

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the Working Class as a whole.

WEATHER:
SHOWERS AND WARMER.

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MGR. LAVELLE MAKES HACKNEYED ADDRESS

Repeats Hoary "Arguments" to Cathedral Audience at "Labor" Celebration.

Except for the large audience, the so-called labor celebration which took place last night in St. Patrick's Cathedral was a very ordinary affair. The principal feature of the occasion was an extremely uneventful and unoriginal address by Monsignor Lavelle entitled "The Rights and Duties of Workmen." In all his utterances, which contained nothing new or startling, Lavelle seemed very careful to avoid any direct mention of Socialism, but warned his hearers against any philosophy the teachings of which "would turn the heart away from the service of God and undermine the family and the home."

It was later rumored that Monsignor Lavelle had digressed considerably from the original manuscript of his speech and that this accounted for the fact that the advance copies which had been prepared would not be distributed. Whether the Monsignor was dissuaded from his original intention by the liberal representation in his audience of Socialists could not be ascertained.

The purpose of Monsignor Lavelle's address was palpably to influence the members of organized labor who were present against the reception of radical ideas. He repeated the moss-grown argument that the Church has since the founding of the guilds in the Middle Ages the staunch friend of labor and pleaded with the workmen to return to the fold.

He referred to the minimum wage and expatiated upon the alleged difficulties which he argued surrounded its establishment. He conceded that all efforts in that direction should be encouraged. He concealed an attack on the strike as a weapon in labor disputes beneath a plea for arbitration which he said he hoped would soon become the law of the land.

So-Called Labor Leaders There.

The so-called labor leaders who lined the appeal to the workers which lined the cathedral were reserved for them and they gave a hearty welcome to the labor and the men in charge of the "labor" celebration.

The first of the labor leaders to put in an appearance at the cathedral was James J. Murphy, ex-president of Typographical Union No. 6, who is now a Democratic job holder and politician, who was marched by a half dozen guards of the church into one of the reserved seats. Next came "Brother" Timothy Healy, president of the Eccentric Association of Firemen, commonly known as the "strikeless union," and J. O'Brien, of the Granite Cutters' Union, who is now a "has been" in the labor movement. Matthew McConville, of the Engineers' Union, was on the job, though he had a lack seat, while Edward I. Hannah, a labor politician and skater, was conspicuous by his absence.

High Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who was one of the "labor men" to start the cathedral meeting, and Peter J. Brady, a secretary of the Alibi Printing Trades, a young fellow who has for some time been trying to "land" somewhere and who will sign any old thing in order to see his name in print, were probably among those absent, unless they occupied rear seats.

High Reed, of the Electrical Workers, who also calls himself a labor leader, and who is trying to imitate Pete Collins by his continuous interruptions of Socialist delegates at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, were among those in the rear. A number of nonentities who are posing as labor leaders and several assistants for offices in unions, the mentioning of whose names will be a waste of space, also graced the so-called labor affair with their benign presence.

The "big men" in the labor circles, however, failed to turn out, and the officials in charge of the meeting had to fill their seats with some of the ordinary workmen who attended.

"Labor is the primal condition of human life. The Master originally laid down the law. In the sweat of the brow shalt thou eat thy bread until thou return to the earth from which thou was taken. There is no place on earth for the drone, for the miser. There is no title by which he can prove his life right even to existence."

"Labor is the measure of our lives. We live actually in proportion to our activities. Without labor there is no life, there is no happiness, there is no virtue, there is no progress. Labor is the cause of all the progress which makes our nineteenth and twentieth centuries so remarkable."

"It shows our fields, it gathers the products and distributes them to every one according to his or her needs. It builds our railroads, telegraphs, telephones and even constructs those great new machines which give promise that before long man will be as much the monarch of the air as he has been for ages the lord of the earth and of the sea."

"All honor, then, to labor. Where does not exist only barbarism and backwardness can reign."

"I have been asked to speak to you upon the rights and duties of labor. You know probably better than I the

WORKERS TO MARCH TO CELEBRATE DAY

Interesting and Pretty Features Will Mark Demonstration of Proletariat.

Labor Day will be celebrated this morning by a monster parade of the organized workers of this city, who will march down Fifth avenue, from 59th street to Washington Square. The parade, which will be held under the auspices of the Central Federated Union, will start at 10 o'clock. All organizations taking part in the parade have been assigned places to assemble.

