great body of the common people, the vorking class, the men and women who give useful service either of hand or brain, are pinched by poverty; and as advancing civilization opens wider vistas and awakens new desires, are held down to brutish levels by animal needs. Bitterly conscious of injustice feeling in their hearts that they are made for more than so wretched a life, they sometimes struggle and cry

The strike, the boycott, the lockout, the blacklist; all are evidences of this smarting under wrong. But until they trace effect to cause; until they see how they are fettered and how they may be freed, their struggles and their outcries are in vain. What does it avail for me to strike against the man who owns my bread? Is he not my master, and will I not have to go on my knees to him at last?

The Strke for Bread.

Why should men strike for a few cents more a day when it is easier to strike for all they produce?

Why should you put your wives and children to the test of suffering to win a strike when by the use of a slip of paper called a ballot you can take into your own hands the key that locks you from your opportunities?

A man's mind is enslaved so long as he is content with a mere increase in wages under a precarious wage sys tem. A man's mind is enslaved until he rises in his manhood's might overturn the entire system by which one man can live upon the toll of other

The workers must come to see that the man who does not work is deserving of neither admiration nor respect The world is getting its eyes too wide open to much longer support the loafer and the tramp; whether he loafs in a barroom or in a fashionable club; whether he tramps the railroad ties or the veranda of a fashionable hotel. The working class must quit its cringing supplication for a few cents more a day; it must stand erect and demand the entire product of its labor; it must refuse to support a single normal man in idleness.

Aristocracy Is the

Flower of Graft

And why should it not? Is one man better than another man? Give me s country clod; give me a gamin of the streets, and in two generations of feeding and education I will give you as polished an idler as graces any mansion in New York. Who is it that dares to assume superiority over another man? What is it I ask you that makes aristocracy? Aristocracy is the growth of parasitism. Aristocracy does not spring out of useful man-hood. Aristocracy is the fruit of evaded service. Aristocracy is the flower of a graft.

I would not have you believe that I am at war with all forms of superior ity. I bow in respectful homage to superiority which shines in social service of its fellows. But that shallow and fictitious superiority a life of idle irresponsibility engenders; that superi-ority which is but an accident of position; which resides wholly on the outside and is derived from a shirking of its share in social service; which sucks its leisure hours from the broken heari of labor; that kind of superiority I execrate from my soul, and would forever banish from the world.

Free Men and Women.

I want all men and women to be free; free to develop the whole heroic stature of manhood and womanhood I want a complete life for every human being, lived in an atmosphere

of fearless liberty.

It is the vague and incoherent longing for this kind of life; the great heaving revolutions of the undermasses; the blind, voiceless catching at the skirts of liberty, that bring hope to the heart that some day the world will be a joy to live in. Some day men will be too noble to allow little children to be chained to machines while the fields and flowers pine for the blessing of their happy laughter; some day women will not be driven by poverty to sell their bodies in the streets: very food will dry in our throats and choke us that such a crime can

Some Day the Lowest Man Shall Stand Erect.

me day the lowest man will stand erect and the name of master will fade into the shadows of a tyrannous past Oh, the joy the world, when every man shall look his fellow in the face without fear; when every life shall blossom to the full in joyous liberty. Liberty! It is a word to conjure with, The world has never seen liberty, except in broken beams and partial light, known heroes of the mass have struggled to their knees; when they have torn themselves loose from the galling bands of the enslaving classes; have their starving fellows and rallied swept the infested and outworn politimade her great strides forward.

The Heart of the Serf

Shall Throb with Manhood.

It is out of the tolling mass that the last vision of liberty is always born. Like the lily that strikes her roots deep into the coze and slime, this, the most beautiful flower of life springs up from the hearts of the lowest. And who could fail to blossom in a world where all were free? The very thought of it makes the bosom heave with emotion, and stirs the heart of the serf with throbs of manhood. Liberty. it is the lever of the world; the goddess of the skies. But it is here, where the lamp of liberty has shed her hollest light; here where after the groaning of the centuries every man has been given the ballot for the bullet; here in this nation to which the trustful eyes of the little peoples have been turned in confidence and hope for a hundred years; it is here that liberty is now being translated into a bawd, and men and women and children whom the world calls free are being ground beneath the wheels of an economic tyranny that is all the more hideous because we have had a dream of lib-

erty. To think that here, of all places in the world, where for the first time in history the bailot of the common man is equal to the ballot of the priest, or the soldier, or the judge; where by this ballot expression may be given to every political and economic faith; to think that in the face of the greatest opportunities for freedom which the world has ever seen, it should now be possible for any workingman to stand enniless and hungry outside a factory door within which lie the privately owned tools and opportunities which should be his own; opportunities possessed by the ruling class by olitical consent of the working class themselves.

Is It Too Late?

For in a country where all property rights rest upon the laws, and all laws may be made by the ballot the working class, which is of a huge majority, cannot be robbed except by its silent or implied consent. In the solidarity ossible to the working class lies the power to unmake every law upon the statute books of the American republic. The fundamental law of the land gives to the workingman this right of suffrage, this right which men of other countries do not yet possess, which they are to-day suffering and dying to achieve. Is the working class in America going to awaken to the value of this right, and utilize its power for ends of economic freedom before it is too late?

For be not deceived. In the face of the silent but persistent encroach-ments of an owning class, any right not exercised by the people will soon be lost to them. Are not the negroes disfranchised even now in two of the states, in violation of the constitution, by statute laws so thinly disguised as to shame the very face of hypocrisy; while the whole national government at Washington sits supinely under this crime against the black man because it is to the interest of an owning class

that he shall not vote? Do not believe this a race question; it is an economic question. The ballot is not taken from him because his skin cause only by this means can he be kept in economic servitude.

Negroes Disfranchised To-day-

Whites Will Be To-morrow. And now that this step is taken; now that the only gain of the Civil War is put brazenly aside; now that the infamous wrong is successfully perpetrated without rousing the sluggish American people to rebellion, we begin to see in certain quarters crafty suggestion preparatory to putting a rty qualification to the ballot of

This means that your turn is coming

next When it is essential to the security of the owning class that you be disfranchised an attempt will be made to disfranchise you, and when this is done the principal argument for doing it will be that when you had the bal-lot you had not intelligence enough to

use it; which will be true. But is it always to be true? Is there not now enough of manhood and nobility in the American working class; has not the long union training of organized labor in solidarity lifted the workingmen of this country to a evel of intelligence whereby they may yet preserve their freedom and perfect this republic in its aspirations after

liberty? There is nowhere any force or influence outside of the working class itself that can free the workers from the creeping dark of absolute industrial servitude. There is now no class in America except the working class that is interested in preserving free institutions.

To this great working class of America freedom makes her appealit will not be in vain

SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN FROM CHICAGO STOCK YARDS

cal systems out of existence; it is in

Comrade McCarthy, who is running for Congress on the Socialist ticket in the Fourth District, has received the endorsement of the Allied Meat Trades, representing 35,000 men. As he was already crowding all other opponents close, this would seem to assure victory. Thus do the workers of the Jungle meet the oppression to which they are subjected.—Chicago Socialist

→ If you wish to know what Socialism is, read a Socialist paper. You will not be able to get an understanding of Socialism from its enemies. Theodore Roosevelt won't tell the truth about Socialism-he does not know the truth. Nor Mr. Podsuap, the editor of the New York cannot print the truth. Nor W. Bourke Cockran-he will not tell the truth. Nor W. R. Hearst-he cannot tell the truth. The Worker prints the truth abort Socialism

bel wanted to see it much weakened.

small portion being embodied in an omnibus resolution, which was to be

regretted if it had not been that all the

speeches of the trades unionists showed that they felt that they must

be Socialists or nothing-that the workers will not hear of the so-called

political neutrality-if in fact we did

not know that the Socialism of the

trade unions depends on the economic

position of the workers and not on the

Socialists in War.

What Bebel said on the question of

possible intervention of the German

Government in Russia or a war with

another European power was remark

able from a man who speaks with so

much caution on these points as Bebel.

If he did not say more it was due to

obvious reasons. In the event of war

it is probable that the Government will

put all prominent Socialists under lock

and key. But the party will do all

that they can, that is clear. In the

Reichstag they would have, according

to Bebel, a most effective weapon, be

cause the Imperial Government is even

now in straits for cash—so what would

it be in war? The Socialist opposition

might be most inconvenient-and dam-

aging to German credit, perhaps the

The Congress had the advantage of

hearing, in addition to the above, very

able papers on "Education" from Com-

rade Schultz and Clara Zetkin-the lat-

ter of whom, I am sorry to say, broke

down before the completion of her pa-

per, Singer had, in the interests of

whatever health remains to our valiant

friend, to ask the Congress to firmly

forbid her finishing her reading and to

Overworked Comrades.

have much hope that she will give her-

self the necessary leisure to recover her health—even if that were not too

late already, as I cannot help fearing.

I only wish that there were a means

of forcing certain willing horses in the

movement not to attempt the work of

at least six people. Certain of our

friends seem to forget that they owe

it to the movement to conserve their

own strength, since by that means

alone they can in the long run do

Education was treated from al

points of view historically, and as it

is, from the point of view of commun

al education, and state elementary ed-

ucation of the masses in the principles

Education was followed by an

equally learned and interesting discus-

sion on criminal law by our legal Com-

rade Hasse, who has caused the Prus-

sian public prosecutors and judges

An instructive discussion was held

on the relations of the party to the

workers. Our friends who favor the

latter were very careful to distinguish

their point of view from that of the

bourgeoisie advocates of temperance.

The discussion, which was maintained

at a very high level in contrast to pre-

vious years, showed that the German

party is being brought to see that they

cannot ignore this question, that al-cobol is the best ally of the capitalists

and the priests, thru its stupefying effect on the intelligencet of the prole-

discussion of the question, but their opposition was much weaker than for-

Anti-Militarism. The well-known lawyer and son of

the young Carl Liebknecht, came into

sharp collision with the Executive, as

in previous years, on account of his

advocacy of a special anti-militarist propaganda. It is hardly for a for-eigner to say how far such a special

propaganda could be carried out in

sponsibility would advise it, but there

are occasions when even the inadvisa-

ble will be undertaken by the individ-

uals on their own responsibility, when

mass movements break out spontane-

ously. I cannot avoid the feeling

bowever, that militarism is, as Bebel

implied, to be fought thru the increas-

ing strength of our party rather than any other way. As soon as our party has a real decided majority in the peo-

ple it will have to be reckoned with.

As for the rest, we must wait and see.

The great point must be-can the gov-

ernment paralyze our action before we get that majority? Can they cut off

all possibility of proceeding on legal

erly, and the Socialist abstainers had

tariat. The Executive opposed

every reason to be satisfied.

anti-alcohol movement among

much more effective work.

many an uneasy hour.

of Socialism.

Nobody who knows our comrade can

be published later.

weightlest consideration of all.

wishes of their representatives.

THE BRUTALITY OF THE BOURGEOISIE. GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the Toledo "Socialist", March 17, 1906.

Paris Commune, especially in the light of other class conflicts, one is struck afresh with a sense of the fewhen repelling attacks upon its property. It is not necessary to say that individually the property owner is more brutal than the proletarian. Perhaps he is not. But no informed person can deny that when acting by group or class in defense of its material interests, the bourgeoisie reverts to a blood coirstiness, an inhumanity, like that of the lowest savages. In such times all the veneer of civilization is sloughed off as a snake sloughs its skin, and the most cruel passions are awakened. It would seem that nothing that men will do in defense of eir wives, their state or their religion, can compare, in desperate ferocity, with what they will do in defense of rent, interest and profit.

And, after all, it is by group and class that men are prompted in the larger activities of their lives. Primar-ily there is a struggle of individual ngainst individual. But this individual struggle pertains to only a part of our activities. The workman competes with the workman for a job; but in all the larger matters that affect him as a member of an economic class, he feels, thinks and acts with his fellows of like needs and aims. And so the trader, tho he will cheat and rob his fellow trader, will still instinctivematters wherein his class interests are

In the mob the worst passions are developed. What the individual would never dream of doing alone, he is prompted spontaneously to do when in company with his fellows. "Crowd consciousness" is one thing, "class consciousness" is another. But when the two are met in the same persons at the same time, there is developed an impulse and a power for evil which spurn ordinary restraints. And when those two are met in the bourgeoisie, repelling attacks upon its posse or meting out punishment for a baf-fied atack, the result is a diabolism of frenzied malice worse than anything which Milton has ascribed to the co-

It matters not when or where the occasion. At Peterloo in 1819, in Prussia in 1848, in Paris in 1871, in the Coeur de'Alene, in Pennsylvania, in Colorado, in Russia, in more recent years, it is all the same. The bourgeoisic will fight among themselves with some show of restraint. The lit-tic fellows, under the constant bemming in of their scope and province by the big fellows, are developing a sort of group feeling and community of interest which causes them to battle against the increasing domination of the magnates. But however flercely the conflict rages, it is restrained by ness of interest. It is only by the attacks of the proletarians on capitalist property, that the real frenzy of the bourgeoisle is awakened; and then every one, from petty retailer to indus trial overlord, unites with his fellows in a cry for the defense of property, religion and the state, and for the annihilation of the proletarian aggree-

The lesson of Colorado is still fresh in most minds. The beatings, the deportings, the killings, the for vation of men, women and children, the overthrow of civil government, combined to illustrate again the in-stinctive brutality and lawlessness of the bourgeoisie when roused in defense of its possessions and its privfleges. But it is to the Commune that one turns for the chief instance. Here was a class conflict on a gigantic scale, and here the frenzy of the bourgeoisle manifested itself as perhaps it never did before. The frightful deeds of the victors are not to be ascribed to racial temperament, as some of our Anglo- will not retailate in kind. Out of its the main point of difference was ntimentalists assume. The French can be quite as numerous.

English or the Americans. Nor were the deeds done because the Communities of the deeds done because the deeds done

In reading again the story of the crime in France. The deeds were done aris Commune especially in the because the Communard home rulers were led by men who strove for a betterorder of society, which involved the abolition of capitalist property. All rocious brutality of the bourgeoisie the mad ferocity of the bourgeoisie when repelling attacks upon its prop- was awakened by this attempted subversion of its material interests, and it slaughtered the victims till its rage was glutted.

Communards held the city of Paris for a little more than nine weeks. They rapidly and efficiently organized its municipal activity. They suppressed vice and crime; they kept industry and commerce moving. Betrayed on every hand by the agents of the Versaillese, they maintained a rare leniency in their treatment of their enemies. From April 3 to May 24, the provoked by every manner of brutality and treachery on the part of the Versaillese, they did not execute a single prisoner. Only in the last desperate days of the defense, after the Versaillese had shot down hundreds of prisoners and of unresisting citizens suspected of sympathy with the Communards, did the latter retaliate. They then executed 63 prisoners out of some 800 in their hands. As frightful as this act appears, it is one in entire accord with the rules of warfare. It has been resorted to in probably every war, and was certainly practiced in our Civil War. When one side violates a flag of truce, or executes a prisoner, the other side invariably retaliates in kind.

The Versaillese seized the city, and for days gave it up to almost indiscriminate slaughter. Probably 20,000 persons were killed. The number of wounded will never be known. The dead were strewn all over the city. Burial on such a gigantic scale became impossible, and the corpses, saturated with petroleum, were burned in the the open air.

Tired with the slaughter, the further ferocity of the bourgeoisle was wreaked upon the hapless victims thru the form of "law." More than 40,000 prisoners were taken. Thousands of these, men, women and children, were driven along the roads to Versailles, scourged, beaten and insulted, packed into foul dungeons and stockades, where they were systematically starved. No words can adequately picture the horrors of that time. The worst degraded savages would have shown instincts of humanity superior to those manifested by the victorious bourgeoisie. The "trials" followed, lasting several years, and 13,221 men, 157 women and 62 children were con-demned. Two hundred and seventy of these were condemned to death and 7,500 to transportation.

It is from this bourgeoisle, the same

in America as in France, that we must take our laws, our institutions, and our moral codes. This class rules, and its intellectual retainers formulate and hand down the principles and pre-cepts of conduct which are obligatory hope. As the working class comes gradually to a consciousness of itself, it throws off its ingrained timidity and learns to trust the validity of its own instincts. More and more it learns to condemn the cheap moralities of the bourgeoisis—the "fair weather" moralwhich it mouths in times of ease and security, but which it forgets in times of stress. The virtues of usefulness, of fellowship, of magnanimity, which the working class instinctively develops, but which, out of its timidity and subservience to the ruling class, it hesitates to proclaim, come more and more to be the conscious and reasoned bases of its ethical code. And so, as it comes to a full consciousness of itself, it purposes the overthrow of the regime of the bourgeoisie and the in-stallation of an order of society wherein its own code shall have ample field

Review of the Proceedings at Mannheim, Where the Annual Meeting Was Held-The General Strike, Education, and Anti-Militarism Discussed.

The Worker has already published a | a Socialist sense. This amendment propsis of the report of the National | was fallen on from all sides, even Besynopsis of the report of the National Democratic Party of Germany as presented to the delegates to the annual congress of the party, which was this year held in Mannheim. We now print a general review of the proceedings of the congress, for which we are indebted to J. B. Askew's letter in London "Justice."

This year's congress of the German Social Democratic Party was opened in the industrial centre of the Kingdom of Baden-the beautiful town at the juncture of the Neckar and the Rhine. The congress was originally arranged to be held in the big municipal hall-the Rosengarten-a hall said to be now the largest of its kind in modern Germany if not in Europe. this, however, refused it, which put our party organizers to great inconvenience. However, the Socialist Town Councillors are strong enough to be able to bring considerable pressure to bear on the magistrates, and the hall was conceded for the opening reception, at least. For the congress itself, the Apollo Music Hall was chosen as the only available building, but it proved to be much too small: it was. in fact, almost impossible for the 400 delegates, and the still more numerous visitors, to move, much less to do any business, consequently negotiations were opened afresh with the Mayor, and this time with success. We heard with joy that the Rosengarten had been placed at our disposal for the

Rosengarten Too Small.

All the same, big as the Rosengar-ten was, it could not contain the huge numbers who desired admission to the opening reception on Sunday night, or to the meeting on Tuesday where Rosa Luxemburg, Ledebour and others spoke. On both these occasions the numbers present were, I was told, about 11,000 to 12,000 people-that being about the numbers for which the hall is built, and the police control being very strict

The reports of the secretaries on behalf of the Executive and Control Commission testified to the extraordinary growth of the party and its endeavor to open out to the worker every means of enlightening himself on his miserable condition under capitalism and how he can emancipate himself. The Socialist press has now more than 825,000 subscribers, which—when we consider what it means to the work ers to subscribe to the press, and remember that in Germany it is much more usual to read the papers in the restaurant than in England or America, that all public houses, especially those frequented by the workers, take the Socialist papers for their customers says more for the self-sacrifice

and enthusiasm of the German workers than would appear at first sight. The May Day debate, as usual, showed the determination of the German workers to carry this thru at all costs.

The General Strike.

The general or the mass political strike was, however, the subject around which most interest was centred. Here were the relations of the party with the trade unions to be dis-cussed. The openers on this question were Bebel for the party, Legien for the trade unions.

Bebel, who was hardly as good as usual, gave a very careful account of the position of the party on this ques-tion. The general strike is to him not a weapon to be played with, but only to be used in the event of the Re stag's suffrage or the law of combination being threatened-in other words, only as a last resort in case of neces sity. The views of Legien did not diffor expression.

And for all its sacrifice of blood it for in any essential point from Bebel's; whether the Executive h trade union officials with sufficient respect in publishing a certain secret report after large portions of it had already been made public. Even a trade union official who spoke had to admit that the Executive could not act other than they had done.

The trade union officials disliked the general strike, that is clear, but they are obliged to give way and put as That can hardly be said of Bomelburg, the builders' secretary, who made a very good sound Social-Democratic ch, but it was very evident in the speeches of Legien and others. Still it is all the more satisfactory, perhaps, since they show that they feel obliged to come along. In the debate, Rosa Luxemburg-recently emerged from her Russian prison-was breezy and full of revolutionary energy.

No Political Neutrality. Kautsky presented an amendment

the members of the party the necessity of working in the trade unions in tions are not so easy to answer.

JAPANESE RIOT AGAINST

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TROLLEY COMPANY, S EXTORTION.

The anniversary of the peace of Portsmouth was marked in Tokio to peace of the action of the street railway companies in increasing fares. This followed immediately on the merger of the three companies formerly operating independently. Cars were actacked, motoriaen were mobbed, and night traffic was brought to a standstill. According to the "Japanese Mail," all the leading Tokio papers were in open sympathy with the rioters, and in the induential. "The trooters were mainly drawn from among the limitish ecolles, when have felt the company, and the tank submission of the public, we are forced to the conclusion that Yankes are "easy marks" in comparison with Japanese.

lines? Will they do so? These ques

It would seem that the unemployed prob-lem is becoming serious in New Zealand, notwithstanding its progressive legislation. is the over immigration of unskilled laborers. A correspondent writes from Augkland, enclosing a cutting from the "Auckland Weekly News," in which is recorded a strong protest resolution passed by the Auckland Trades and Labor Council against the present immigration policy. Many of the immigrants who landed recently were unable to find work, and the General, Laborers' Union in Dunedin has made whent representations to members of the government as to the treatment of the workers on the North Island railway works. The union alleged that it could produce payeliests to show that men were earning only 2s. 11d, per day, and had to pay 1s. for-a load of shread. The only immigrants really wanted were farmers with some capital in hand.—Labor Leader.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

By Hugh O. Pentecost.

At present the world of human beings is composed of classes. However we may dispute as to the lines of demarkation between members of these classes, there is no dispute that there is a capitalist class and a working It was finally practically withdrawn, a class.

The capitalist class lives by rent, interest or dividends—that is, profits. The working class lives by wages. The weifare of these classes is antagonistic. The more the capitalist class gets, the less the working class gets. The more the working class gets, the less the capitalist class gets. This is selfevident, since wages, rent, interest or dividends (profits) are taken out of the products of labor.

The Two Classes.

All men and women belong to one or the other of these classes. To which class you, whoever you are, belong is not determined entirely by whether you are a wage earner or not. It is determined to a great extent by what you think; by your mental attitude toward the world of human beings; by your moral code, and, specifically by how you vote.

If you are a wage earner, and, as

such, believe that you belong to an inferior class; that you need to be ruled by your betters; that you could not support yourself without an employer: that you should be contented in the place where it has pleased God to put you, or where you are by the laws of nature; that if you are industrious, economical and faithful to your employer you may some day arise out of your class into the capitalist class. and so cease to live by wages, and live henceforth by rent, interest, and profits-if you think these thoughts, the you be a hod carrier, ditch-digger, sweatshop worker, or street sweeper, you belong to the capitalist class-you are theirs-for these are capitalist thoughts, and "as a man thinks so is

complete it in writing-when it is to A Workingman Voting Himself Low Wages.

If you have no thoughts on the subject of your place in life, but, when election day comes around, you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you belong to the captalist class, for both these are capitalist parties. These parties represent the wage system. They advocate child labor, wife labor, and man labor for the cheapest possi ble wage.

The saddest thing in the world is a workingman with a capitalist mind. He is not to be blamed, for we are all the creatures of circumstances, but he is to be pitied and saved, if possible.

One could shed an ocean of tears at the sight of workingmen by millions voting themselves low wages, their wives into factories, and their children dren

into mills, mines and houses of prostitution.

Let Those Who Are Workers

Socialists do not provoke class hatred. They invoke class consciousness. They ask workingmen to have working class thoughts; to think that they do not need capitalists, either to rule them or employ them. They do not ask them to vote for their candidates, but to vote for themselves. They ask them to try to understand that if land and machinery were common property instead of capitalist individual property, wages, rent, dividends, all profits, would disappear, and each workingman would receive all that he produced as a member of a Cooperative Commonwealth of selfrespecting, free people, living human lives instead of animal-like lives, as at

Peace Instead of War

Socialism is very simple, very easy to understand by anyone who has not an animal mind or a capitalist mind, or a mind incapable of comprehending ! a co-operative and fraternal civilization instead of a competitive or fighting barbarism.

There is no good reason why a workingman should not be a Socialist. There is every reason why he should be a Socialist

The appeal of Socialism is so strong that some capitalists have acquired the minds of class-conscious workingmen. They have renounced their class and come over into the working class. not literally, but in their minds and They are thinking and acting as if they were workingmen. But these cannot save the workingman from wage slaveryy. There are not enough of them. Workingmen must save themselves, by thinking and voting for themselves.

Workingmen, Free Yourselves. Chattel slavery was easy to over-throw. That could be done and was

done by war. It is easy to liberate men from prison. A mob can do this by overpowering the keepers and opening the doors. Such slaves can be freed by others. But workingmen must free themselves, for they are enslaved by their own ignorance. They can only free themselves by ceasing to think capitalist thoughts and thinking workingmen's thoughts.

There is a great opportunity open to workingmen in the ballot box. It is the only opportunity workingmen have in the capitalist world. But it is And now that Socialism has enough. entered the political field and offers the ballot box to the worker, it will use it for himsmelf, his wife and chil-

THE RAND SCHOOL.

WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT PROPOSES DOING.

The Rand School of Social Science is a new institution for the teaching of social and political science from the standpoint of Socialism. It has been made possible thru the munificence of the late Mrs. Carrie A. Rand, the mother of Mrs. George D. Herron, who set apart a fund for that pur-

The trustees of this fund-Morris The classes are notably cosmopolities. Hilliquit and Mrs. Herron—last February empowered the American Socialist Society to found and maintain such a school. This society was incorporated in 1901 for the purpose of receiving and administering bequests given for the furtherance of the Socialist movement. The society is composed of thirty members, all of them members of the Socialist Party. It is governed by a Board of Directors, composed of nine members. The directors for the current year are: Leonard D. Abbott, Chas. A. Beard, John C. Chase, W. J. Ghent, Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Morris Hilliquit, Algernon Lee, Dr. Th. Levene and Hermann Schlueter. Messrs. Lee, Hilliquit and Gent are, respectively, the president, treasurer and secretary of the society.

The classes are notably cosmopolit than, Schenectal, 1sta 718.5 %; Ir. Report & Repoklyn, 25.7 %. Report Mark (No. 20, 118.5 %). Report Mar Hillquit and Mrs. Herron-last Feb-

years, beginning with July, Occu-pancy was given on June 27. The house being larger than the needs of the school required, the two upper floors were furnished and let to lodgers. All the rooms were soon taken.

thrown open in the early days of July.

There are now about 1,000 books and pamphlets on the shelves. The pamphlets on the shelves. The number of readers is steadily increasing.

The classes began their sessions the week of Oct. 1-5. All are evening classes, the a Sunday afternoon class -that on elecution and public speaking-will be begun after the November elections. There has been no general visitors. Interested persons are cordemand for either morning or afternoon classes. The class sessions in For further information, apply to each course are weekly, and are of the Secretary, W. J. GHENT, 112 E.

The question is often asked, Why

two classes on each of four evenings of the week.

There are now approximately 200 students enrolled, and the attendance aggregates about 475 for the ten classes each week. Prof. Franklin H. Giddings' course on "The Principles of Sociology" is the most popular, averaging about 115 students. The class on rhetoric has grown so large as to be unwieldy, and is to be divided,

The classes are notably cosmopolitan. Somewhat more than one-half

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SANIEL.
"The Evolution of the State"—DR.
CHARLES A. BEARD.
"Composition and Rhetoric"—TH.DEN
SEMPERS.
"Elecution and Public Speaking"—JOSEITH ADELMAN.
The Principles of Sociology"—PROF.

A number of formal lectures, by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, John H. Fry and John Wood Stimson, are also included in the first term. .

The school is open daily including Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 10:15 p. m.

one hour's duration each. There are Nineteenth street, New York City.

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Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the New York Campaign Fund:

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"The Jungie," Ghents "Mass and Class," Spargo's "Socialism," Marx' "Revolution and Counter-Revolution," Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism," Dawson's "German Socialism and Fer-dinand Lassalle," Massart's "Parasit-ism, Organic and Social," Ferri's "So-

"Principles of Scientific Socialism."

4. For \$6 in cash 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 "Poverty," Hobson's "Evolution of Modern Capitalism," or Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy."
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Remember that by seiling 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

BAD NEWS OF NEW ZEALAND. TROLLEY COMPANYS EXTORTION.

Germany.

don't union men go to church? We'l there are thirty one publishing houses, both Catholic and Protestant, run as 'rat' shops, and right here in Stemphis the First Reptist church is being built by negro a ab brickingers. The thing that wordes me is not that they are negroes, but that they are scales. The brickingers are casseonscious chough not to draw the color line. Plate Worker.

OBJECTIONS TO SOCIALISM ANSWERED

BY ERNEST D. HULL.

Socialist Party Candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Socialists are accused of being an- | effective screen for much that is not archists under another name, of wishing to "divide up wealth", of being "opposed to religion", of "breaking up the family", of "destroying the home" of "killing incentive", and "crushing individuality", all of which is not true and is the product of ignorance or purposeful misrepresentation.

Socialists are not anarchists; anarchists are opposed to written law and all government; Socialists believe in law and government of, for and by the people-all of the people. Such a government we consider never has in reality existed. Here in America we have the forms of such a government, but not the substance. Socialists propose to supply the sub-Anarchists believe in the principle of Individualism, as opposed to Socialism. These two principles are as far removed from each other as the North from the South, and the exponents of the one principle cannot be diliated with the exponents of the other principle. Individualism means every man for himself-incidentally the devil gets the hindmost. Socialism means all for each other.

An Enlightened Solf-Interest.

We also consider that in standing for each other we will best promote our personal interests, which is not a wholly unselfish proposition and does not involve a change of our present human nature.

Our capitalist masters thru their various mouthpieces preach individualism to the working class, because if the workers actually stood for one another that would result in ending capitalist exploitation. In their own affairs, however, the capitalists are Socialistic-the not by any means Socialists-when they get together and form trusts as a successful medium whereby plunder their mis-educated working class individualists. They are Socialistic in the matter of getting together and co-operating for the promotion of their common interest, but they are not Socialists because their motive is profit making and benefiting themselves by the exploitation of others.

Canitalists the Great Anarchists.

On the other hand it has been repentedly proven in court proceedings, and is a matter of official record, that capitalists are the chief anarchists, scheming for the accomplishment of their plundering purposes with utter disregard for all laws, constitutions or governments. Socialists in opposing individualism and advocating collectivisim, stand for the idea expressed of old: "United, we stand; divided, we

Socialism Not "Dividing Up" .

Socialists do not advocate a division of property. On the contrary we are opposed to the division of property. At present all property is divided by capitalist-anarchist methods among a small percentage of the population, the vast majority who have created the wealth by hard labor being themselves prop-

What Socialists do stand for is the direct opposite of "dividing up"-that is, the collective or all-together ownership of land and capital with its democratic management by all the people, thru the use of brains and ballots.

All of the people now own and so manage the greater part of that portion of the land called highways; they also own and conduct that monster iness institution called the post office. True, we ought to do it better. and we will, but does any one believe that we would be better served or less plundered if these utilities were owned

It should be understood that the collective ownership of all capital does not abelish the private ownership of all forms of wealth. Capital being that particular form of wealth which is employed in the processes of proinclude many forms of wealth which might be accumulated thru individual productive effort, whereas accumulation from the efforts of others as is new practised by means of privately owned land and capital would be an impossibility. This would afford largely increased opportunity for accamulation by the means of honest

Socialism and Religion.

Socialism is not opposed to religion A considerable number of Protestant ministers and some Catholic priests are members of the Socialist Party. man may have any religion or no reas a Socialist. Search the constitu tions, platforms and other official declarations of the Socialist organization, and you will not find one word in sup port of the accusation that Socialism opposed to religion. If some So cialist has written or spoken against religion, he should be no more taken as a representative of the whole than should the bleas of any particular churchman regarding geology sidered the established opinions of geologists in general. Economics and sociology are the Socialist's special fields of action, and the carrent and religion will with them, as with others, a matter of individual choice and opinion.

Socialism and the Family

You are told that Socialism would break up the family, and, mind you, it is the defending spokesmen of capitalism who are anxious to preserve the

Evaniline the dally news columns and the records of divorce courts, and learn how enered the capitalist's family really is. In addition to this remember that wealth is itself a more or less

recorded. The Pittsburg group of steel -properly spelled "steal"-millionaires afford an excellent illustration of the point. This group of parasites is particularly famed for the production of

penditures for purposes of corruption and prostitution. The Working Class Family.

scandal-not steel-and for lavish ex-

Does capitalism treat the working class family as the that is sacred? Does it not take by hundreds the wives and mothers from the homes to the factories to displace husbands and fathers, solely because they must work chenper? Does it not take the children just out of baby clothes, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of them, away from home, mother and school, solely because it can grind their little bodies into big profits? Is this preserving or breaking up the family Yet they declaim about the sacredness of the family, which you are told the Socialists would destroy. Their inconsistency and hypocrisy would be amus-

It is further true that the present almost intolerable struggle necessary to maintain a family at present causes many intelligent men and women to refrain from marriage because of the

impossibility of economic comfort? No. Soccialism is not opposed to the family. It comes as the savior of the family, and as the promotor of family welfare by establishing economic equality for the sexes, and the abolition of man, woman, and child sinvery.

The Working Class Home.

It is said that Socialism would destroy the home. Now, Socialists con-sider that Socialism will for the first time make it possible for the working class to possess real homes. What is your conception of a home? Is it simthe place where you can do your eating and sleeping? The place where wife and mother slave themselves from early until late, in order to maintain the standard of appearances which might mislead a stranger to believe that yours was a capitalist's home instead of a working class home? Is it not true that woman's work is never done, and that instead of being man's real companion the wife is more truly compelled by the existing order to be How many members of the working class now actually own a home? Does a flat in a crowded tenement block which a capitalist owns conform to your ideals of a home?

Pay Interest or Pay Rent.

A few wage workers may, on the face of things, appear to own a home Most of them merely substitute interest paying for rent paying. Capitalism creates in all of our large cities so-called homes, consisting of one room in which hundreds, yes thousands, of familles of three and four members are obliged to eat, sleep and exist-barely-exist, for this certainly is not living. Socialism would most assuredly destroy that type of homes Even in Connecticut cities of moder ate size, the factory workers who are getting so-called "fair" wages are obliged to double up, two families in a small tenement intended for one family-this because rents are higher than one family can afford to pay. In the face of these facts you are told that Socialism would destroy your homes, something which in any true conception it is impossible for a wage worker at present to possess. For every so-called home which Socialism would destroy, it would give back something worthy of the name "home."

Man's Incentive. It is also said that Socialism would kill incentive. Now, what incentive actuates us all under capitalism? not the first incentive to effort the desire for food, clothing and shelter? forts mainly for the purpose of raising our standard of food, shelter, with the addition of a little leisure, recreation and culture? other forceful incentive have we for continuous, progressive effort?

In a Socialist society these same in centives will exist with a large increase of opportunity for the average man to reap the due rewards for his efforts, because he will receive the full product of his labor, minus only his proportional share of the cost of mainalming the system. Now, under capitalism, the workers not only maintain the system, but also maintain numerous parasites on the system-such as the idle rich, and idle tramps, the army and navy, the criminals high and low; these together with a vast horde of actual workers engaged in the service of, or earing for, these classes,

My fellow workers, does it ever oc cur to you when performing your daily toll, that a considerable portion of the product of your hard labor goes to support these absolutely useles eliminate all idlers by making all workers. If one idles he will receive no means of support. If physically and mentally able, he must work with either hands or brains in order to derive an Income, and there will be work

Socialist workingmen will have no incentive to organize armies to shoot each other down, because they will see nothing to gain by so doing. present incentive for so doing comes from our capitalist masters who expect to reap profits in extended mar-kets, captured thru the slaughter of their guileless working class dupes who carry the guns; and the criminals will be gradually eliminated under the influence of a rational economic sys-

tem which does not maintain hotbeds for their propagation, and which does not confer the highest honors upon the men who are specially qualified to grab everything for themselves.

The workers who perform useless labor in maintaining these others are also part of the burden of those performing real, necessary labor.

The Useless Supported by the Useful. For instance, the servants of the idle rich, the police who keep the tramps on the move, the factory workers who make the guns and cartridges, the masons who build the forts, the mechanics who build the battle ships, the lawyers, judges and jailers that handle the criminals—all are riding on the backs of the actual wealth pro ducers.

But some one says, If these people stop doing these things, how could they get a living? Of course, under present system there is no probability of their getting a chance to stop doing these things. On the contrary, there is an increasing demand for workers in these particular lines. Socialists it would seem both desirable and practicable that the idle rich and their servants should serve themselves and humanity by doing their share of the world's necessary productive work, and that both the police and tramps should be building good roads, rather than sauntering leisurely up and down poor roads, built by the labor of others; that the factory workers might he making implements of construction rather than guns and other implements of destruction; that masons might be building bridges, school buildings and public art galleries instead of forts and arsenals; that the mechanics on the battleships would serve the race better if transferred to freight boats and electric motors; and the lawyers and judges, perhaps the most useless and helpless of all, they would probably have to start in as "the man with the hoe" or pick, and try gradually to learn the ways of usefulness. You understand that when land and capital ceases to be privately owned, the lawyers' present field of "usefulness" would practically cease

Fellow workingmen, is not the possibility of a higher standard of living yourselves an incentive to think and study about these propositions? Do you think that the adoption of an industrial system wherein all could live upon a higher level than is now possible would operate to kill incentive?

"Crushed Individuality".

Again, you are told that Socialism would "crush individuality." and reduce humanity to a dead level of sameness. If Socialism is going to crush the individuality which we possess, I would like to ask you by what means do you wage workers now give expression to your individuality? Do you possess any marked intory whistle blows you in and out together with the thousands of other individuals? Do you possess any mark-ed individuality among those thousands which you would be afraid that Socialism might crush?

Do you think that your capitalist rs are worrying about your individuality when they put you at work in a room with a few hundred others, all doing exactly the same thing, all of you there reduced to a dead level of sameness?

Class Consciousness.

The most creditable mark of individuality that a wage worker can now possess is class-consciousness, where by he comes to understand that he is under the present industrial system a mere instrument or tool in the capitalist's hands, used solely to produce profits for capitalists, and used only when profits are produced. Such an individuality, which is the wage worker's true individuality, the capitalist system promptly endeavors to crush. with black lists, injunctions and damage suits. Yet the defenders of capitalism are warning you against Socialism because it would, they say, yourselves and find if you have an individuality to be crushed. Socialism will afford the greatest possible oppor tunity for the development of individuality with marked recognition.

Every working man or woman would find themselves well repaid for the expenditure of time and energy were they to really study the Socialist program; they would find a limitless field for intellectual investigation and expansion, becoming so fascinating as what they would finally come to know as the most remarkable, the grandest and the greatest political movement in history-remarkable in that it is the first WOBLD political movement; grand in its all-inclusive significance. and great in its inevitable result of bringing freedom to man, woman and

CORPORATION'S HIRED THUGS INDICTED, FOR A WORDER.

Steubenville, Ohio. - The Grand Jury has returned an indictment against Roy W. Talbot of Cleveland for murder in the second degree. Talbot was captain of the guards at the United States Coal Company's mines at Bradley during the late coal strike and the indictment was found on the fact that he gave the guards orders to fire when Frank Klumassara, a miner, was killed. Guard McMurdy was also indicted. It is safe to predict that the proceedings against these hired thugs will end here, for Repubtrict attorneys are not much inclined to punish murder committed in the in-terest and at the command of rich corporations. Even the indictment is a rather surprising concession to popular indignation.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN OF 1906.

Eugene V. Debs at Brand's Park, Chicago.

this campaign so far as the working class are concerned. That issue is capitalism and the wage slavery upon which capitalism is built. There are several parties in the field. They have nominated their candidates and adopted their platforms. Read the platforms for youresives. Both are committed to the capitalist system, both to wage slavery, and whether one or the other wins, it is certain that you workingmen will lose.

There are not enough of the capitalists to elect their candidates. rely upon you to do that for them, and you have been stupid enough to

Why Two Capitalist Parties?

Why are there two sapitalist parties? For the simple reason that there are two sizes of capitalists, big ones and little ones, but they are all capitalists. The big ones are trying to swallow the little ones, and the little ones object to being swallowed, and so they divide

and fight each other.

Hearst and Bryan have it not in their power to reverse the forces of evolution that are paving the way to the new social order which is steadily evolving from the present competitive chaos.

The Republican Party.

The Republican party is the party of the capitalist class; that is, the dominant element of the capitalist class. It has been in almost uninterrupted power for nearly half a century. What has this party done for the working class? Ask yourselves the question. Answer it at your own leisure. This party during all of the half century that it has had power and controlled the administration, has been the sub servient political tool of the capitalist class, and in all of the list of those who have faithfully served it no one is entitled to a greater share of credit from the capitalist standpoint than th present incumbent of the White House.

There are a great many workingmen who talk about our "square deal" President—the one President, they tell is, who is in favor of a square deal for the capitalist and also a square deal for the wage worker. The wage worker always gets his square deal in a round place. You ought to know where that is.

Stop and ask yourselves the ques tion, How can a man be for a robber and his victim and give them both a square deal?

The Workers' Portion.

The capitalist gets what you pro duce. He produces nothing and gets much; you produce everything and get little. He does nothing and you have nothing. You do everything and he has everything. And if you can stand this I think he by strict economy can manage to get along. And if you don't change this it is not at all probable that he will.

No living man can be for the capital ist and the wage worker. If he is for the one he is against the other, and no living man can take and hold a halfway ground; the man who tries it

Roosevelt a Capitalist Servant.

Theodore Roosevelt is the President of the capitalist class, and the faithful servant of that class. True, on every conceivable occasion he takes time enough to tell the workingmen what fine fellows they are, how friendly be feels towards them, to what extent he is interested in their well-being, and so on. He came to Chicago not a great while ago, and he actually received a committee of fourteen representing the working class, and he gave that committee fourteen minutes of his precious time, and then he spent fourteen hours with the plutocrats of the city. In that fourteen minutes he took occasion to rebuke the working And after we have supplied the bare crush your individuality. Before you class; they must be law-abiding. At necessities, do we not continue our ef- worry about it much, just examine that very time he had in his cabinet Paul Morton, a notorious violator of law, a criminal under the statutes. You workingmen here in Chicago ought to remember him well. I do, for I was here in 1888 when Paul Morton won his spurs as the strike breaker of the Burlington system of rail-WAYS.

The same President Roosevelt has in his cabinet as Secretary of War, William H. Taft, who issued the very first injunction that ever paralyzed railroad organization in the United

The Democratic Party. During all this time the Democratic

party, based upon a decaying middle class, has been trying to break into power. . It has been well said that that party is simply an organized appetite, hungering for the spolls, ready to de clare in favor of anything or against anything. Read its platform. It is a blessed thing that you don't have to understand it. What does the Democratic party stand for, under Tam-many, under Ryan, under Hearst, or any other leadership? Reform, we are told. Reform of what? Reform of the capitalist system.

But let me tell you that the capitalist system cannot be reformed. It has fulfilled its historic mission. It is now in a state of decline and decay, and the quicker it is totally abolished the better for the working class and all humanity.

Only Room for Two Parties.

There is just room for two parties Let the capitalists have their Republi can party. We have our Socialist Party. Then we will meet the exploiters face to face. We outnumber them overwhelmingly. While they have the capital we have the votes. The trouble is that we do not yet know how to use them. But fortunate-

There is but one issue involved in ly the Socialist propaganda is organ-nis campaign so far as the working ized in all of the states of the Union. making its appeal to the workers opening their eyes so that they can ee for themselves, and to the extent that they are developing intelligence enough to understand their material interests they are severing their rela tions with the Republican and Demo-

cratic parties and joining the revolu-

tionary working class party that is

marching steadily to victory. It is true that just at this moment ndustry is at high tide. It may be that you have a job, but it is suspend ed by a slender thread. You do not how long you are going to have it. You do not know how soon that thread may be severed. You do not know how soon you are to be out of work.

Life and Work.

Now, you are told that you have an inalienable right to life. If that is true, then it follows that you have an inalienable right to work, for you can only live by work. But under ism you have no inalienable right to work. You have no tools of your own with which to work. You cannot work unless you have a job. Between you and your job there stands the man or the agent of the man who owns the tools with which you work, and before you are allowed to accept the job, it is on condition that you will surrender to him most of v produce. What is the result? You get a wage in exchange for your labor power. You are compelled to sell that labor power. You do not sell yourself bodily under the law, but you sell rour energy, the expression of your lives, ten hours a day, for a wage of perhaps two dollars a day. You go to work at seven and you work two hours, and with the aid of modern machinery you produce the equivalent of the exchange value of your wage. After you have produced that, you proceed to produce surplus value for the idle capitalist who lives in the far east or has a palace on the boulevard. You don't know him; he never saw you, and never expects to. The truth is that you would not know your master if you saw him. You exchange masters a dozen times a day, and you do not even know it. Every time stock is sold on the exchange you have a

The Capitalist Useless.

He has no more to do with the operation of the factory, mill, mine or shop n which you are employed than if he lived in the moon. He does not employ you, as a matter of fact. You employ him to take from you what you produce. And he sticks to his job. Now, what you want to do is to discharge him. Give him a square deal by setting him to work. He has ne job now; give him one, and then he will produce what he gets and you will get what you produce. That is the Socialist square deal.

Your interests as wage workers are pposed to their interests as capitalists. They own the tools; you use them. They buy labor power as cheaply as they can; you sell it as dearly as you can. Between you there is an rrepressible conflict for a division of what is produced. Why should there be any division at all? Why should not the workers get all they produce? Why should they work to produce multi-millionaires and themselves re-

main in poverty?

Politics for Workingmen. Do not deceive yourselves with the belief that you will improve your condition in the least by choosing between the two old capitalist parties. The cry of reform is raised in every instance to deceive you, and as long as you are deceived conditions will remain substantially the same. gratifying to note the fact that upon an ever-increasing scale the workers are going into politics.

While you are going into politics go into politics right. Go in and don't nominate a working man last, but nominate him first, and nominate him all along the line. That is what the Socialist Party has done. Its candidates are working men, and what is more important, they stand absolutely upon an uncompromising working class platform.

You can make no greater mistake than to support a working man who stands on a capitalist class platform. If you succeed in electing him he can do absolutely nothing for you. Don't vote for him; he is out of place on the capitalist platform.

Working Class Awakening.

Within the last few years there has been a marvellous awakening. The future is rich with promise. The working class, so long in darkness, are steadily finding their way to the light. increasing in numbers, in clearness of vision in mental and moral grasp. They have undertaken a great work. They do not under-estimate its magnitude. They understand that all kinds of obstacles will be thrown in their way; that all the opposition that the capitalists can devise is to be used; that the workers are to be deceived and misled; that the workers are to be kept in darkness. First of all, make up your mind

where you properly belong. It will an instant of serious require thought to satisfy you. The issue is so clear that it can be easily understood. When you have made up your mind that your place is in the Socialist Party, then take a bee line for the post of duty, and stand there as becomes a man.

The Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party is organized in all of the states and territories of this the word of a company officer.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Remublican

democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the same of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from ameng the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to pay. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unaweres the right of the worker to a voice in public affairs. By exacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himselfor for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social avenue the nossessing class is able to

self-or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to slience what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into service submission to its own interests.

own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Canitalism is the enemy and destroyer of

in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is thru the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic siavery which rendera intellectual and political tyranny heritable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialism

ing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most exploited and oppressed workers, in evitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition, industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called partriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these rive to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the straggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a

the control of the yet unexplored markets of the world, or the remaining sources of prosit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development owners and in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development owners and the world-process which is rapidly separating a working and producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the oppostunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectual misery for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article.

Union. Its members are working with | CONVERSION OF A the enthusiasm born of the throb and thrill of the world-wide social revolution. The working class, nourished by its misery, vitalized by its aspirastandard of international Socialism, and in due course of time the hour will again strike for an organic change, and the Socialist movement, the greatest in all history, will come

IRON-CLAD CONTRACTS.

into power, emancipate the working

class and prociaim freedom to all man-

In Order to Got Work, Employees Must Sign Away All Right of Legal Defense, Says Trolley Company. Hartford, Conn.-The employees of

the Consolidated Rallway Company are up in arms over a demand that the conductors execute a \$100 bond which would force they to sign away all rights of defense in an action. The conductors say they are not unwilling to sign a simple bond for the amount asked, but are determined that the word of any officer or any other employee of the company shall not be considered conclusive evidence of their guilt. The specific portion of the pro-posed bond which the men will fight is that which authorizes the security company to "accept a sworn statemen of my employer or any duly authorized of dishonest acts or defaults on my part and its liability therefor. I hereby further agree that the said state-ment shall be taken as conclusive evidence against me of the fact that and extent of my liability to the said United States Fidelity and Security Company." For the men to sign such a bond

would be to rob themselves of any chance of defense in any civil or crim inal action that might be brought against them by the company, even the that action were based only on

produced. I roduction is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the bouners of the tools and menns of production; and to this is due the present division of social to this is due the present division of social contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundemental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class and to only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory

complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon seciety for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Captanism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midist of the strain and criss of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and miscry, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depends shall by the people in common depends

been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common he owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may selze every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Commouwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wagos; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transpartation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to tubile employment and improvement of the

We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to necure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the Cooperative Commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to selze the whole powers of government, in order that the may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we piedge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our feellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their uitimate and complete emancipation. To

NEGRO PREACHER.

Comrades and friends of the Socialist cause, crowding Silver Hall to its utmost capacity, cheered and applauded a new colored comrade who, in the course of a remarkable address, annonnced his adhesion to the tenets of Socialism.

Rev. George Frazier Miller wore for the first time on a public platform the red button with the arm and torch. He was fittingly introduced by Comrade Passage, our nominee for state treasurer.

Quoting Kant's method of classification, according to which the objective universe is divided into persons and things, the speaker declared that such a classification could be considered as the philosophical basis of Socialism. Things are means to an end. Persons are ends unto themselves and consequently inviolable.

Whoever uses a person as a means to attain an end injures that person and commits an offense against the ethical law of the universe. No system of exploitation can be excused in any way, as all tend to subordinate some individuals to the accomplish-ment of some other individual's desires. In that respect it can readily be seen that wage slavery does not in any way differ from chattel slavery.

Wage slavery is even worse, for, as Calhoun said: "With us (at the South) the capitalist owns the laborer, and his interest is that the laborer be well cared for. In the North, the capitalist owns the instruments of labor, and he seeks to draw out of labor all its product except a subsistence leaving the laborer to shift for himself in old age and disease."

The speaker enlarged upon the subject of race prejudice, calling the attention of the audience to the fact that race prejudice could not always be traced to a hard feeling of the free man against descendants of slaves.

When Bill Slob, the teamster, came to his stable last Monday he noticed a look of intelligence in the eye of Bob, the horse, which startled him. "Don't be frightened, I see you have found me out," says the horse. "I am intelligent and can talk, and as I am going to commit suicide at the close of this conversation I will tell

"Don't do that," meaning suicide "It would be the happiness of my lifetime to have you talking to

There are others," says Bob. "You are only my driver. I respect power, but you are only a horse-man, just a hand or so higher than myself."

"If you would only let them hear you talking up at the big house," says Slob, "they'd put a feather bed in here and I'd be promoted to be a chamber maid, and you would have nothing to

"Don't you believe it, Slob. horses talked they would only be out-witted by the class with the larger abulary. We would be more pr itable workers, that's all-driven with electric whips and fed upon spiritual hay and oats. I have se en too much of the process by which laborers beorse-men to venture on be com ing a man-horse.

'Ugh! I'd rather be a plain hors any day. First thing you know, sir they would be appealing to my higher nature to get another day's work squeezed into the twenty-four hours.
'You ought to be ashamed,' I hear them saying, 'an animal of your intelligence to be outdone in a day's ploughing by Hogan's old mule, who cost only fifty dollars, while you cost a hundred.' Altho they paid too much for me, I must yield interest out of my bones on their false expectations and stupidity. In a world run for profit derived from work, every gam-bler, or bungling speculator, must rethe horse's half bushel or the horse

"But I am not going to talk for sere oats, and work, too. I give them
not my brute force and they supply food for my brute force only. It is had enough to see that poor wretched belong, in an inferior way, accept ditions and horse pay and rendering in return not only a surplus equivalent in horse toil, but alse the est and fairest fruits of the mind

"For heaven's sake let me steal you," answered Bill; "we could go round to the state fairs and make plies of money."

Bob winked with his alternate eye

"WE could, could we? The shoe is on the other foot now, Rill. How about my stealing you?" Bob looked baffled and answered to if, "Oh lor', sin't this a corker?

"Have you ever studied proletarian-m in horses?" resumed Bob. "Look hun in ho at them in your own mind, ask these poor animals a few questions as they pass you on the street, and learn how

"Here is an old fellow belonging to corn merchant. You see how lank his ribe are; he has been carting corn all his life. How many loads must carry before he has earned one for

"I have but one interest in my loads,' he answered, 'whether it be corn or gold, the transportable things of life are known to me only by their weight to draw. I am only a work

They answer, 'We all came from the dear green fields. We were happy little colts and filles at one time, but we came into the world under the protection of man, who trained and changed our very nature to suit his own profit and we are at his mercy. We have no life but what his grace continues to us-outside the fertilizer works.'

This is plain horse talk. But if some higher being were to ask you, Bill, 'the same question, could you give a better answer? 'Respectfully, Mr. Angel, I refer you to my master I am but a horse in his hands, asi him. I am what he lets me be

et us run away together," says Bill, looking with admiration on his

horse. "We could not run away from ourselves. Wherever it might be, you would still be a laborer for hire and I a horse for labor."

ot if you would let me own you and you keep on talking. We would

"You are only proposing a change of masters for me, and your own newly acquired riches would only mean a change of masters for others," says

What I want and what you a be looking for is a change WITHOUT masters. There is no other change worth running away for, as any tramp

can tell you."
"Ab, no," says Slob. "It would be

a mighty great profit to you if the peo-ple knew you could talk."
"What profit would it be?"
"People could understand you," said

"The people whose understanding would be of any service don't want to understand us, and it is to their inter-est not to understand us. First thing would happen after the novelty was over, in my case, would be for them to deny that I understand myself. "You don't know what you want," says Bob, in a mimicking tone, as he winked and raised his fore leg so as to give Siob a sly punch in the ribs.
"Isn't that it, Slob? They say it to you, you know. No, sir, Balaam's ass soon found out the cost of a long

tongue, and ever since that tussle with the prophet, the family has taken it out in ears. If you want to learn the folly of speech, my dear Slob, just listen to it all around you. The scholar has nine verbal difficulties where you have only one; and as he tries to ravel them he makes ninety-nine more

"I don't understand you," says Slob. "So much the better for you," replied the quadruped, "and please don't

stumbles in the wilderness of words.

'Is it better not to try to under

stand?" inquired Slob.
"Yes, mere words," says Bob. in my dumb state you would have derived more self-improvement from the fort than ever you will from my speech. You saw my freedom. It was just a roll of relaxation on the grass and the seizing of a little more my daily measure of food. You saw fects of my captivity. What have you learned from the silent tragedy of the horse which, like a picture book of your own life, I have so long held up

"I know," continued Bob, wiping tear from the corner of his eye against the caken stall, "that without resist ance all tyrants become fools or madmen. I have heard my master's financial friends recommending a loan to the Tsar because Russia is a stable millions of poor moujik horse-men. We dumb, patient domestic animals have been at the root of man's heartlessness and tyranny to one another (and there are stable republics as well as stable empires in the world.) Oh. if I had only given you a few kicks few bites, my dear Bill, when the roar ing devil was getting strong in you, how much more rational a man you would be to-day! Well, Slob, no more of this. I will forgive you all if you learn your lesson from our talk. join the kickers of your class. Stop voting like horsefiesh and begin vote like a man."

Bill stared at him in wonder. "But why do you stare and look so frightened at me?" says Bob.

"You are reasoning." answers Bill, "and that is so unnatural, you know,

for a horse." "Yes, and don't you ever see me staring at you, Bill, when the boss comes in drunk, calls you a liar and roars you down and you say nothing I stare at both of you then, because o reasoning takes place between you One only roars, and the other trem-bles to lose his place. The human mind cannot operate in a state of small fear like yours, nor in a state a relation of master and man exist son falls, and both men sink down to the animal kingdom. Do you re-alize, my dear, rational fellow slave how much you don't reason as com-pared with how much you might and ight to reason on the affairs of, your daily life? Has it ever occurred to you to study the methods by which all the present governments of the world, assisted by their teamsters, coachmen, grooms and trainers, the capitalists church men, press men and scholars keep your captive manheod powers bowed down to stable life? Well, open your eyes, and you will see that this the purpose forever kept in view by all the constructors of society.

"The truth you have told me, Bob and no mistake about it, but tell me what can I do?" was poor Bill's per plexed reply.

"The first thing for you to do is reason about it, and then kick; the ad and the third is to reason about it and then kick again. The doing grow out of the reasoning and kickng, and when you have reasoned and

kicked enough you will find yourself out of the stable." "And where will I be then?" in-

quired Bob.
"Why, then you will be in the human family, that is, in Socialism,"

"I implore you to run away with me," entreated Bob's admirer, dropping on one knee before him like a

stage lover. "Nothing doing," firmly replied the quadruped. Man's original sin was horse stealing and its corollaries, slave hunting, etc., thru all sorts of prop-erty, down to the contents of ballot oxes. I don't blame the human race, mind you, as indivduals, for being self-appropriators, for the ever pres ent need of every man on earth is power. It is not liberty, Bill, nor happiness, as your fake teachers tell you that you must pursue. Happi-ness is never pursued—it comes like love, and that comes with power; and liberty never comes until fearlessness has preceded it, and that comes after power; and even wisdom cannot enter until fear is cast out. So why shouldn't you all be horse thieves, since the pos session of a horse gives you a sense, at least for a little time, of the one thing which constitutes the legitimate hunwhich constitutes the legitimate fain-ger of the human race—power." I will not run away with you, Bill, but I will give you something better than many horses, the last word of wisdom to workingmen—Go get power."

"Where will I get it?"
"In society. Man is a new creation. He is a mental, moral, spiritual associate—that is now his nature and his destiny. And in that association is all his power. I am hut an old horse and have no other line of development but that of my physical organism. You are a new creature in which has been are a new creature in which has been tion. Go and get it. Go and unite and organize yourself with the world's struggling weakness. Go and join yourself, brain and brawn, to the working class."

A DIALOGUE ON HORSE-MANSHIP. SEEN IN HEARST'S "AMERICAN."

expressions applicable to American polftics in general and to the Hearst campaign in particular. The remarkable rote which Hearst polled last fall and his supremacy over the recent Democratic convention compels us to ask in astonishment

Upon what ment doth this our Cresar feed That he is grown so great?

Here is a person who has won no laurels on the battlefield, whose fame is not inscribed upon the records of jurisprudence nor in the hails of learn-Neither has he brought honor upon himself as a legislator, nor has be startled the world by some scientific discovery or some creation of art. His only right to distinction is the yellow journal, the ancient art of deception in its modernized form. And this distinction he owes to his wealth which snabled him to purchase the prostituted brains which give him re

How similar the vacillating mob in the forum scene of Shakespeare's tragedy to the blind followers and admirers of Hearst. But yesterday Hearst was the most despised man in America. His papers were excluded from many homes, public libraries and other pub lic places. Hearst was bung and burned in effigy during the excitement following the assassination of McKin ley, perhaps by many of those who now see in him a Moses, a savior of mankind. Surely the transition of temper of the Roman mob was scarcely more sudden. Well may we pardon those who insist that history repeats itself and that we cannot change hu-And Marc Antony of old Does not

the gubernatorial candidate of the empire state resemble him in many respects? Hearst's attack upon the "honbrable men" of to-day, his crafty logic his appeals to prejudice, his play human feelings and passions-are they not revealed in every detail in Antony oration over the dead body of Cæser's Only in one respect the parallel is not complete. Antony was at least above mediocrity. He was fearless, an attribute noticeably lacking in the owner of the yellow sheets immediately upon

McKinley's death. Hearst claims above everything els to be the champion of the people, the common people, the poor people. For chief clown caricaturist Opper, he of Willy and his Papa fame, as portrayed the trusts tantalizing and oppressing the common people-the trusts pictured as large, fat-beilied, grinning human monstrosities, the common people represented by a wee, type. In short, Hearst is heralded as the foremost trust-buster in the land Oh, for the gift of an Opper! To de-pict this same commen people personification reading the mendacious, bar-barous, obnoxious, silly and stupid and editorials! If a foreigner should be asked what Americanism is no one need be surprised if he answers, all that is contained in Hearst's papers and in those who read them.

We will take a copy of Hearst's "American" and dissect that "Ameriexpose the "Americanism for which Hearst stands and all those who worship him.

Ah, here is himself, the champion of all who are weary and heavy laden: Hearst, the candidate of the three (dis)graces, Democracy? Tammany (sic) and Independence! And the

With the relations between the trade nions and some of our Socialist friends.

which relations appear to form the grava

men of the charge against Socialism in this

Press campaign, we of the Social Demo-cratic Federation have nothing to do. We

note the steady and rapid growth of So-

and we have been always ready and will-ing to extend a helping hand to any union when in need of help, and to co-operate with trade unions, or any other bodies, for

any specific common object. We were even ready to join, and did join, with the trade

unions, in support of the movement for Laber Representation; but we were not prepared to combine with them, or with

any other bodies, in a definite political party other than a Socialist Party. We see the trade unions coming along very nicely, and we are certain that in the pur-

suance of their own avowed policy and ob-jects they will be bound to embrace So-cialism; but until they do, and while they

are EXHAUSTING THE POSSIBILITIES

OF ERROR, we are determined to let them "gang their ain gait," and we'll go ours. Keir Hardle has declared the La-

ours. Keir Hardle has declared the La-bor Party in the House of Commons to be

"CONCEDE NOTHING", IS FRISCO

ialist Party, having Socialism for its

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar is full of | what? Yes, here is Hearst flaying the trusts in large, bold, four-inch type, followed by trick photographs of cheer ing crowds, and bombastic descriptions and utterances too utterly utter-ex-cept if uttered by Hearst, the friend of abor. But why condemn him, when it is far better to let his work bury

The good is oft interred with their

So let it be with Hearst. And the good that Hearst has done, when he is

dead and turned to clay

stop a hole to keep the wind away. But let us further peruse the paper Next come four entire pages devoted to the Vanderbilt cup race, so all-im portant to the toiling masses who will never own automobiles. And there are P. Belmont, Mrs. Peter Martin and Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.-bow necessary to the factory girls with whom they associate. The headlines thruout the paper will positively prove that the news is exclusively printed for the laboring class or common peo ple. Here are a few samples:

"Kalser Anxious to Win America's Cup.

Chicago Gives Its Most Dazzling Beauty to a Prince of Rome.'

"How Crown Prince George of Ser via Has Rattled Around Europe." One

"King Edward's Medal Gift to Roosevelt.' "Queen of Spain Sets the Mode in

Fur Motor Coats. "King Bdward Bothered by Poor Relatives."

"Princess of Wales Has a Polson Scare." Grand Duke Cyril Forgiven by His

Stern Parent." Surely we are living in a republic of common people. We have no aristo cracy-only the common people. For these are written:

"Head of Auto Club as a Chicker Taft's Son Wins a Prize at Yale.

"Motor Gossip. What the Brokers Think of the

"Mrs. Robert W. Goelet's Awfully Funny Caricatures." One page. "Queer Fads of Society Leaders." "Reception Gowns for the After

"Gossip of the 400 by Cholly Knick erbocker. "Plans for Fashionable Weddings."

"Howard Gould and His Wife Red onciled. "Social Diversions in the World of

Fashion. "Lady Bateman Has Become Engished.

"Count Boni's Mother Wounded by "Boston's Crack Artillery at Atlan

tie City." "Nurse's Romance Stirs Newport." All of the above is but a small por tion extracted from a single issue of

Hearst's paper. Here, then, are pages upon pages de voted to royal and aristocratic idlere who are directly responsible for the troubles of the common people, and for whom even child labor is required so that these drones and parasites may enjoy their fads and fancies. But the saddest of all is that thousands upon

thousands of otherwise good and sane people pay for and read this rot daily "Oh, judgment, thou art fled to brutis

SOCIALISM AND TRADE CAPITALIST EDITOR ON AND LABOR UNIONS.

THE COST OF LIVING teresting discussion has been going ore than a week ne Philadelphia lie Ledger" con cerning the problem of liv

ing on a small salary.

The editor provoked the discussion him-self by considering an article on the sub-tort set forth he appropriate article.

magazine writer and the "Ledger" editor considered it a good deal of a problem to exist on \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year, evidently considering that a very low income, requiring considerable economy and care to make it reach. The editor said in effect that anyone that tried to furnish the ta-ble, buy the meat, groceries and other eatables, for a family of four or five healthy people for \$10 a week was up against a grave problem. Since then the editor has been bombard

Since then the editor has been bombarded with a host of letters complaining that the chief problem of the writers was their the chief problem of the writers was their inability to get an income of anything approaching \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year. It is even pointed out to the editor that the average workman's family does not get a total income of \$600 a year.

The consistency and knowledge of the lives of the people by your daily paper editor is a wonderful thing. Here we have an editor who every few days dehauered bitterfy anyone who days answer.

SUPPOSING.

a Socialist Party, having Socialism for its object. That appears to be scarcely the view of Mr. Shackleton, who adjures the party to "work for possible reforms instead of striving for Socialistic ideals"—or of Mr. Hendersen, who says that the working classes have more to fear from gamiting and drinking than from capitalism. The trade unions are moving, and must move, towards Socialism, but their leaders will have to erep that sort of non-acuse before the political party of which they are members can be regarded as a definite Socialist Party.—London Justice. Suppositions are not always comfortable to consider, but suppose the working class fails to uphold its own ticket in Colorado this fail. What will become of Haywood! When Haywood, an innocent but brave man is done to death by the government that governs you, where will you be? If you are not hanged it will be because you are not worth it. Suppose Colorado upholds Haywood, and even elects him Governor, but the workingmen in other states even in other states. San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The United Railroads last night filed with the committee of arbitration the company's statement and answer to the men's demand for \$8 a day and a workernor, but the workingmen in other states uphold his oppressors. Will the sentiment day of eight hours. The company holds that a flat rate of wages is "unuphold his oppressors. Will the sentiment of Colorado alone count? You know it will not. What are YOU going to do about it? If you lack the good sense to rote right will you have the nerve to fight right? And if you will neither vote nor fight—well, you know the rest. But there is no necessity to be supposing We'll vote right and then if necessary fight right. If we did otherwise we would be lie all that is and has been and start the wheels of evolution backward—a thing that is inconceivable.—Socialist Voice. advisable," preferring—for its own in-terest—a rate graduated by length of service, and that the eight-hour workday is not "feasible," and makes prac-tically no concessions or admissions. It looks as the the arbitration would end either in the complete defeat of the men or in a renewal of the strike.

THE WAY TO VICTORY.

An Address to the Striking Lithograph ers By a Follow Striker.

In times like these we are compell think. Thoughts in my mind have taken the form of questions like the following: Will we always have to struggle in or der to get a job, always organize in order to protect ourselves against wretched ditions and always have to fear that the boss, the owner of our jobs, may lock us out the next day? Will brilliant, manly fights, like the one in which we at present are involved, will they forever have to be fought over again? And our pool they forever have to be expended in an endless ficht?

Looking round us, we see the worker of the whole country, and of the whole civilized world, engaged in just struggles as our own. In the I States in the present generation millions of men have been compelled to strike for living wage, and there will more because organized capital's sim for rights and humane treatment

But they will never succeed, for the man will never stop in his effort to improv his standing. Men of our class have de-veloped from the serf of centuries ago. who round his neck wore an fron ring. scribed with his master's name. ters just the same.

"Nothing to Arbitrate".

The men who own the plants, the tools masters and if we want to work we must ge and sell ourselves to them for nine hours a day and at their price. Now, we think, that we, who do the work, also should have a right to decide the price of our labor and the number of work per day. But our employers will not yield, altho it would be an easy thing for them so to adjust prices as to grant our very reasonable demands, for the employ volts at the audacity of his slaves and he shows his contempt for us to such a de dimple slogan is: "You cannot run my Still it seems to us that he cannot run it blinself now that we are out of it.

When we come to think that all workers in the country are subjected to like conditions should not the logical conclusion be that we ought to unite and co-operate against the common enemy, the capitalist? It seems difficult to bring bout an effective industrial organization long as the powers of government are in the hands of our master class; as long as they use Congress, the State Assem bly, the courts, the police and the military against us.

Workingmen in Office.

Does it not become clear that we must put our own men into those legislative bodles and make laws to suit our needs just as the capitalist makes laws to-day for his needs, and is it not equally clear that we must have our own men to ex ecute those laws? Is it not plain that if every worker in this country would use his ballot right we could have the eight hour day without resorting to such costly means

About a generation ago there were neach large establishments in the trade of lithography as there are to-day. The his workers personally, and they him. There were no such things in existence as a Beverly Smith nor a Percy De Vitt Oviatt. The boss would once in a while go plenicing with is aclquainted with his workers whereas to-day there are men in our trade who seldom see their employer personally and never are spoken to by him. He merely we live or die as long as there are others to take up our work where we leave off.
A generation ago there was no National
Manufacturers' Association organized for the purpose of keeping down the price of our labor; there was no Parry and no Post singing eulogies to the glory of the scab. Things were done differently then. Plenty of Room at the Top.

were told by those who make public opin-ion that we should try to rise up to their level, for there is always room on top, they said. Our good benevolent moralizers rice to a mass of workers when asking that mass to get on top of itself. When you went to school you were told that you could become the President of your country, and the teachers, the hirelings of the ruling class of to-day, may tell your son the same thing, making him a much he finds that he can scarcely find an opportunity to learn a skilled trade, for modern machinery and new methods have made the skilled mechanic unnecessary in many trades.

many trades.

Take our own industry, for an instance, and see what desperate attempts the employer is now making to cheapen production by division of labor, and just think what would happen to the transfercer.
There would be only "hands" left, factory
hands, each of whom would just know
one-fourth of the work. It will be easy for him to gradually break in hands from the army of unemployed that are out in

Must Have Power Behind Them.

Changes for the better will never he handed down to us. We must reach up and take them. As individual workers we and take them. As individual workers we never gain any material advances out of our employer unless we are able to back our demands with power of some kind. As a class of workers, we never get the master class to recognize our rights unless we make them do so, and the only we make them do so, and the only way to make them do so, the only way to compel them to recognize us as intelligent human beings with human needs, is thru forceful, united, political action.

It is not many years since the respecta-

ble mechanic was ashamed of telling his acquaintances in church and lodge roum that he was a union man. I believe that graphic artists were so slow in created ing. Where did that prejudice in the popular mind come from? Who created it?

Men in Poverty—Farasites in Luxury
To a Socialist it is clear enough, knowing as we do that the ruling class hands us our opinions ready made thru the of the life of school, the daily press, the book and the protestance of

The capitalist courts of Parope set and down social laws for the European aris | such coracy; the European aristocracy sets down social laws to our millionaires our millionaires set down social laws for our middle class, and our middle class sets down social laws for us. We try to into the bittle exhibitions than to the restricted problem of the second down social laws for us. We try to into this been due to the peculiarities of the loss six social laws for us. We try to into this been due to the peculiarities of the loss six social laws for us.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Brother Workingman:

This letter is addressed to you by an old railroad man, and, like yourself, a workingman, with the hope that it may bring you to a realization of your responsibility as a workingman.

The word slave is not a pleasant word, nor is it one to engender pleasant thoughts; nevertheless it is the most expressive word that can be used when referring to a workingman.

The workingman is a slave because ne is dominated by a master or his hired agent; because he can neither control his time nor the product of his abor; because he neither owns nor can hope to own the tools he uses, or the machine he operates; because he has to pay tribute to the land master for the habitation in which he lives, and for the land necessary for his being.

If these statements can be disputed it is up to you as a workingman to When you are out of work you and your families suffer intensely.

your masters don't. When you have

work you and your faminilies live in homes, eat cheap food, chenp wear cheap clothing. You and they have but few of the necessities, but none of the luxuries of life. The doc tor comes often and must be paid. Death frequently enters your and carries away one of your loved ones; you know that had it been possible to have given that one proper car and attention, that he or she could have been saved. You look with pity upon your wife as she drudges and tries to make your meagre wage meet the many demands. Your heart is wrung with the thought that your prattling babes will soon have to take their place in line with the slaves. Your life is a life of worry, of toll, of poverty. You know that your class, the working class; make all the necessary and beautiful things in the world, and that it does all the useful work of the world. But that it does not enjoy the full fruits of its labor. You know that the masters, whether they be the mine masters, the mill masters, the land masters, the store masters, the factory masters, or the railway masters, appropriate the most of what the working class produces.

When you reflect, despair seizes you and the spirit of revenge enters your You rave at the masters and blame them for your wretched condition.

Are the masters responsible? No you, and you only, as one of your class, the working class, are responsible. Is it, or is it not you? Will you answer the question?

Who is responsible?

The masters trick you into parting with your most precious and powerful possession, your vote. And as long as you will be tricked they will elect with your help their judges, their mayors, their aldermen and their other cers. They know it is your vote that has helped place their puppets in pow-Your vote that they have tricked you into casting for them. And they know their puppets will do their bidding. Not your bidding.

Year after year you turn a deaf ear to the Socialists who come to you with a message of peace and of plenty. Year after year you vote either the Republican or the Democratic tickets. Year after year you place politicians power who deceive you. But who obey the dictates of the masters-the min masters, the mill masters, the land masters, the store masters, and the railway masters. obey the dictates of the masters-the masters who live on wide and well kept streets; brilliantly lighted night. While you live on dirty and

stuffy streets with an occasional gas lamp to guide you when it is dark. The masters who live in palaces and mansions and who enjoy all the inxuries of life. While you live in tenements and shantles and suffer all the miseries

of life. When you reflect, despair seizes you and the spirit of revenge enters your soul. You rave at the masters and blame them for your wretched con-

Are the masters responsible? No. You, and you only, as one of your class, the working class, are responsible. Is it, or is it not you? Will you answer the question?

Who is responsible?

The masters are few. The workers are many. The masters have but one vote each. The workers have but one vote each. The workers can out vote the masters two to one. Yes, four to one. Yes, ten to one. You are one of the ten. Then why don't you vote for men of your class, the working class? Elect your judges, your mayors, your aldermen. Your other officers. of your class, the working class. Men who are clear cut and class-conscious Socialists. Men who believe in giving to the working class, the only useful class, all that that class produces,

Bryan, Hearst, Colby, Record, Fagin, Gompers, and Mitchell, each and every one of them, declare they believe in protecting the business interests". Are the business interests your intersts? No. They are the masters' interests. Thru no process of reasoning can it be demonstrated that the masters' interests are your interests. it is more than criminal for any socalled radical, reform, or labor leader to try to influence you to vote for any condition or for any party standing for the protection of the masters' interests.

The masters' interests are to give you as small a wage as possible, and to collect from you as high a rent as possible. The smaller the wage, and the higher the rent the greater will be the masters' profit. Socialism will abolish rent, interest, and profit. It means that the mines, the mills, the lands, the stores, the factories, and the railways shall be owned by the people collectively and operated for the benefit of all the people. It means that what the people produce collectively shall be theirs absolutely, and that worker shall have as his or hers the full value of what he or she pro-Socialism is a simple proposition. It

is just. It is right. It is scientific. It is bound to come. But it can never come until the "Workers of the World Unite" and vote for its coming. You can speed the coming of the glad day. Will you? If you delay the dawn of the day of justice to all you will be responsible to your class, the working class. You will be responsiole to your wives and to your bables. You will be responsible for the wretchedness and misery the existing conditions entail, and will, as long as they continue. The Socialists have time and again told you how your conditions; the working class' c all men's conditions, can be bettered. And they will keep on telling you until you realize your great responsibility. Year after year you have had the chance to show that you had realized it, and you will again have the chance this year, by voting for men of your class, the working class, who are the candidates for office on the Socialist Party ticket. Will you vote for them? If you don't and conditions remain unchanged, or grow worse, what will your answer be when you are asked-

Who is responsible? Fraternally yours,

our trade possible and effective

hood enough to bear sacrifices

Brothers, our union is threatened, but it cannot be destroyed until the unity among

stand as long as confidence in one another welds us together; as long as we have

faith in the justice of our cause; as long

as long as we have strength enough, man

Striking Lithographers Undaunted.

But while we show to organized labor thruout the world an unexampled fight:

while we show our bread masters that it is

our determination not to be driven back to work like a norde of disorganized cool-

ies; while we are learning our lesson on the economic battlefield of industrial war,

let us not forget our political weapon-

for a shorter workday, for old age pen-sions, for sanitary workshops and our de-mand for respect-lot us carry all these demands to the ballot box. And to them

while we encourage other tollers to

E. S. EGERTON.

tate them and as such we are only begprocesses of working which require perience and skill on the part of workers, and this has made unionisms

ty Billy, say that trades-unionism and Socialism are bad things, the aristocracy says so and the millionaires say so, and on say so And they are right. We that they are bad things for THEM. when the middle class says so and the workers follow the ideas of the middle class, we must ask ourselves whether the workingman had not better think for himself rather than get his ideas from the New York "Sun" or from the "Ladies" Home Journal."

Pretense of Prosperity.

We workers have been discussing the politics of the grand old parties as if we had some say in them; we hint at our prominent social acquaintances in whose smiles we bask; we speak of ladies when we mean women and of gentlemen when we mean men; we speak of going to business when we mean going to work, and our meagre weekly wages we call salaries: some of our trades unions are called leagues, we smoke a pipe at home and cigars on the street; we wear overalls in the shop and try to be mistaken for Van derbift on the street, and some of us even wear initiation diamonds. Instead of all this empty outward

show we cush to be busy studding our minds with genus of knowledge. The ideas of our 30,000 000 male and female fellow workers are misdirected in so far as the most of them dream of getting rich, thoa little, solver thinking would show them that the rust majority of us will have to remain in ware slavers all our lives; work long, wears days, works, months and years, and at the end have nothing left but our fellwern, tired bodies, and weary despetting minds.

our opinions ready made thru the of the life cost. That surplus is the col. the daily press, the book and the produced of the underpaid works.

Labor imitating Aristocracy.

cet capitalist courts of Farope set and of a small share of the entrances are capitalist courts of Farope set and of world lies broader. That a social laws for the European aris

let us add a demand for ALL we produce.

The workingmen of this country, and of The workingmen of this country, and or the world have organized a political par-ty for wage carners only and for those who believe in their cause. That party does not compromise, does not fase with, or ask for aid of others than the work-ers. It has absolute faith in ultimate vic-ture of the the available intelligence of tory and in the awakeness intelligence of the work is as a class. Its emblem in the state of New York is the airs and the

state of New York is the time and the tree of the grat of lather and the treet of enlightenment, it is the Solutist Party of America.

Brighter, fether neglects, get off your kneed Sing begates for justice Arise, and take the lies, for you have the power if you can't require some strength. Be freed We have a chird to knee he our chains, we have a chird to knee he our chains, we have a chird to knee he our chains, we have a chird to knee he our chains, we have a chird to knee he our

New York, Cer. 15, 3 or SOCIALIST CALL IN DEPMARK.

SOCIALISM GROWING IN BRITISH UNIONS.

"These Men Think Revolution", and That Means Revolution.

Writing in the London "Sunday Chronicle" under the headline "Impressions of the Trade Union Congress," James Haslam fully bears out the claim that Socialism is gaining ground in the British jabor organizations. What makes his words the more significant is the fact that Mr. Haslam is not a Socialist nor even a "New Trade Unionist"; he belongs to the old school of union men and is the Liberal-

He does not talk any nonsense about the Socialists having "captured" the Congress. He knows that the Congress expresses in general the opinion of a majority of the trade unionists who elect it; and that it is a fairly faithful reflex of trade unionist opin son. He knows, further, that if the Congress had expressed itself in an opposite sense, that fact would have been loudly proclaimed as showing that the organized workers of the country were opposed to Socialism.

Steady Growth Toward Socialism,

Mr. Haslam sees that with the growth of political activity and intelligence among the trade unionists and their representatives, the Congress steadily progresses toward Socialism

After quoting Lady Warwick's words, "the Trade Union Congress represents the march of democracy, Mr. Haslam writes in part as follows It represents the march of democracy be

It represents the marea of democracy be-cause one can gauge the advance that these men are making—these men from the spindle, the loom, the coal-seam, the counter—aitho year after year they come to discuss practically the same things to discuss practically the same things. But year after year one can see more of the tendency in which these men are going. Some of them may be limited by censervative methods, but whether you like it or not, or whether or not they like they are gradually moving in the direc-

has been gaining ground, and gripping the usual Liberat and Tory working man with arguments that he, at any rate, is now re Facts! Facts! Facts! for Workingmen.

The figures are moved—that is, the delegates to Congress are moved—not exactly by what is said and done and seen in Congress, but by what takes place at the con-clusion of the sittings each day, where and when Socialistic gatherings are pro-moted to gather them in, and pour into them, as it were, the "facts, facts, facts, facts, for working med," which have been dinned into us by Socialist orators for the anst twenty years without ceasing, with-

Are These Men Serious?

In the Congress just concluded at Liverpool they have not exceeded, in the Socialistic direction, a resolution which merely calls upon Labor Members to introduce a bill with the object of nationalizing all railroads, canals, mines, and minerals in the United Kingdom.

Well, you might say, can these men be serious who talk like this? Of course they are serious. And that is what you have got to fear. It is not a case of whether they are right or wrong. These men THINK REVOLUTION, and the whole of their time and thought and speech is de voted towards persuading their fellow same attitude.

If you regard Socialism as moonshine. the sooner you can realize the seriousness of the men who advocate it the bet-

The seriousness of these labor men is In British politics, "They are the only men in politics who are down-right serious," said the Countess of Warwick to me, "and I know something about politicians."

"THE NATAL NATIVES".

"The World Is All One To-Day, and the Races of Men Must Stand and Fall Together.

In an article entitled."The Natal Natives", in the London "Labor Leader", Dr. L. Haden Guest has the following in relation to the race question in general:

Are the natives well-nigh irreclaimable brutes or are they men like ourseless, in-termixed with criminals, but for the most part men of good intent very largely con-trolled by circumstance? One of the fun-damentals of Socialist belief is that to secure the heat life for each all must be treated equally and given equal opportun-ity to develop their powers and capacities. And I believe that no man can be truly a Socialist whose view of Socialism does not embrace the whole of the races of . For if any one race be left out of point, than that race must be treated either as inferior acreants or slaves or as vermin to be exterminated. One or the other attitude must be adopted, because it is not practicable, with our developing empires and our lines of railways and atcamships, to isolate one part of the world in such a way that its doings shall not concern us. Nor, could we do this would it avail us anything. We should still be unable to prevent that part of the world from being exploited by capitalian, and capitaliam would find a way to break down any arbitrary barriers we chose to world from being exploited by capitalism, and capitalism would find a way to break down any erbitrary barriers we chose to erect. The world is all one to-day, and the races of men must stand and fall to gether. To hold men for serfs or slaves

is destructive of civilization, it cuts the bend of man to man, men lose touch of one another, irresponsibility finds fiself unchecked, and ruin follows. To regard any race of men as vermin, as did the early white men the South African Bush-men, is a more impatic form of the same thing.

SYMPATHY STRIKE HELD UNLAWFUL

Massachusetts Supreme Court Forbids Workmen to Strike in Aid of Other Workmen-Jime to Stop Choosing Judges with Capitalist Minds.

Boston.-The Bricklayers' and Masons' Unions recently ordered a strike of men employed by a contractor because that contractor was doing work on a building where non-unionists were engaged.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court to-day ruled that this sympathetic strike was not warranted, and upheld an injunction against the unions, restraining them from combining against the employer.

The court says: "In our opinion organized labor's right of coercion and compulsion is limited to persons with whom the organization has a trade dispute.

Judges educated in capitalist habits of thought cannot, of course, see any justification or reasonableness in men taking any action for the benefit of anyone but themselves. Fortunately, workingmen have broader minds and higher ideals and realize that the sympathetic strike is always a right and often a duty in the labor movement. The unions will not willingly give up the sympathetic strike; but it is to be wished that more union members would vote for judges whe could see things with workingmen's eyes.

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KINGS COUNTY GAMPAIGN FUND.

For the information of all inquiring comrades and friends we wish to state that 20 per cent of the monies collected on campaign lists goes to the National Campaign Fund, 40 per cent coes to the State Committee Campaign Fund and the balance to the local

campaign of Kings County. The following contributions have been received by the County Organizer up to date, and are hereby acknowledged:

knowledged:

List 5341, St. Racher, \$3: List 5046, Bruhner, \$2: List 5024, Branch 5. Soc. Fraun Verein, \$2.52; List 3805, L. Schmidt, 50c.; List 5075, F. Karwelles, \$4: List 5162, H. Kellner, \$2: List 5063, H. Hoerst, \$7.55; List 5425, J. H. and Francis Ward, \$4: List 5364, A. Lawinsk, \$1: List 3622, Heer Drivers' No. 24, \$1.00; List 5889, Beer Drivers' No. 24, \$1.00; List 5841, T. Herbst, \$3; List 5230, A. Meisel, \$1: List 5181, E. R. \$1: List 5230, A. Meisel, \$1: List 5181, E. R. \$1: List 5230, A. Meisel, \$1: List 5181, E. R. \$1: List 5240, C. W. Durant, \$4.25; List 5095, Jos. Kalsch, on acct., \$12; List 5240, W. Kuhn, \$3.40; List 5165, F. Giscking, 25e; List 5220, C. L. Furman, on acct., \$1: List 5271, Lassalle Maennerchor, \$15: Brewers' Union 69, F. Trommer's Brewery, \$2: Rrewers' Union 69, Go. Grauer, \$1.50; Piel Bros., Rrewers' Union 69, \$2.30; Brewers' Union 60, Wm. Ulmer Brewery, \$1.50; Piel Bros., Rrewery, \$1: do. Diogenes Brewery, \$3.75; do., Excelsior Brewery, \$1.80; do., No. American Brewery, \$2.50; do., Meltzer Bros., Brewery, \$2.20; do., Fank Brewery, \$2.20; do., N. Seitz Brewery, \$1.40; do., Leonh Eppig Brewery, \$2.20; do., Frank Brewery, \$2.10; do., Obermyer & Liebman Brewery, \$1.90; do., Obermyer & Liebman Brewery, \$1.00; do., Obermyer & Liebman Brewery, \$1.00; do., Obermyer & Liebman Brewery, \$1.90; do., Chan Hon, \$25; Kinder Sterbe Kasse, \$10; Jul. Mueller, \$2; E. Klein, \$1; Hugo Welke, \$1; Chas, H. Holderrich, \$1; Cotal, \$164,95; last report, \$1.000, 35; grand total, \$1,204,30.

PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

State secretaries will kindly wire important news of the election returns at the earliest possible moment. Con-gressional candidates should note name of their state and number of their district on a postal together with their vote, and mail to the National Office upon receipt of reliable returns.

The National Committee is now voting on the election of a National Plate Matter Committee to be composed of five members. The following are the nominees: G. F. Bentley, Duncan, I. T.; Chas. Dobbs, Louisville, Ky.; Frederic Heath, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. LaRue, Bessemer, Ala.; L. W. Low ry, Little Rock, Ark.; A. L. Smith, New Orleans, La.; Geo. H. Strobell. Newark, N. J. Vote will close Nov. 5. The Colorado State Committee has

made claim upon the National Office

for the \$500 donated by the United Brewery Workers' convention, as reported in the Weekly Bulletin of Sept. 29. There is a reasonable question as to whom it was intended for, but none regarding the purpose for which it was to be expended. The facts are that the state and national offices. each lacking information in the pos session of the others, arranged for its expenditure in the Colorado campaign. The matter was referred to the Nacided that all the unexpended portion amounting to at least \$340 shall be transmitted to the Colorado State Committee. The decision is being car-

Among the list of Congressional candidates are two women members of the party, Miss Luella Twining, First Dis-trict, Denver, Colo., and Laura B. Payne, Twelfth District, Fort Worth,

Contrary to the report that our Con ressional candidates in New Orleans La., would not appear in the regular party column, later advices are to the effect that Comrade A. L. Smith and W. Covington Hall will appear in the egular column under the party emolem. J. W. Barnes of St. Charles.

will also appear in the proper column. Sometime since, a circular letter was addressed to all Bohemian locals and comrades in the central and middle western states, soliciting applications for dates for Chas. Beranek of Thus far only seven applications have been received, and those from widely separated points, which makes the undertaking of a tour impracticable for the present. Allegheny County, Pa., for Nov. 2, 3, and 4. Applications should be filed now, and as soon as the number warrants, a route will be made up.

Cameron H. King, Jr., working in the southern part of Idaho, and Geo. H. Goebel, in the northern part, each report bright prospects for a very large vote in that state. W. S. Dalton, formerly of Chicago,

and recently editor of the Salt Lake "Crisis", and candidate for judge of the Supreme Court on the Socialist ticket of Utah, has resigned to join the American party, an anti-Morman po-litical institution. Word from sthat state is to the effect that his act looks very much like a sell out. He has been thoroly repudiated, and a reliable comrade will be placed in the editorial position, the vacancy on the ticket being filled by the State Committee. H. P. Burt, State Secretary of Utah, says:
"This treacherous act has made our people mad enough to go to work in

THAT ORATORICAL SOCIETY. Letter of Oregon State Secretary Madden to National Secretary Barnes, dated Oct. 13:

In explanation to that telegram I sent you the other day. Friday, I will say what I found out. This society that is going around the country to the different unions abletting funds, is absolutely unknown to us. They claim to be Socialists and when cornared by a Socialist and when necessary by a Socialist and the country in the party, but were doing what they could outside. They sent out circulars as "The Oratorical Society of the Northwest," with headquarters at Gil Kelly street. Now Sil Kelly street, Portland, is away out in the bank in the outside. They could get no response there. In answer to questions by the Portland Federation of Labor, they and their books were open to inspection. But what good would inspecting the books.

But what good would inspecting the books.

But what good would inspecting the books.

of irresponsible people do?. The man who claimed to be a Socialist when questioned by one of our members at the Federation of Labor, did not know the least thing about Socialism. Even if these people were ever so honest, it should be stopped immediately, as crooks could take advantage of such loose methods as easily as angels. I received telegrams from Washington, Colorado, Seattle and Denver, and stopped the game in both these places, but they are undoubtedly working it in every big city th the United States.

WASHINGTON RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were adopted by the State Committee of

Washington:

Whereas, Walter Thomas Mills is to speak under the auspices of "The Socialist Propaganda Club," and Whereas, the said propaganda club has no connection with the Socialist Party, but is composed of expelled members of this party, and is conducting meetings in opposition to the recular Socialist Party organization in this city; and Whereas, the said walter Thomas Mills could, if he so desired, speak under the auspices of the Scattle Local, S. P.; therefore, be it

could, if he so desire Local, S. P.; therefore, be it
Resolved. That we protest against the action of Walter Thomas Mills; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of this, our protest, be sent to state headquarters with request that it be published in the Xitional Weekly Bulletin and the Socialist trees.

been received since last report, making

GALIFORNIA.

Governor, Austin Lewis, Oskiand; Llentenant Governor, F. I. Wheat, Los Angeles; Secretary of State, W. Y. Hollow., Reckeley; Controller, O. H. Philbrek, Oskiand; Treasurer, John M. Reynolds, San Francisco; Attorney General, t.eo. Sl. Downing, Los Angeles; Surveyor General, L. D. Matthews, Oskiand; Clerk of Superme Court, J. H. Wilde, Sutter; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Anna F. Smith, San Diego; Superintendent of State Printing, Geo. A. Garrett, San Diego; Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, James Andrew, Berkeley; Emil Lless, San Francisco; Herman E. Fletcher, San Diego, Judicial Districts—Presiding Judges of the District Court of Appeals—First District, C. D. Cromley, Alameda; Second District, E. W. Tuttle, Los Angeles; Third District, Ben Chambers, Sacramento, Associate Justices sof the District Court of Appeals—First District, A. Wilson, J. O. Stocking; Second District, J. H. Redstone, C. A. Jones; Third District, C. Molitor, R. George.

NEVADA.

Governor, Thomas F. Casey; Lieutenant Governor, James B. Hendrick; State Secretary, Win. F. Kilker; State Treasurer, Joseph W. Smith; State Comptroller, J. C. Knust; Surveyor General, J. P. Cosgrove; Register General Land Offices, Thos. Chambers; Attorney General, Emil Lorke; Supt. Public Instruction, Joe! Nelson; State Printer, N. F. Richter; Regents State University, A. A. Hibbard, Frank Markle; Supreme Judge, A. B. Anderson; Congressman, Henry Turner Jardine, First Judicial District, D. D. McArthur; Second Judicial District, Chas H. McKinnon, WISCONSIN (Social Democratic Party.) Governor, Winfield R. Gaylord; Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Kaufmann; Secretary of State, Chas. V. Schmidt; State Treasurer, Richard Eisner; Commissioner of Insurance, Herman W. Bistorius.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. Since the report of the number of Socialist Congressional candidates, published on Sept. 30, the following 18 nominees have been reported, which,

together with 11, placed in Illinois, and whose names have not yet been reported, makes a total of 270 candi-Illinois-T. A. Wakely, 12th District, Jacksonville; James H. Brower, 11th District, Figin.
Indiana-Frank T. Goodman, 3d District, New Albany; Granville W. Sharp, 5th District, Michigantown.
Marviand-George A. Bauer, 2d District, Baltimore.
Massachusetts-Benj, Clow, 1st District, Daiton: Geo. W. Wrenn. 2d District, Springheld; Timothy Richardson, 4th District, Epringheld; Timothy Richardson, 4th District, Danvers: Oreon D. Field, 5th District, Somerville.

lle. Michiean—A. G. Houghton, 8th District, Cass City. Nebraska-J. C. Palmerton, 4th District,

Nebraska—J. C. Faimeron, an Ambrell Beatrice, Ohio—J. H. Sims, 6th District, Rethel. Pennsylvania—H. J. Rahe, 18th District, Harriabure: Wash. Herd, 23d District, Connellsville, Tennessee—S. F. Broughton, 2d District, Jones, 18th Control of the Property of the Property

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Organizers for the coming week are:

May Reals: Oct. 25-31, Nov. 1, Jackson, Tenn.; Nov. 2, Bald Knob, Ark.; Nov. 3, Little Rock.

Chas. Beranek (Bohemian): Nov. 2, 3, 4, Allegheny, Pa.
Geo. E. Rigelow: Oct. 28, Dayton, Ohio; Oct. 29, Xenla; Oct. 80-31, Nov. 1, 2, Cincinnati, Nov. 3, Middletown.

Jos. M. Coldwell: Feansylvania, under the direction of the State Committée.

E. E. Carr: Oct. 28, Nov. 2, Iowa, under the direction of the State Committee; Nov. 3, 18th Congressional District of Illinois. Isaac Cowen: Oct. 28, Minneapolis, Minn.: Oct. 29, Mazoppa; Oct. 30, Waterville; Oct. 31, Austin: Nov. 1, Waterloo, Iowa; Nov. 2, Cedar Rapids; Nov. 3, Clinton.

lows; Nov. 2, Cedar Rapids; Nov. 3, Clinton.

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

J. L. Fitts: West Virginia, under the direction of the State Committee.

A. H. Floaten: Colorado.
George H. Goebsi: Idaho, headquarters at Wallace.
Gertrade Breslan Hunt: Oct. 23, Terre Haute, Ind.: Oct. 29, Diamond; Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1, Indianapolis, Nov. 2-3, Richmond.

W. A. Jacobs: Milwaukee, under the direction of the Wisconsin State Committee. Cameron H. King, Jr.: Idaho, Cot. 31, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Nov. 1, Grand Island, Neb.; Nov. 2, Lincoln; Nov. 3, Omala.

Arrhur Morrow Lewis: Oct. 25-30, Idaho; Oct. 31, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Nov. 1, Grand Junction, Colo.; Nov. 2, Pueblo; Nov. 3, Smaller: Colorado.

A. M. Stirton: Oct. 28, Detroit, Mich.; Oct. 29, Filint; Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1, Finshing; Nov. 2, Standish; Nov. 3, Bay City. Anton. Sturm (German); Colorado.

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

John M. Work: Colorado.

Ohlo.

Witness cards, to watch the count on election day, can be had free from the state office.

Orders for the state literature must come at once to state office.

Every comrade who sends \$1 to the State Secretary, Nicholas Klein, 70 Perin Bidg.. Cincinnati, will re-ceive 1,000 pieces of state literature. with an exact copy of the state ticket, emblem, etc., for general distribution. Thru the state office alone 215,000

pieces of literature have been distrib-uted to the citizens of Ohio.

Address, SOCIALIST VOICE, Telephone 2381-79th. OAKLAND, CAL.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

The following state tickets have a total of 35 Socialist state tickets. CALIFORNIA.

ton; William A. Linard of Findlay; A. S. Matter of Cincinnati; G. P. Maxwell of Sandusky; Karl A. Cheyney of Cleveland; Thos. O. Devine of Toledo; Nicholas Klein of Cincinnati.

Delaware. The Delaware Socialists have a full state ticket in the field, together with

local nominations as follows. For Representative in Congress—F. A. Houck, machinist. State Treasurer—Rudolph Koehler, ma-

chinist.
chinist.
State Auditor John Soliday, machinist;
State Auditor John Soliday, machinist;
Register of Willia Paul Kochler, news
dealer. denier.

Recorder of Deeds—Bernard Hohlfeld,
machinist.

Register in Chancery—Nathan Shtofman,
tailor.

sherig.—John Daizeli, machinist. Coroner.—Jas. P. Spring, blacksmith. Senator in the General Assembly.—Fir anatorial District.—Paul Schueler, machi

Bepresentative in the General Asembly—District No. 1—Frank Smith, milk dealer; District No. 2—W. H. Sevier, cigar maker; District No. 3—John P. Edwards, machinist; District No. 4—Chas. Romagna, plumber; District No. 5—W. F. Lynch, blacksmith.

Assessors—7st District—Ed. G. Miller, clerk; 2d District—W. H. White, boiler-maker; 3d District—B. T. Reeve, carpenter; 4th District—Mathias Jacobs, moroccoworker; 5th District—Arthur Koehler, coppersmith.

· All those who wish to further the progress of Socialism are requested to aid in the distribution of Socialist literature, which they can secure by applying to Frank A. Hauck, 402 Shipley street, Wilmington, Del.

Maryland.

Comrade Herman Sanders, a delegate to the Central Committee of Local Baltimore, who came here to attend the Rand School, states that Local Baltimore is very active in the present campaign there, and have So-cialist nominees in all Congressional districts.

A rousing entertainment and ratifica tion meeting is to be held in Union Hall, Monday, Oct. 29. Let every comrade bring a dozen non-Socialists.

Massachusetts.

DATES OF SPEAKERS. Comrade Carey's dates are all taken, except the Monday night before election. He speaks at Haverhill, Friday, Oct. 26; Rockland, Saturday, Oct. 27; Somerville, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 28; Lynn, Sunday evening, Oct. 28; New d, Monday, Oct. 29; Fall River, Tuesday, Oct. 30 at Weaver's Hall, 142 2d St.; Charlestown, Wednesday, Oct. 31; Westfield, Thursday, Nov. 1; Lawrence, Ffiday, Nov. 2; Brockton, Sat-urday, Nov. 3; Chelsea, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4; Hyde Park, Sunday evening, Nov. 4; Monday, Nov. 5, re-

Comrade Mullen's dates are all taken up to election day. He speaks at Fitchburg, Friday, Oct. 26, at the dedication of the new Finnish Socialist Club Hall; Nudson, on Wood Square. Saturday, Oct. 27; Greenfield, Sunday, Gilbertville, Monday, Oct., 20; Worcester, Tuesday, Oct. 30; Brockton, Wednesday, Oct. 31; Lawrence, Thursday, Nov. 1: Haverhill, Wednesday, Nov. 2: Amesbury, Saturday, Nov. 3:

Rockland, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Boston-Ward 7-9 Club made the fol-Council, Duncan Watson, Edward Me-Donald, Thes. Burke; Alderman, John McEttrick: Ward 9, Common Council. George Roewer, Joseph Liss, Morris Wilcasky; Alderman, Samuel Zorn; Ward 12. Common Council, Henry Steinman, Arthur Doherty, Wm. J. McLeod; Alderman, Nicholas Sullivan, At the Sunday evening lecture, Prof. D. W. Carty spoke. Lectures will continue during the winter in Unity Hall,

724 Washington street. Worcester County - The County Clubs hold their regular quarterly meeting at Leominster, Oct. 28, in Tex-tile Hall, 37 Monument Square. Offcers of the club: Organizer, Louis F. Weiss, 26 Caro St., Worcester; Secretary, Chas. W. Lawson, 470 Main St., 192 High St., Clinton.

hill Mass., by house to house canvass, and pointing out the difficulty of securing citizenship papers under the new law which became operative Sept. persons naturalized in that vicinity.

Boston—The meetings at Unity Hall will be continued thruout the senson.

Pittsfield -- Berkshire County now has a full ticket in the field. Edwin C. Stevens of Pittsfield was nominated for Register of Deeds, Berkshire Mid-dle District. The County Federation has engaged Comrade Clinton H. Pierce of Albany, N. Y., for a series of eight meetings. The tour includes Pittsfield, Adams, Cheshire, Williams-town, Dalton, Hinsdale, North Adams and Lanesboro.

New Jersey.

UNION CO. SOCIALIST TICKET. For member of Congress, Fifth District, Geo. B. Whitsell of Dover; for members of the General Assembly, B. M. McClaren, Elizabeth; J. J. Hurley, Boselle Park; Chas. Zeitelhack, Westfield; for Coroner, Rudolf Steingass,

ELIZABETH CITY TICKET.

For members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, William Walker, Albert Cramer, Geo. R. Buickerood, Chas. Bobertz; for Mayor, Fred G. Cassens. Ticket, First Ward, Elizabeth—For Councilman, A. Bretschneider; for Tax Assessor, Fred R. Engel; Third Ward For Councilman, William Paton; Tax Assessor, Fred Barge; Fifth Ward— For Councilman, Bern. Oesterheld; Tax Assessor, Henry Steinbach; Seventh Ward—For Council, August Kassel; Tax Assessor, Fred Maler; Ninth Ward—For Council, Ben B. Breisford; Tax Assessor, Rud. Stark. City Ticket, Wesfield—For Alderman-at-large, Robert Otto; First Ward—For Councilman, Henry Wenke.

HUDSON COUNTY. The Socialists of Hudson County met in a conference of their workers in the party headquarters here, 670 Central avenue, Jersey City, last even-ing, and outlined a plan for a sys-

tematic house-to-house distribution of 300,000 pieces of literature. William E. Meconnekin presided and Ferdinand Ufert acted as secretary.

The Socialist Club will hold a

smoker in its rooms, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 27. An' excellent program has been arranged, including short talks by some of the Socialist candidates. Passaic-Branch 1 has received a

campaign contribution from Passaic Branch 62, W. S. & D. B. S. Branch 1 is increasing in membership, but needs speakers, and comrades who are able to speak for them are requested to communicate with Organizer Geo. Mensker, 19 Belmont place, Passaic.

The following is a list of meetings to be held in Hudson County up to election day:

Arlington-Friday, Oct. 28, Depot Square, James M. Reilly. Harrison-Friday, Oct. 26, 4th and

Harrison, Comrade Krafft.

Jersey City-Saturday, Oct. 27, Newark and Jersey, Comrade Kearns; Newark and Willow, Comrade Krafft. Hoboken-Washington and 3rd St., and 23d St., Comrade Mead.

Spring and Shippen Sts., Comrade Kearns; Boulevard and Courtland (North Hudson), Comrade Krafft.

West Hoboken-Monday, Oct. 29,

Union Hill-Blum and Bergenline, Comrade Mead.

Jersey City-Tuesday, Oct. 30, Monticello and Harrison, Comrade Leffingwell. Hoboken-1st and Garden, Comrade Reilly; Wednesday, Oct. 31, Central and Bower, Comrade Reilly; Thursday, Nov. 1, Washington and 11th, Reilly.

Arlington-Friday, Nov. 2, Depot

Square, Comrade Kearns. Harrison-4th and Harrison, Leffing-

Jersey City-Palisades and Franklin. Krafft.

Jersey City-Saturday, Nov. 3. Newark and Jersey, Reilly; Newark and Willow, Mead. Hoboken-Washington and 3d, Lef-

fingwell. Bayonne-Ave. D and 23d, Krafft.

Washington. From far-off Garfield County come cheering news, for the Socialists there have placed a full county ticket in the field, and the boys are out looking for big game. Stevens County is preparing to astonish the slow-plodding Socialist world. That old war horse, J. C. Harkness, is getting out a special paper, an edition of a local paper, and some of the Socialists over there

Four speakers are constantly employed by the state office, and many dates are filled by other speakers un-der the auspices of the state office. Many of the counties are carrying on active work on their own account, and altogether prospects are bright

On a recent trip Comrade Johnson organized two locals and Emil Heran organized twelve in his memor able trip across the state.

Wisconsin,

The Republican candidate for District Attorney in a recent speech accused the Social Democrats of advocating free love and challenged them to debate on this point. The Social Democratic candidate for Governor, W. R. Gaylord, at once accepted the challenge. His letter of acceptance closes as follows: "In accepting this challenge of yours, allow me to say deeply that you have insulted them in this and previous campaigns by relterating this base insinuation in regard to free love. We have wanted a chance to meet you on a fair floor. We challenged you last spring to debate with us, but after all your slanderous blustering you refused to face us. You preferred rather to repeat your scandal behind our backs, in places where we could not reply. Now we under-stand you have challenged us to de-We accept-gladly, eagerly. bate. Choose your date, and select a place and the hour at any of our meetings. We will agree to reserve one-half of the hall for your friends. We want them to come, and if this is not agreeable to you, suggest some place and date yourself. Hoping that you will not back water this time, I am," etc. It is not expected that the Republican candidate will follow up his bluff.

Two hundred thousand leaflets are

now being distributed in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee County. These leaflets comprise the Social Democratic platform, leaflet for working-men, "Plain Pointers for Plain Working People," and a leastet containing the record of the Social Democrats in the Wisconsin Legislature, and show-ing the way in which the bills introduced by them were killed. These leaflets are being distributed from house to house in the industrial towns

Seymour Stedman of Chicago will address a large mass meeting on the south side of Milwaukee, Oct. 19. Vic-tor L. Berger, A. J. Welch, and Alder-man Seidel will speak in the Bahn Frei Turner Hall, Milwaukee, Oct. 23.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-three new members were admitted and one expelled for treachery during the last week.

At open-air meetings during week collections amounted to \$15.42 and literature sales \$18.92.

A house-to-house distribution of 40,000 sets of literature is in progress. The trials of the comrades arrested on the charge of "obstructing the highway" have not yet been called. In view of the fact that the Republican and Reform parties have been holding daily open-air meetings at noon dur-ing the week it would indeed appear

Open-air meetings will be held as

Monday, Oct. 20—Broad and South, J. L. Renshaw, Ella Reeve Bloor; Broad and columbia, Wm. Fletcher, Sam Clark; East Monday, Oct. 20—Allegheny, Federal and Playa, City Hall, E. C. Leighton, E. J. So. Diamond Sta., Fred. L. Schwarts;

Columbia was Fietcher, mis the columbia washington, D. Dollsheck, E. J. Lewis: American and South, Jewish speakers. Noon destings—17th and Hamilton, Jos. Cohen; Sth and Washington, E. J. Lewis.
Thursday, Nov. 1—Garmantown and Glard, E. Russel, Sam Clark: 25d and South, J. L. Benshaw, E. J. Lewis: Garmantewn and Chelton, Frank Sufelist, Sort and Lancaster, D. Dollsheck, Etas Reeve Bloor.

Friday, Nov. 2—Front and Deuphin, D. Dollsheck, Bam Clark: Kenshartown and Clearfield, E. J. Lewis; Garmantown and Clearfield, E. J. Lewis; Garmantown and Diamond, Sam Badler, Elis Reeve Bloor.

Clearman, E. J. Lewis; Germantown and Diamond, Sam Badies, Ella Beeve Bloor; 30th and Ulamond, J. L. Renshaw, Ed. Moore, 3d and Monroe, Jewish speakers; Beinbridge and Passyunk, Jewish speakers. Saturday, Nay. S.—Germantown and Lehigh, Ella Beeve Bloar, J. P. Clark; Kenshaw, E. J. Lewis; Germantewn and Bristol, Thos. Farrer. Frank Sutcing: 42d and Lencasser, Wm. Fietcher, Sam Clark; Main and Rector, D. Dollsback, Ia. Levitaky; Frankford and Girard, R. Russel, Geo. Cohen; Richmond and William, W. R. Cassile, E. J. Higgins: Frankford and Unity, Sam Sadier, Ed. Moore; 20th and Federal, M. Stadies, Beaumont Sykes; Marshall and Girard, John Whitehead, Joa. Coken; Germantown and Jeferson, Reuben Satin, Chas. Sehl; Passyunk and Moore, E. C. Leighton, D. K. Young: 4th and Carpenter, Jewish speakers; 5th and Carpenter, Jewish speakers; 5th and Carpenter, Jewish speakers; FREE SPEECH DEFENSE FUND. Headquarters, 226 Federal St., Thos. F. Kennedy.
Monday, Nov. 5—Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamona Sts., Schwarts and Washope, Pittsburg, 12th and Carson Sts., Counars and Wm. Adapse; 54th and Butler Sts., Holmes and Wright: Allegheny, Choestant and Main Sts., Wilson and Meng; East and Ohio Sts., Cooney and Miller.
Friday, Nov. 2—Swissavale, Socialist Headquarters, Wm. Adams.

Treasurer Wait announces receipts for the week ending Oct. 20 as fol-

lows:

Unions—Lodge No. 348, I. A. of M., \$5;
Upholstery Weavers' No. 25, \$5; Brewery
Firemen No. 285, \$5; Pressmen's Union No.
4, \$5; \$20,00. Comrades and sympathisers—
Misa Louise Kumme. \$1; Frank J. Miller,
\$1; H. L. Kumme, 50c.; George W. Market, 25c.; Percy Russel, New York, \$2; 80;
oman Goldman, \$5; J. M. Kurick, Ephrata,
50c.; J. F. Rossman, Ephrata, 50c.; T. W.
trwin, 50c.; F. P. Coyne, \$2; R. B. Hingler
and others, \$3; S. P. Shaughnessy, \$5,
Andrews N. B., \$1; \$17, 25, Lists—60;
\$1,36; 301, \$4.76, \$56c.; 310, \$2.25; 117,
\$1.85; \$10.25. Total, \$47,50.

Comrades and sympathizers who de-

Comrades and sympathizers who desire to support the Philadelphia Socialist Party in its fight for free speech can make contributions payable to MARCELLUS WAIT. Treasurer of the Free Speech Defense Fund, Room 10, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Comrades and speakers, as these will be the close of our street meetings every effort should be put forth to hold these meetings as scheduled. Branches should provide literature. The Second Ward Branch will please provide literature and box for all the Pittsburg meetings except those of South Side and Hazelwood. Let's get busy.

The receipts for September were \$589.64; expenses, \$408.49; balance on hand, Sept. 30, \$181.16. Receipts on Debs tickets are \$198.90.

There are still several hundred tickets to be accounted for.

A ratification meeting has been ar

ranged by the 7th and 8th Wards, Jewish branch of Pittsburg, for Sunday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m., at Victoria (Progress) Hall, corner of Wylle Ave. and Elm St., Pittsburg. Speakers: David S. Connors, candidate for Congress 31st District; Wm. Adams, candidate for State Senate, 40th District; Fred. L. Schwartz, candidate for Legislature, 1st District; Isidore Kerber and R. J. Douthitt, candidates for Legislature, 4th District. Samuel Miwvis will speak in Jewish.

Comrade Geo. R. Kirkpatrick of Ohio will be in this county during November and December. He will begin Nov. 15. His terms will be \$5 and no Branches desiring dates should fill out applications sent to them and return to this office not later than Oct. 28. Any branch can sell two hundred tickets at 10 cents, pay the expense of speaker, printing hall and have several dollars left for its treasury. The fact that branches do not take advantage of these oppor-tunities lets the interest die off and their members pay the burden of carrying on the work the year around. Wake up and keep things moving.

The general membership meeting of Local Allegheny County will be held Sunday, Nov. 4, 2.30 p. m. Every party member should be present. Nomination of candidates for National party member should Committeemen and other important business will take place.

A mass meeting will be held at the 23d Ward School House, 2d Ave., near Renton St., So. Pittsburg, on Friday evening, Nov. 2. Comrades David S. Connors, candidate for Congress, 31st District: Wm. Adams, candidate for State Senator, 40th District, and Thos. F. Kennedy, candidate for Legislature, 12th District, will be the speakers.

Bohemian National Organizer Bera nek will speak two days in the First Legislative District, Allegheny, and one day in Wilmerding. The meetings are being held under the auspices of the Bohemian branches.

Arrangements are being made to run a lecture course in Allegheav County this winter, with Mills, Hillquit, Sin-clair, Simons, Lee, and Patterson as the speakers.

Thousands of Socialist papers have been ordered for distributio GRAND MASS MEETING.

Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, Federal and Ohio Sts., Sunday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m., grand general ratification and meeting. The speakers will be John Wanhope, Fred L. Schwartz, W. L. Wilson, W. J. Wright, John W. Slayton, and Wm. Adams. This meeting promises to be the greatest of the campaign. The old party politicians in the First Legislative District are very much concerned. If the fight turns out a three-cornered one a Socialist will go to Harrisburg. Last Sunday morning the Socialists were out distributing literature in this dis-trict. A letter has been sent to the Pittsburg papers, in which we invite the candidates of the old parties to come to this meeting and debate the question of Socialism.

Open-air meetings the coming week are arranged as follows: Ave.—Comrades will attend the mass meeting at American Theater Hall.

Chestnut and Main Sts., Wanhope and Mangs Pittsburg, 18th and Carson Sts., Connors and Wise: Wilkinsburg. Wood and South Sts., Holmes and Wright. Thesday, Oct. 30—McKeesport, 5th and Market Sts., Adams and Morris; Allegheny, Pederal and So. Diamond Sts., Wanhope and Meng.

Wednesday, Oct. 31—Braddock, 6th and Braddock, Wm. Adams. Holmes and Wright: Allegheny, Chestnut and Main Sts., Wilson and Schwartz; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Connors and Codney: McKees Ecoka, Chartiers and Island Aves., Cunningham and Kennedy; Allegheny, Heaver and Washington Aves., Meng and Miller; East and Ohio Sts., Meng and Miller; East and Ohio Sts., Stockaile and Wanhope.

Thursday, Nov. 1—Fittsburg, Homewood and Keily Sts. Holmes and Wright; 5th Are, and Pride St., Connors and Mise; Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Freel. L. Schwartz; Chestnut and Main Sts., Meng and Wilson.

Friday, Nov. 2—Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Miller and Wanhope; East and Ohio Sts., Meng and Schwartz.

Baturday, Nov. 3—Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Miller and Wanhope; East and Ohio Sts., Meng and Schwartz.

Baturday, Nov. 3—Allegheny, Federal and So. Diamond Sts., Miller and Wanhope; East and Ohio Sts., Meng and Schwartz.

Baturday, Nov. 3—Allegheny, Federal and Schwartz.

Gandy, Manhope and Cunningham; Allegheny, East and Ohio Sts., Refa, Wise and Wilson, Easter and Washington Aves., Miller and Schwartz.

Sunday, Nov. 4—Allegheny, S. P. M., Headquarters, 126 Federal St., Thos. F. Kennedy. estant and Main Ste., Wanhope and age Pittsburg, 12th and Carson Sts., gors and Wise: Wilkinsburg, Wood and

New York State.

FUNDS NEEDED.

ing and comrades are requested to re-

turn them as soon as possible to the

Financial Secretary with whatever

amounts they have collected, as money

is needed to defray the expenses which

must be paid before the close of the

campaign. Few comrades realize the

work that is now being done in the

state. About fifteen speakers have been kept in the field since the state

convention and arrangements are un-

der way to put two good organizers in the field immediately after election.

Five leadets have been printed and

distributed broadcast all over the state.

The state platform and Stokes' letter

of resignation from the Independence

League, which are very effective leaf

lets, were printed in large quantities.

All this was accomplished under diffi-

cult financial conditions and with a

campaign fund which would have

hardly been deemed sufficient to con-

duct a campaign in one asembly dis-

trict by any of the capitalist parties. There is a limit, however, to what can

be done and the limit has about been

reached. Every dollar sent in has

been used, much of it in territory here-

tofore not touched by any Socialist

propaganda, where the work was most

needed and where results will be seen

in the near future. More funds are

needed at once in order to stimulate

the activity all over and prevent a

setback just at this critical moment.

There is an excellent chance to roll

up such a vote as to place New York

again as the first on the Socialist col-

umn in the United States. The re-

sults posible this fall are worthy of

any sacrifice on the part of the New

York comrades. Send in your cam-

paign contribution with all you can

get immediately. Every cent is need-

ed and needed quickly. Make checks and money orders payable to U. Solo-

mon, Financial Secretary, 66 E. 4th

ment made last week it should be said

that the local at Saratoga was orga-nized by Alexadner Tropé the week

before Comrade Wilkins' meeting

DATES OF STATE SPEAKERS.

of the State Committee are:

Dates for speakers under direction

John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps-Stokes

and Bose Pastor Stokes: Oct. 26, Hornellsville; Oct. 27, Ithaca; Oct. 29, Port Jervis; Oct. 80, Middletown; Oct.

31, Port Chester; Nov. 1 to 6, New

M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 27, Carthage;

Oct. 28 and 29, Boonville; Oct. 30, Low-ville; Oct. 31, Rome; Nov. 1, Oneida;

Nov. 2, Syracuse; Nov. 8, 4 and 5,

John W. Brown: Oct. 26, Frank-

fort: Oct. 27 and 28, Utlea; Oct. 29,

Rome: Oct. 30, Canastota; Oct. 31 and

How York City.

Saturday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m., at the Labor

Temple, 243 E. 84th St. This will be

the last meeting before Election Day.
Organizer has on hand about
175,000 leaflets which must be distrib-

uted before the close of the campaign.

Assembly and Agitation District Com-

mittees should order their literature at

once, as none will be reserved and no

additional literature will be printed:

WATCHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Watchers' certificates and badges

will be sent to every Assembly Dis-

trict, and the comrades are requested to make special efforts to have watch-

ers for every polling place. The neces

sary instructions will be sent out and

the comrades should make the prelim-

inary arrangements to have watchers report the result direct to their district

headquarters, where it should be re-ported to the Labor Temple, where the

Election Day headquarters of the

The Bronx comrades are working

hard for their big rally in Müller's Bronx Casino on Friday, Nov. 2.

Thirty thousand leaflets bearing the

advertisement of the meeting will be distributed between now and Nov. 1.

Comrades desiring to help in advertis ing the meeting are requested to call at headquarters, 3309 3d Ave., where

they will be supplied with leastets and

The 14th A. D. will in future meet at 241 E. 42d St. They formerly met at 840 E. 84th St.

The Printers' Socialist League will

West Side Headquarters, 585 8th

meet Sunday, Oct. 28, 2:30 p. m., at the Rand School, 112 E. 19th St.

party will be located.

The General Committee will meet

Nov. 1, Syracuse: Nov. 2, Auburn.

In correction of an inaccurate

St., New York.

York.

Rochester

There are over 4,000 lists outstand-

St.-C. M. Fertig of Minneapolis will speak Sunday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m., on Some Necessities for Socialism.

Harlem Socialist Club, 250 W. 125th

Florence Building, 80 1st St. corner 2d Ave.-Friday, Oct. 26, 8 p. m., Moses Oppenheimer will lecture in German under the auspices of the Worschauer Rad. Y. M. S. Subject: Classencampf (class struggle). Admis-

sion free. West Side Headquarters, 585 8th Ave.-Sunday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m., Hugh O. Pentecost will speak on Why I Am a Socialist. At this meeting the speaker for the Wednesday night meeting will be announced. BROOKLYN.

Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Sunday, Oct. 28, 8 p. m., Sol Fieldman will speak. Subject: "Hearst or Hughes-Which?" Bring your Republican and Democratic friends.

Silver Hall, 315 Washington street, next to "Eagle" building, Sunday, Oct. 28, S p. m., Miss Elizabeth Gorley Flynn will speak. Subject: "Social-

BIG BROWNSVILLE MEETING. Wednesday, Oct. 17, the Browns-ville Socialists had a rousing ratification meeting at Metropolitan Sænger Hall. Pitkin avenue and Watkins street. The hall was filled to the limit of its capacity from the opening of the doors till near midnight. Comrades Vander Porten, Martin, Neben, Flegenbaum and Wolf were the speakers, and their remarks were listened to with the closest attention through.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

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

FRIDAY, OCT. 26. FRIDAT, OCT. 26.

6th A. D.—N. E. corper Fourth St. and Arance D. Thos. J. Lewis, H. Havidon. Sth. A. D.—N. W. corper Orchard and Grand Sts. I. Phillips, Sam Edelstein. 6th. A. D.—N. E. corner Forty-first St. and Eighth Av. Chas. S. Vander Perten. 10th A. D.—N. W. cerner Tenth St. and Second Av. Fred Paulitsch, Sol. Fieldman. 14th. A. D.—N. E. corner Thirtieth St. and Second Av. N. P. Geiger, P. H. Donohue.

ohne.

20th A. D.-N. E. corner Eighty-second
Bt. and First Av. Henry Harris, B. Gold-Wm. Karlin.
A. D.—N. W. corner Eighty-seventh of Avenue A. L. B. Schwartz, Albert

22d A. D.—N. W. corner Eighty-seventh
St. and Avenue A. L. B. Schwartz, Albert
Abrahams.
28th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Fourteenth St. and Ffith Ar. Jas. G.
Kanely, H. L. Slobodin.
30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twentyfifth St. between Lexington and Third
Aves. Warren Atkinson, J. G. Dobsevage.
34th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred
and Bitty-ninth St. and Roston Road. Aug.
Klenke.
SATURDAY, OCT. 27. SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

Klenke.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

2d A. D. (Past Side)—N. W. cor. 4th St. and 2d Av. Eam Edelstein, Thos. J. Lewis. (Th. A. D.—N. W. cor. 3d St. and Av. C. L. B. Schwarts, F. Urbansky, Abe Panser, Tth. A. D.—S. W. cor. 2fth St. and 8th Av. A. B. Demilit, Thomas Potter.

11th A. D.—N. W. cor. 5oth St. and 8th Av. Frank Porce, Pred Paulitsch, Jacob Panken.

12th A. D.—N. F. cor. 15th St. and Ave. A. John Mulfin, P. H. Donobue.

16th A. D.—N. W. cor. 5oth St. and Ave. Av. Aug. Klenke.

21st A. D.—N. E. cor. 135th St. and 5th Av. L. R. Paine, I. Phillips.

31st A. D.—S. W. cor. 125th St. and 7th Av. Hugh O. Pentecost, Sol. Fieldman.

22d A. D.—N. W. cor. 138th St. and Willis Av. Edw. F. Cassidy, Alb. Abrahams, Alex. Rosen. 18 Av. Edw. F. Cassidy, Alb. Abrahams, Alex. Rosen.

35th A. D.—N. E. cor. Wendover and 3d Aves. N. P. Gelger.

28th A. D. (Italian meeting)—S. W. cor.

112th St. and 1st Av. Antonio Craveilo.

MONDAY, OCT. 29. MONDAY, OCT. 29.

2d A. D. (West Side)—N. W. cor. Thompson and Bissoker Sts. Edw. F. Cassidy, Alfred W. Lawson.

5th A. D.—X. E. cor. 15th St. and Sth Av. Johanna Dahme, N. P. Geiger.

6th A. D.—N. W. cor. 4th St. and Ave. II. U. L. Slobodin, Thomas J. Lewis.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. 5th St. and Ave. A. L. B. Schwartz, Sam Edelstein.

12th A. D.—N. E. cor. 5th St. and 3d Av. Chas. S. Vander Porten.

15th A. D.—N. W. cor. 65th St. and Rroadway, Henry Harris, P. H. Douchue, All Charles S. Vander Porten. 18th A. Henry Harris, P. H. Bollenday, Henry Harris, P. H. Bollenday, Ah. Abrahama, 25d A. D.—N. E. cor. 16th St. and Amsterdam Av. Aug. Klenke, 27th A. D.—N. W. cor. 38th St. and Broadway, L. B. Paine, Hugh O. Pente-Broadway, L. B. Paine, Hugh O. Pente-Broadway, 2007, 30.

TUESDAY, OCT. 30. TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

6(h A. D.—S. W. cor. 7th St. and Ave. C. Sam Edelstein, William Karfin.

7th A. D.—N. W. cor. 25th St. and St. Av. Warren Atkinson. Sol Fieldman.

9th A. D.—N. E. cor. 40th St. and St. Av. Frank Force. Fred Paulitsch.

10th A. D.—S. E. cor. 4th St. and 2d Av. N. S. Helchenthal. Thos. J. Lewis.

11th A. D.—N. W. cor. 47th St. and St. Av. John Mullin, Chas. S. Vander Porten.

15th A. D.—N. W. cor. 5th St. and Madison Av. A. Demill. Aug. Rienke.

26th A. D.—N. E. cor. 9th St. and Madison Av. A. W. Lawson. Jos. Warker.

33d A. D.—N. E. cor. 5th St. and Mashington Aves. N. P. Geiger, I. Phillips.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

6th A. D.—N. E. cor. 5th St. and Av. D.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

6th A. D.—N. E. cor. 5th St. and Av. D. Sam Edelstein, Thos. J. Lewis.

10th A. D.—N. W. cor. 7th St. and Av. A. Edw. F. Cassidy, H. L. Slobodin, F. L. Rehwartz.

13th A. D.—N. E. cor. 524 St. and St. Av. L. B. Paine, Hugh O. Pentecost.

18th A. D.—N. W. cor. 56th St. and 2d Av. Henry Harris, Alfred W. Lawson.

21st A. D.—N. E. cor. 135th St. and 5th Av. Alh. Abrahams, Johnnan Dehme.

28th A. D.—N. E. cor. 115th St. and 3d Av. S. Goldbarth. Aug. Klenke.

31st A. D.—N. E. cor. 115th St. and 5th Av. Warren Atkinson. F. H. Donohue.

32d A. D.—N. E. cor. 135th St. and Willis Av. Sol Fleidman.

32d A. D.—N. E. cor. 13th St. and Willis Av. Sol Fleidman.

32d A. D. (Williamsbridge)—N. E. cor. Olieville and Gun Hill Road. N. P. Gelger.

34 A. D. West Side (Italian meeting)—N. E. cor. Rieceker and Carmine Sts. Antonio Cravello.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1 THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

Gih A. D.—N. E. cor. 3d St. and Av. C.
Thos, J. Lewis, Jacob Panken.

3th A. D.—S. W. cor. 38th St. and Sth
Av. Warren Atkinson, Alfred W. Lawson.

10th A. D.—N. W. cor. 7th St. and 2d
Av. Sam Edelstein, I. Phillips.

20th A. D.—S. E. cor. 19th St. and 1st
Av. Aug. Klenke.

22d A. D.—N. W. cor. 8th St. and 2d
Av. Chas. S. Vander Porten.

24th A. D.—N. E. cor. 92d St. and 2d
Av. N. P. Geiger, S. Goldbarth.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

Av. N. P. Geiger, S. Goldbarth.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2

6th A. D.—N. E. cor. 4th St. and Av. C. Victor Fernandes, Edw. F. Cassidy, Sam Edelstein.

Th. A. D.—N. E. cor. 27th St. and Sth Av. Frank Porce, L. B. Paine.

10th A. D.—N. W. cor. 10th St. and 2d Av. H. L. Bloodin, Au. Klenke.

14th A. D.—N. E. cor. 26th St. and 2d Av. H. D.—N. E. cor. 26th St. and 2d Av. P. H. Donohue, Sci Fieldman.

15th A. D.—N. E. cor. 8d St. snd Amsterdam Av. Frad Panintsch. L. R. Schwartz.

Schwartz.

Noon-Day Meetings. 42d St. and Sth Ave., Friday, Oct. 26.

P. Geiger.

N. E. corner West and Bethune Sts. N.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27. W. corner Broome and Broadway. S. Vander Porten, N. E. corner me and Sheriff Sts. August Klenke. MONDAY, Oct. 29.

N. E. corner Broome and Broadway. TUESDAY, OCT. 30. Junction of Spruce and Nassau Sta-Franklin Statue, Sol Fieldman. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3L.

E. cor. Wall and Broad Sta, N. P. THURSDAY, NOV. 1. FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

N. E. cor. Waverly St. and Broadway, Sol SATURDAY, NOV. 8.'--N. E. cor. Broome St. and Broadway Kienke. S. W. cor. Broome and : Sts. N. P. Gelger.

MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY. Meetings in Kings County are arranged as follows:

ranged as follows:

FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

1st and 2d A. D.—Smith and Dean Sta.

C. L. Furman, A. Fraser.
9th A. D.—Fifth Av and Effty-fourth
St. W. A. Schmidt, Wm. Mackenzie.
10th A. D.—Hanson Pl. and Fulton St.
C. H. Matchett, C. L. Furman.
14th and 15th A. D.—Grand.
14th and 15th A. D.—Grand.
14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattin Av. and
Ragie St. W. A. Felgenbaum and others.
19th A. D.—Evergreen Av. and Troutman
St. G. L. Giefer, J. Hill.
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Slegel
St. N. Ashel, L. Goldberg.
21st A. D.—Bertylow and Morrell Sta.
H. Sussmap, F. Lowenthal.
21st A. D.—Harrison Av. and Wallabout
St. D. Oschinsky and Sliverman.
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore
St. N. Ashel, L. Goldberg.
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore
St. N. Ashel, L. Goldberg.

Tist A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore
St. N. Asbel, L. Goldberg.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

5th A. D.—Lafnyette Av. and Broadway.
G. M. Marr, W. W. Passinge.

7th A. D.—Lighteenth St. and Fifth Av.
N. S. Reichenthai, E. T. Neben.

9th A. D.—Third Av. and Forty-minth St.

Barnet Wolf, C. H. Matchett.

10th A. D.—Flatbush and Fourth Avea.
W. Strumpfler, L. Baker.

10th A. D.—Washington Av. and Dean
St. C. Durant, W. Strumpfler.

12th A. D.—Sixth Av. and Ninth St. J.

Hill, F. L. Lackenmacher.

16th A. D.—Firty-eighth St. and New
Utrecht Av. Ed. Dawson, Wm. Mackensie.

18th A. D.—Firty-eighth St. and New
Utrecht Av. Ed. Dawson, Wm. Mackensie.

18th A. D.—Firthush Av. and Avenue F.

J. A. Behringer, Alex. Trope.

21st A. D.—Veret and Humboldt Sta. N.

Asbel, L. Goldberg.

Ja. A. Behringer, Alex. Trope.
21st A. D.—Varet and Humboldt Sta. N.
Asbel, L. Goldberg.
21st A. D.—Morrell and Cook Sta. H.
Sussman, F. Lowenthal.
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore
St. D. Oschinsky and Silverman.
22d A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic
Aves. C. L. Vander Porten and others.
22d A. D.—Jewell Lit. Soc., Y. M. C. A.
Hail, Pennsylvania and Liberty Aves. C. Hall. Fenns, — Pitkin Av. and Osborn St. 23d A. D.—Pitkin Av. and Osborn St. 10s. C. Lipes. 23d A. D.—Watkins and Dumont Aves. A. Fraser, G. L. Giefer.

A. Fraser, G. L. Glefer.

MONDAY, OCT. 29.

1st and 23 A. D.—Atlantic and Fourth
Aves. W. A. Schmidt, C. H. Matchett.

13th A. D.—Grand and Lorimer Sts. C.

Durant, Edw. Dawson.

1sth and 15th A. D.—Hall meeting. G.

1. Glefer, Barnett Wolf.

20th A. D.—Hamburg and Greene Aves.

A. Fraser, Wm. Mackensie.

21st A. D.—Throop Av. and Gerry St.

N. Asbel, I. Goldberg.

21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Cook St.

H. Sussman, F. Lowenthal.

21st A. D.—Siegel and Leonard Sts. D.

Oschlasky and Silverman.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

21st A. D.—Siegel and Leonard Sta. D.
Oschinsky and Sliverman.

TIESDAY, Oct. 20.

10th A. D.—Chermout and Myrtle Avea.
Wm. Mackensie, J. Hill.
10th A. D.—Washington Av. and Dean
St. G. M. Marr, A. Fraser.
12th A. D.—Seltcenth St. and Sixth Av.
Wm. Strumpfier, J. A. Well.
17th A. D.—Bedford Av. and Haisey St.
Alex, Trope, F. L. Lackemacher.
21st A. D.—Bedford Av. and Haisey St.
E. Felgenbaum, B. Wolf.
21st A. D.—Debevoise and Humboldt
Sts. H. Sunsman, F. Lowenthal.
21st A. D.—Harrison Av. and Wallabout
St. D. Oschinsky and Sliverman.
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore
St. N. Asbel, L. Goldberg.
23d A. D.—McDougal and Fulton Sts.
C. H. Matchett, W. W. Passage.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.
13th A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Grand St.
C. Durant, B. Welf.
14th and 11th A. D.—W. F. Felgenbaum,
W. A. Schmidt, K. & S. Kasse No. 220.

M. Marr.

20th A. D.—Knickerbocker Av. and Harman St. Ed. Dawson, J. A. Well.

21st A. D.—Morrell and Siegel Sts. N.

Asbel, L. Goldberg.

21st A. D.—Siegel and Leonard Sts. H.

Snesman, F. Lowenthal.

21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Varet

St. D. Oschinsky and Silverman. Plast A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Varet it. D. Oschinsky and Sliverman. 21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Varet it. D. Oschinsky and Sliverman. 23d A. D.—Pitkin Av. and Osborn St. Hill, W. M. Mackenzie. 23d A. D.—Watkins and Dumont Aves. 2. L. Furman, C. H. Matchett.

C. L. Furman, C. H. Matchett.

THURSDAY, NOV. L.

1st and 2d A. D.—Atlantic Av. and Nevins St. G. M. Marr, C. H. Matchett.

Sth. A. D.—Third Av. and Wyckoff St.

F. L. Lackemacher, N. S. Reichenthal.

9th A. D.—Firth Av. nod Firty-fourth

St. W. A. Schmidt, A. Fraser.

10th A. D.—Fiatbush and Sixth Aves.

G. L. Glefer, W. W. Passage.

21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Montroes.

B. Wolf, C. L. Furman.

21st A. D.—Grinham Av. and Varet St.

N. Asbel, L. Goldberg. Ashel, L. Goldberg. 21st A. D.-Bushwick Av. and Siegel St. H. Sussman, F. Lowenthal, 21st A. D.—Throop Av. and Gerry St. D. Oschinsky and Silverman.

Noon-Day Meetings. SATURDAY, OCT. 27. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31. Navy Yard, Sand St. Gate, 12:15 p. m. For hall meetings, see news columns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Socialism is making great progress in New Hampshire. The work of Comrade Wilkins' September tour is bearing fruit. W. H. McFall has organized four new locals, with prospects of more, and has secured subscribers to Socialist papers. Following is the Socialist ticket which has been filed with the Secretary of State:

Governor, William H. McFall, First Congressional, Louis Arnstein; Second Congressional, William B. Wellman, First Councillor, James F. Bean: Secand Councillor, George A. Little: Third Councillor, Edward - Spaulding: Fifth

Schwartz.

Schwartz.

20th A. D.—S. E. cor. Sist St. and 1st.

22th A. D.—N. E. cor. Sib St. and 2d.

Av. Henry Harris. N. P. Gelger.

22th A. D.—N. E. cor. 10sth St. and 2d.

22th A. D.—N. E. cor. 10sth St. and 2d.

22th A. D.—N. E. cor. 10sth St. and 2d.

22th A. D.—I.25th St. between Lexington Av. Alfred W. Lawson S.

Geldbarth.

20th A. D.—I.25th St. between Lexington and Third Aves. Jas. G. Kathely, Alb.

Abrahama.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. 27th St. and 2d.

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28th A. D.—S. W. cor. latter being John Wolf, Henry Volk-The Socialists will hold a rally in will speak.

The prospects seein to favor our be-oming an official party.

day, tiet 28, and Nev 4.

The Worker, 50c. a year coming an official party.

NEW YORK NINTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Socialist Morris Hillquit May Be Member of Next Congress.

The Socialist Party campaign in the Ninth Congressional District has been progressing so strongly that the old party politicians have been at sea. This has led to some peculiar deals in an effort to change the situation. Last week Tammany Hall and the Independence League both filed nomination papers for candidates for Congress in the Ninth to appear in the Independence League column. The name filed by Tammany was that of the Democratic nominee, Goldfogle, and the name filed by the League was that of Meyer Sindel. The question as to which of these nominations would be recognized by the Board of Elections was anticipated by the announcement on Saturday, of the withdrawal of Sindel, thus leaving Goldfogle free to appear as the Independence League candidate as well as that of Tammany. But the question was not yet settled. On Sunday last the Socialists got a

straight tip that Goldfogle would withdraw next Monday, the last day upon which withdrawals could be made, and that Julius Harburger, coroner, would be substituted. This was because Goldfogle's weakness was admitted and it was thought that Harburger would be a stronger candidate, which is doubtful. To anticipate this new deal the Socialists immediately made preparations to announce it in advance and gave it to the daily papers with the result that reporters started out to verify it. As a consequence of this a hurried conference of those interested in the Democratic side of the matter was held and the plans changed again, so that Goldfogle announced at 2 a. m. Monday that he would not withdraw. As Harburger had joyously whispered to bosom friends what was about to happen, his disappointment at the change can be imagined.

The situation thus stands that Goldfogle, the present Congressman, is both the Democratic and Independence League candidate. Charles Adler is the Republican and Morris Hillquit the Socialist.

The fight is a three-cornered one. Whether Goldfogle's position on the Independence League ticket will help or hurt him is a question. Two years ago he was made the special of a scorching editorial in the "Evening Journal" which has not been forgotten and it is known that his present appearance under the Hearst emblem will disgust many independent

voters in the district.

Meanwhile the Socialists have settled down to the home stretch in better shape than ever. Everything is running smoothly.

The parade will take place this Saturday. Oct. 27, and it is a foregone conclusion that it will be the largest ever held in the district. It will start from Rutgers square at 7:30 and cover the entire district, ending in mass meetings in Rutgers square.

Meetings to Be Held.

Besides the truck agitation to be held nightly until election day, the following indoor meetings are scheduled: Sunday, Oct. 28, 2 p. m., Clinton Hall. Speakers: B. Feigenbaum, B. Rosenfield, M. Hillquit. Sunday night, same hall, musical entertainment given by the Women's Socialist League for benefit of the Ninth District cam-paign fund. Admission ten cents. A

first class program has been prepared. On Monday, Oct. 29, the Professional League holds its last public meeting in the Grand Theatre at which the speakers are expected to be Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Alexander Jonas, Edwin Markham, Max S. Hayes, Dan A. White, Morris Hillquit and others. Same evening, a meeting will be held at Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway, with good speakers.

Tuesday, Oct. 80, two meetings, Clinton Hail, 151 Clinton St., and Grand Irving Palace, 220 Broome St. Wednesday, Oct. 31, two meetings, Odd Fellows' Hall, 98 Forsyth St., and

Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway. Thursday, Nov. 1, two meetings, Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia St., and Clinton Hall. Friday, Nov. 2, two meetings, Pythagoras Hall, 177 E. Broadway,

and Odd Fellows' Hall, 98 Forsyth St. Monday, Nov. 5, Grand Irving Palave. 220 Broome St.

Meetings for Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 3 and 4 are being arranged." Among the speakers at these meet-

ings will be Morris Hillquit, Hugh O. Protocost Max S. Hayes, Dan A. White, Leonard D. Abbott, John Sparco, Abraham Cahan, M. Zemetkin, M. Winchersky, Barnett Wolff, B. Feigenbaum, Meyer London, L. Rosenweig, H. R. Kearns, Fred, Krafft, B. Weinsteln, Simon O. Pollock, William Edlin, and Morris Brown. It is also hoped that our candidate for Governor, John C. Chase, and Comrades J. G. Phetps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes will address one meeting each, at probably at a benefit to be given by the First Agitation District, Studay

afternoon, Now the first In order to gentle remark as possed ble against being counted out or lathree in Littleton, two in Franklin, timidation at the polis preparations one in Keene, four in Manchester, the are being made for a vigilant and offelection [13]
A house-to-house distribution of two

The Socialits will inite a range of the City Hall at Manchester the last of the month, at which the candidates for Governor of the state, Mayor of Manchester and L. Arnstein of Dover entire district on the manches of Sua-

Workingmen of New York State Who Wish to Free Themselves and Their Class from Wage Slavery Will on Election Day Make an X Mark Within the Circle in the Third Column of the Ballot and

VOTE UNDER THE ARM AND TORCH.

By Henry L. Slobodin.

named their candidates and declared their principles. The citizens of the state are falling into line in support se candidates and issues.

First in the field are the great cap! "interests." class-few in numbers, but great in power-a small group of men, holding mental, moral and physical subjection a nation of 80,000,000 people.

They hold us in mental subjection thru their newspapers and books, thru their schools and colleges; teaching the people that reason can conceive no beter, no nobler social system than capple are robbed of the fruit of their toil by a few idlers. And the people bee it and submit.

We are held in moral servitude, thru their churches and hired priests, who tell us that the right of the capitalist to rob us is divine; that it is wrong us to object to such robbery. And the people believe it and submit.

A Subject Class.

We are held in actual physical subthru the capitalist political agents—the Republican and Democratic parties. These parties hold and con-trol the powers of government—the legislatures and the courts, the police and the militia. When the people threaten to escape the control of the venal press and hired priests; when the people show signs of rebellion against the tyranny of capitalism; then they are made to feel the mailed first of brute force. Discontent is met with jail and gallows; with bullet and bayet-all in the name of law and order And the people believe it and submit.

This is the structure of our present civilization. But how does the capital-ist class succeed in retaining control of the press, the church, the government? Simply thru the ownership and control of all the sources of life -land, mines, nachinery and other means of production. These facts are plain to all who see and reason. And these facts make the candidates and shape the is-

There is the Republican party standing pat on its record and asking you to ote for Lawyer Hughes.

There is the Democratic party, in meiancholy contemplation of all the jobs it cannot get. It asks shamefacedly your votes for Hearst.

Opposed to both of these parties stands the Socialist Party, the party of the working class. The Socialist Party declares that there can be no peace between the robbing capitalist class and the robbed working class. It demands that the things which are neces sary to all, as land, mines and machines, should be the property of all.

The Republican Party.

The Republican Party-the obedient servant, the pliant tool of the capital'st class; but ever eruel, ever menacing to the tollers. It is a part of and inseparable from all the predatory "sys-It is a marvellous mechanism of exploitation in the hands of the cap-Italists and a powerful engine of oppression of the toilers. The record of the Republican Party is written in the blood of the wage workers. And the result of its work is the unparalleled wealth amassed by the capitalists.

What is the Republican Party? Ask Governor Peabody of Colorado. When Peabody drove, at the behest of the Mine Owners' Association, thousands of striking miners into bull pens, he was the Republican Party. Ask General Sherman Bell. When General Bell shouted in answer to a writ of habeas corpus, "Habeas corpus be damned—I'll give them post mortems!" he was the Republican Party. And when reminded of constitutional guaratees, Major McClelland exclaimed, "To Hell with the Constitution!"-then he, too, was the Republican party. Ask Governor Gooding of Idaho. When Gooding prostituted his office and broke the laws and the constitution by entering into a conspiracy of murder, forgery and perjury, all with the pur pose of compassing the destruction of the miners' organization-he, then, was the Republican party. When a judge issues injunctions against working-men and makes of the law a door mat on which the capitalists wipe their dirty boots-he is the Republican par-When legislatures and public officials aid the capitalists in stealing franchises from the people-they are true to the record of the Republican party. When labor laws and sanitary laws are annulled or ignored, it is often the work of the Republican party. When we find that crime is growing. and the number of suicides and of the unfortunates on the streets is increasing, we also find that we owe it to the Republican party. When the prices of the necessities of life are ever mounting higher, while the wages re-main the same or sink lower, we know that it is due to the Republican party.

Prosperity!

Prosperity? Fellow workingmen! Are really growing more prosperous? Why, then, is the number of those among us who own their homes ever decreasing? Why is employment growing more uncertain? Prosperity? Why, then, are our sisters and wives and even our children ever oftener driven to seek work? Prosperity? For whom? For the landlords who drive us from house to house by their greed for more and more rent. Nearly one hundred and more rent. Nearly one hundred thousand of wage-workers families labor himself he cannot be expected are dispossessed from their homes to do aught that will injure the em-

Three parties met in conventions, | every year in New York City alone. In any other country such tyranny and cruelty would have caused a revolu-But we, the wage-workers of New York, have grown so timid of law and order that the capitalist anarchists treat us worse than cattle. Is this prosperity? It is-for the trusts which fealous even of the little food we get for our families. We, wage-work ers, owe no prosperity to the Republican party. We owe nothing to the Republican party but undying hatred for the crimes which this party has committed on our class.

The Democratic Party. And the Democratic party. It is

everything which the Republican party is, only it is too contemptible even for the capitalist class to use it except for the purposes of petty larceny and for the pilfering of the public treasuries. It is a party of political pirates and Hessians, who sell themselves every election to a different set of capitalists. When a wage-worker is asked to give his vote to the Republican or the Democratic party, he should demand to be informed what these parties have ever done for the benefit of the wage-work-ers. Was there ever a labor law passed that was not set aside by Republican or Democratic judges, or that vas really enforced by Republican and Democratic officials? They talk of concessions to the demands of labor. But they admit that these concessions are made because of their fear of the growing Socialist movement, of their fear that the workingmen will vote for the Socialist Party.

The Reform Party.

Hearst and Reform. Until a only a few days ago, the position of Hearst on all public questions was clear and simple. All the evil of this world was due, according to Hearst, to the fact that Hearst was not President or Governor or, something or other. Elect Hearst and the millenium will be pre-Elect Hearst and WAGES WILL RISE and the labor day will be shortened, Elect Hearst and the bosses will get MORE PROFITS. Elect Hearst and the tenants will pay LESS rent. Elect Hearst and the landlores will get MORE rent. Elect Hearst and you will pay LESS for coal, ice, meat and other necessities. Elec-Hearst and merchants will get MORE for their goods. Elect Hearst and the public treasury will collect MORE taxes. Elect Hearst and the taxes will be REDUCED. Elect Hearst and there is no law of man or nature which Hearst will not set aside or suspend to oblige a friend. Why discuss social problems when Hearst can make it so easy? There was nothing stingy about Hearst's 'promises. Hearst was for Municipal Ownership, for Socialism, for Americanism, for any old "ism," if he thought there were some people in favor of it. This was the Hearst of a few days ago.

Independence!

But what a change! What a fall! A real nomination, by a real, Hying party is tendered to Hearst-Hearst is no more independent. Hearst has visions of a Presidential nomination by the Democratic party. Hearst becomes statesmanlike. Hearst's promises, one and all, collapse. Hearst, the Boss-Slayer; Hearst, the Octopus-Killer

Instead we have Hearst, the Defender of "capitalism; large or small." We had Hearst who abhbrred the protective tariff as the mother of all trusts as the real cause if high prices. We have now Hearst the champion of "protection of the infant industries." We had Hearst who claimed to have been the only true friend of the poor toiler and an enemy of the We have Hearst who declares that a boss, or master, is "as necessary as a roof over a house." We had Hearst d nouncing Tammany as "a nest of faleves and corruptionists." We have I Tat making a deal with Tammany. First is still denouncing Ryan and incat. But what sape man will youch that Hearst is not in secret league with Ryan and Belmont or some other capitalists! Who will believe Hearst? Was not be twice elected by Tammany to Congress from the tough est Tammany district, where repeating and ballot-box packing occur almost oftener than honest voting? Was not Tammany then with the Plunderbund and was not Hearst on the same ticket with Parker, McClellan and other tools of the Plunderbund? Did not Hearst give his support to Van Wyck, Parker and other corporation tools, and did he not fall out with the Plunderbund only when Tammany refused him a nomi-

nation for Mayor? Promise Is Not Performance.

Who is so utterly lost to reason as to believe Hearst? Hearst is devoid of principles. His municipal ownership and labor program is a sham imitation of the Socialist platform. His promises are fraudulent and his methods are just as corrupt, just as subversive of the interests of the working class, as the methods of Murphy, Hughes, and Platt. What will avail Hearst's Municipal Ownership, when Hearst stands for "capitalism large or small?" It will be Municipal Ownership in the interests of capitalism or not at all, and will be of no benefit to the wage workers. What will avail Hearst's labor law, when Hearst deployers of labor? What will avail Hearst's professions of honesty, when he entered into a league with the vilest public corruptionists? Hearst's honesty means that he is looking only for high honors and offices and will leave to others of his gang to do all the stealing.

Rely On Yourselves.

Fellow wage workers! Enough have ve been humbugged by sham reformers and labor saviors. The emancipation of the working class is in the hands of the wage workers. The wage workers and only the wage workers will carry out this great historic work. It is for this reason that we, wage workers, have organized the Socialist Party. We care not for offices, except as we can use them for the interests of the working class. We care not for votes, except where given with full knowledge of what the Socialist Party intends to accomplish—the overthrow of capitalism, the abolition of wage slavery, the establishing of a Co-operative Commonwealth. Citizens, who believe that every man should be given a chance to work and earn a livelihood for himself and his family! Citizens, who believe that women and children should not work when millions of men are idle! All of you, living men and women, who abhor the misery, the vice and crime, bred of the present system of robbery of the toiling millions by a few idlers! Rally under the standard of real manhood of true honesty, raised by the Socialist Party. The Republican party is a party of laudlords, coal barons, trust magnates and is un-republican. The Democratic party is a party of corrup-tionists and political blackmailers and

The Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party is the only truly republican and truly democratic party. But the Socialist Party is weak, some may say. Is it? If it is, why does Hearst sham it? Why does Bryan ape it? Why does Roosevelt vainly try to imitate it? Already Mark Hanna has declared that the real fight which the Republican party will have is not with the Democratic party, but with the Socialist Party. The fight is on. On one side are those who stand for captalism, large or small. On the other side are those who are for the emancipation of labor, for a true botherhood of man, for Socialism.

Wage workers of New York! Are we for Hughes, Hearst and capitalism? Or are we for John C. Chase and Socialism?

RALLIES TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK CITY.

Friday, Oct. 26-American Theatre' Hall, 42d St. and 8th Av. West Side Agitation Committee. Speakers: Miss Johanna Dahme, Jos. Wanhope, Chas. S. Vander Porten and others.

Saturday, Oct. 27-Mass meeting arranged by the 16th A. D. at 218 East 54th St. Bohemian and English speak-

Saturday, Oct. 27-Apollo Hall, 975 1st Av. German speakers.

Saturday, Oct. 27-Ratification meeting of the Williamsbridge Branch of the 32d A. D. at 226th St. and White Plains Road (in-door meeting). Speakers: Algernon Lee and Miss Johanna Dahme

Friday, Nov. 2-Joint Ratification meeting of Local New York and the Bronx Agitation Committee, at Mul-ler's Casino, 154th St. and 3d Av. Speakers: Jos. Wanhope, Hugh O. Pentecost, Mrs. Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes, John C. Chase.

Sunday, Nov. 4, at 3 p. m .- Ratification meeting of the 22d A. D. at the New York Labor Temple, large hall, 243 E. 84th St. Speakers; John C. Chase, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes and others.

FRA ELBERTUS.

Elbert Hubbard, who operates a slave pen at East Aurora, N. Y., has written a criticism of "The Jungle". Hubbard, who poses as a humanipowers to serve Armour & Co.

The rhetoric of Hubbard is used to veneer the infamy of poisoning human beings with "embalmed beef". Hubbard needs a disinfectant.

Miners' Magazine.

-> Subscribe for The Worker-50c. yearly. 15 Spruce St., New York.

JOHN ECATERINARAS is requested to send his address to Paraskakis, 44 West 37th St., New York City.

WORKINGMEN Attend the RATIFICATION MEETING

Arranged by the SOCIALIST PARTY

MULLER'S BRONX CASINO, 154TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2. S P. M.

SPEAKERS: JOHN C. CHASE, candidate for Governor; HUGH O. PENTECOST, JOS. WANHOPE, J. G. PHELPS STOKES AND MRS. ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

ADMISSION FREE. . Bring your friends. Everybody wel-

AGENTS.

AGENTS-2.000 different novelties for fairs carnivals, celebrations; skidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confettl, ticklers. Japanese canes, ribbons, spikes, paper belis, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free, Miller, 134 Park Row, New York

BROOKLYN

Splendid Socialist Campaign Being Waged in Kings County.

Dreary and uninteresting stretch the niles of streets that run thru the proletarian quarters of the part of Brook-lyn known as Bushwick and Ridgewood. Compared with lively Manhat tan there are few people on the side walks, and the stores are less brilliantly lighted. One of the apparently most lifeless streets is Willoughby avenue But only apparently so. If you follow some of the men who, after supper time emerge from their homes, you will find that many of them wend their way to this quiet street. What may be their point of destination, you won der? Accompany them to the crossing of Willoughby and Myrtle avenues and you will come up a large and sub stantial building, inside of which a magnet seems to be concealed, for into it step many of the men that you have followed.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

A big electric sign, reaching almost from roof to pavement, generously dispels the native darkness of the thoro-The sign reads LABOR LY CEUM. You are in front of the home of organized Labor in Brooklyn. From all directions they come, the workers -some singly, and others accompanied by their wives and children-bound for their union meetings and social gatherings. Here is the social center, the heart of the proletariat of Brooklyn. And that it is the center of the most advanced section of the proletariat is unmistakably shown by the great red transparency affixed to the building. and bearing in large letters the words "SOCIALIST PARTY" and under neath them the names of the standard bearers of that party in the present political campaign.

The Socialist Party.

From the center of the large canvas greets you the familiar emblem of the Socialist Party, the arm with the light -bringing torch. The transparency the largest in New York, is splendidly illuminated by electricty and is so conspicuous as to attract the attention of every passenger on the near-by ele-

In the Labor Lyceum are the headquarters of the Brooklyn local of the Socialist Party. Entering the vestibule of the spacious building, you go down into the basement and there, near the staircase, you find the office of the organizer.

It is a room much too small for the strenuous activity of Organizer Fred. Schaefer and his assistant, J. A. Behringer. If you are an old-timer and happen to know how Socialist offices looked twenty years ago, you are agreeably surprised to find the Brooklyn headquarters furnished with all the modern equipments.

Hundreds of Meetings.

That it is no small matter to keep all the districts supplied with speakers will be understood when we mention that during the month of September and up to Oct. 20, two hundred and twenty street and hall meetings had been arranged and held in Kings County. During the last two weeks fifty-nine and sixty-six meetings have been held, respectively. After every meeting a postal is mailed to the Organizer, informing him as to the speakers present, the results attained, copies of The Worker sold and distributed, subscriptions taken, leaflets distributed and applications for membership re-"A fair meeting", "a satisfacceived. tory meeting", "a good meeting", are the remarks on the postals regarding the street corner gatherings, which makes us hope that the coming election will show a decided progress in the direction of Socialism.

To get a good crowd together is not hattan, where the population is much more congested. The speakers who this year bear the brunt of the battle Furman, Fraser, Feigenbaum, Giefer. Hill, Lackemacher, Lipes, Mackenzie, Marr, Passage, Matchett, Neben, Reichenthal, Schmidt, Strumpfler, Tropé, Vander Porten, Weil, Wolff, and others.

Funds Needed.

It is self-understood that all this propaganda work costs not only a great deal of labor of love on the part of the comrades, but also a great deal of hard cash, so that there is no danger of the Organizer hoarding any too much money in his big safe. To make the work of the last days of the campaign as effective as possible, all the sympathizing labor organizations and all the comrades should bethink themselves of their duty and swell the campaign fund by contributing whatever they can afford to give towards the great work of proletarian emancipation.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY

COMRADES, TAKE NOTICE. The comrades of Local Kings County, will take notice that SUNDAY, OCT. 28, is the general leaflet distribution day and all Assembly Districts will inform the Organizer at once as to the amount of literature required. Comrades will report at their head-quarters to get their quota of litera-

ture to cover their election districts. All Assembly District organizations will make arrangements to have all the election districts polling places manned with watchers and send the result of the vote of the Assembly District to the County Organizer at headquarters as soon as complete. election returns will be received at the Labor Lyceum, and all comrades are invited to bring their wives, sweethearts or friends election night.

Watchers' Certificates.

The Watcher Certificates are ready and all organizers are requested to get

We have a special leastet for the Congressional Districts and all Assembly Districts that have not received them will call for them.

We have Congressional posters ready for all districts. They a half sheet posters and are suitable to put up in your front room window, in show windows, barber shops, and in fact in all public places.

"Mental Dynamite" is the title of a new booklet by Comrade Kirkpatrick. The cost price is two cents. It can be had at the office of the local. If you get a man to read this little book you have made a convert.

Brooklyn Hall Meetings.

Adolph Bruhm's Hall, 1446 Myrtle Ave.-Saturday, Oct. 27, the 20th A. D. will hold a meeting which will be addressed by Comrades E. T. Neben, J. A. Well and others.

Harmer Firemen's Hall, Rockaway Ave. and Railroad Crossing, Canarsie . I.-Saturday, Oct. 27, grand ratifica tion meeting.

New Eckford Hall, Eckford St. and Colyer—Sunday, Oct. 28, 10 a. m., Comrade J. A. Behringer, for the 14th and 15th A. D. will address the Arb. St. and K. K.

Hall in Brownsville—Inursua, Barnet Wolff will speak for the 23d

For open-air and noonday meetings, see party news on page 7.

Grand Concert and Ball.

The 14th and 15th A. D. (formerly the 13th and 14th A. D.), Brooklyn, to-gether with the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 14, the Quartett Club Frohsinn, and Gremation Society, Branch 11, will give a grand concert and ball at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Calver streets, Saturday evening, Oct. 27. Tickets, 15 cents; hat check, 10 cents. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. Furman Has a Scrap On. At the Y. M. C. A. Hall in East New York, Brooklyn, corner of Pennsylvania and Liberty Aves., Saturday. Oct. 27, 8 p. m., Dr. C. L. Furnam will take the Socialist side in a three cornered debate, his opponents being a Democrat and a Republican.



As good as the best 80 cent and 85 cent coffee. To convince you of the honesty of our hustness 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 9 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 Slip Corner Water St., one bover Square Station,

Workingmens Sick & Death Benefit lung, Dranch 24,

The General Quarterly Meeting of Br. 24 will be held on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1906. In the Labor Temple, 243-247 E. 84th st. Comrade Alex. Jones will address the meeting on "How shall we vote". To commence at 9 a. Fine for non-attendance 25c.

ERNST RAMM, Fin. Soury.

WANTED.

Amateurs for large orchestra. Party men bers and friends. Meeting next Tuesday 555 Eighth Ave., 8 p. m., 8. P. Headquat ters. Third Floor.

ALL OUR CLOTHING BEARS THE UNIONLABEL

of the United Garment Workers of America and is made up to date.

We have but ONE PRICE and that NO HIGHER than in any non union store. Give us a trial.

Blum, Kaplan & Co.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

79 CANAL ST., NEW YORK The leading store of the Clothing centre.

MORRIS HILLQUIT'S ADDRESS AT PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE BANQUET.

ris Hillquit, Socialist candidate in the Ninth Congressional District of New York at the banquet of the Professional League, which was briefly reported in The Worker last week:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gen tlemen: Years ago, when I was young, I suppose if I had heard all these eulogies and compliments I would have blushed crimson. To-day do not. Eighteen years of work in the Socialist movement have taught me to listen to eulogies without blushing and to criticisms without paling. I have come to realize that while we may, once in a while, in the Socialist movement, advance an individual as representing our cause, our cause never degenerates to a movement of persons. The Socialist movement always remains a movement of the masses, or, if you choose, a movement necessity happen, that in a certain political campaign or on a similar occasion one or the other of the soldiers in our ranks is pushed to the front, and we associate with his name all those best hopes and aspirations which really belong to the cause. And our tribute in that case, which is paid ostensibly to him, is always meant for the cause.

"I realize that in this great movement all of us are no more than atoms. I am frank to say, at the same time that each atom is a world to himself and considers himself something, and I must admit that this humble atom before you is deeply thankful to all of you other atoms for the good and kind things you have said about it to-night.

"I am not going to attempt to disguise the fact that I would love, dear ly love, to go to Congress. And this for several reasons.

"In the first place, I think the office of a Congressman is one of honor, respect and power.
"Now, as to the honor, let me tell

you first by way of preface, that some time ago one of the highest courts of England handed down a decision to the effect that a lawyer is a gentleman; and we members of the legal profession have been quoting that decision ever since. And we have had occasion, very often still have occasion, to hold up the highest authority of the law in order to convince our clients that a lawyer is a gentleman Similarly, also, you will remember a Congressman is an Honorable; and if you look at our Congressmen of the usual type, at our Timothy Sullivan and others, you will realize how very important it is for them to obtain official recognition as Honorables. Now. I would like, once for all, to settle the question for myself, and by sanction of law, by official authority, to become

"It is also a respectable position. understand from the records of one of our most public spirited men in Congress, Mr. William Randolph Hearst that he attended in the course of three years twenty-five sessions, it is said. This is about an average of about eight days a year. There is no work connected with it. The Speaker of the House and the minority leader work it all out, have it all ready, cut and dried, and you just have to go there and draw your salary, do nothing, and get a private secretary to help you do it. Now, don't you consider that respectable?

"Then, again, it certainly would be a position of power, especially if I should happen to go there now as the single Socialist representative. Just think of it! I would practically be a party by myself. I would appoint myself the minority leader, I would hold caucuses with myself, I would whip myself into line, I would be the whole thing, until such time as the Socialist Party, getting jealous of my power, would send another dozen or two to reinforce me there and to knock the conceit out of me. (Applause.)

"So, as far as I am concerned, I have every reason in the world to desire to go to Congress. "The question only is, What are you

getting excited about? There is quite a number of men and women here who take as lively an interest in this campaign, in these efforts to elect a Socialist Representative to Congress, as I do; and they don't expect to go to Congress. There must, therefore, af-ter all, be some common purpose for all of us, a purpose that unites us all. We have here with us men and women representing, or claiming to represent various shades of opinion. We have here the out-and-out Socialists, those that my good friend Holt calls the 'class-conscious, revolutionary, rock-bottom, clear cut, uncompromising, We have those who are not members

of the Socialist Party, but have curtain Socialist leanings. Now, my very distinguished and learned friend to my right (Professor Giddings) says he will go with us as far as we go-that is, he will ride with us as far as we ride, and after that he will get out several times to locate just the point at which he will be obliged to commence to walk, and I must confess I have not been able to locate it. It seems to me, as far as he and men of his type are concerned, we will travel together pretty far.

"There are also others who, haps, do not even think that they are travelling with us as far as our friend Giddings says he will. But I say to you, this campaign is a manifestation of the fact that, in the heart of their hearts, all our friends, by whatever name they go, whether they are avowed Socialists, whether they fully, conscious Socialists, or otherwise, are Socialists at heart, and are in this campaign, because they can-not help themselves, as Socialists. (Applause.) "If this campaign has done any

good it has done this, that it has gathered around our banner in this first close, tangible fight that we are making in the City of New York, all those whose actual place is in the Socialist indvement, those who have been apathetic for a number of years, those who have lost courage and hope, those who have not yet fully realized the fact that they belong in the Socialist movement, those also who aiways have worked for Socialism. The moment we draw nearer the realization of our ideal, the moment our apparent dreams become, or are about to become, a reality, that moment the powers, the strength, the influence of the Socialist movement will cease to grow in arithmetical progression, but will grow in geometrical progression, grow in a way that no power on earth will be able to stop. (Hearty ap-

"Our fight in this Ninth Congress

ional District in itself is not any more

significant than the fight of the 30cialist Party in any other district, in any other part of the world. The fight is merely more significant in so far as it has become more acute, that we have reached a point where our adversaries begin to feel our strength, where they meet us in the field of bat-tle and fight for their lives. This feature, the developing of our full strength and fighting our battle on its the general attention of the Socialists, conscious, semi-conscious or un scious, to this particular district. It is a fight for Socialism, and a fight for cialism only, a fight of all that is best in man against all the sordid surroundings of our every day life; it is a fight of the free spirit against the spirit enchained, a fight of the free man as against the man enslaved, a fight of Socialism, for the new order of things, as against capitalism, the old, outlived, obnoxious order of things! It is for these reasons only that we who have been active in this campaign, have entered into the fight, and will remain in it to the very end. And I say to you, if we should succeed in carrying this district, if I should go as a representative of the working class, as a representative of Socialism, to the House of Representa-tives in Washington, it will be for the sole and single purpose of continuing there in a national arena, the fight which we have been carrying on all over this country, and, in fact, in every other civilized country, for the past half century—the fight of the working class, the fight of the disinherited, the fight of the proletarians, the fight of the exploiter against all the sinister powers of exploitation and corruption which have reduced human society to what it is to-day.

"And if I am not elected—or, at

least, not this time-I assure you that I, as well as everybody else of those who to-day are bending their energies upon this particular object, will continue the same glorious fight, day after day, week after week, until eventnally we are triumphant. For let me say to you, we have a beautiful ideal before us, we are striving for it with all our might and main, we live in the hope of its eventual realization; but it is not in the realization of the ideal alone that we feel happy. It is the work entailed in our efforts to realise it; it is the fight for its realisation, which makes us feel that we are men and not mere beasts. And it is as co workers, as comrades in this great fight, that I greet and thank you all, and hope to meet you again and again, always in the same spirit of fellowship and always inspired by the same common and noble purpose. I thank

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

14th & 15th Assembly District Socialist Party

(Formerly 18th and 14th Assembly Districts.)

And Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Branch 14, Quartett Club Frohsinn and Cremation Society, Branch 11,

AT ECKFORD HALL, Eckford and Calyer Streets

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1906.

To Commence at 8 O'clock.

ONLY PROFESSIONAL TALENT WILL APPEAR.

LATEST MOVING PICTURES WILL BE SHOWN.