Every craft that is represented in the C. F. U. and many other organized workers will be represented in this gathering of men and women who toil. There will be many interesting exhibits in the line.

One of the most interesting sections of the parade is expected to be the division of the Women's Trade Union League, which will form on 56th street, east of Fifth avenue. The league has prepared a float of "Life and Labor" in which fourteen pretty girls will take part. They will be draped in Grecian robes. The float will be white and gold and will be decorated with golden rods.

The Fur Workers' Union, which has for the past eleven weeks been carrying on a strike for better working conditions and recognition of their union, will turn out in full force. Their division will be headed by the strikers who have been beaten up by the bosses and the thugs and those who have served sentences in the workhouse on fake charges.

It is thought there are about 50,000 men and women clothing workers who have never before taken part in any Labor Day parade. The Cloak Makers' Union and the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union and other organizations affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will turn out with their full memberships. They will wear uniform caps and red badges.

A number of social and dance bands have been arranged for the evening by various labor organizations which for some reasons are unable to attend the demonstration. Other organizations have arranged picnics and games to celebrate Labor Day.

The following instructions for the organizations participating in the parade have been issued by the Labor Day Committee of the Central Federated Union:

All organizations resting on the west side of Fifth avenue have the right of line. This rule should be understood by all organizations to avoid confusion.

Organizations are expected to be ready at the appointed hour. On reaching designated points a representative from each organization shall report to the marshal of their respective divisions.

The Central Federated Union Committee requests all organizations taking part in the parade to be ready to start at the appointed time. They are all expected to be in line, so that when the parade starts there will be no confusion.

The official line of march, together with the officers of the parade, is as follows: Thomas J. Curtis, grand marshal; Matthew McConville, Michael T. Neveland, aids; James P. Holland, assistant grand marshal; John C. Hilsdorf and John C. O'Brien, aids; Edward Gould and James C. O'Donnell, color bearers.

They will be followed by President Edward I. Hannah and the delegates of the Central Federated Union, James H. Hatch, ex-president of the Central Federated Union, will follow in a coach. The divisions will form as follows:

First Division, 58th street, John Sullivan, marshal.

West Side—Machinists' District Council No. 15; Tunnel and Subway Constructors.

East Side—Eccentric Firemen No. 56; Theatrical Electric Calcium Lamp Operators.

Second Division, 58th street, Thomas I. Walsh, marshal.

West Side—United Safety and Portable Engineers No. 184; International Brotherhood of Steam Shovelers and Dredge-men; Pavers and Rammermen.

East Side—Joint Board and Officers' Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union of New York; Cloak and Skirt Makers, Local No. 1; Cloak and Skirt Makers, Local No. 2.

Third Division, 58th street, Isadore Eppstein, marshal.

West Side—Cloak and Skirt Makers, Local No. 10; Cloak and Skirt Makers, Local No. 20.

East Side—Cloak and Skirt Makers, Local No. 64; Women's Trade Union League; St. Gregory's Hospital ambulance.

Fourth Division, 58th street, John J. Brady, marshal.

West Side—Cloak and Skirt Makers, Local No. 35.

East Side—Cloak and Skirt Makers, Local No. 9; Italian Branch; Russian Polish Branch.

Fifth Division, 54th street, William Cronin, marshal.

West Side—Coal Teamsters and Helpers No. 333.

East Side—Railway Express Drivers and Helpers No. 645; United States Mail Drivers and Helpers No. 537; Furniture Van Teamsters and Helpers No. 273; Coach Drivers No. 643.

Sixth Division, 51st street, Elias Wolf, marshal.

West Side—Ship Riggers No. 783; Longshoremen, Local No. 791.

East Side—Steamship Coal Handlers No. 379; Scow Trimmers No. 511.

Seventh Division, 50th and 49th streets, Sam Martin, marshal.

Striking Furriers of New York City.

West Side—Newspaper and Mail De-



JAPANESE COTTON WORKERS ON STRIKE

KOBE, Japan, Sept. 1.—A strike of cotton flannel bleachers is reported from Wakayama. It appears that the flannel bleachers have been in negotiation with the employers for some time in regard to the matter, but without success.

The employers have their own troubles to look after, and have been considering the advisability of raising the price of their goods in consequence of the increased cost of material and labor which they have had to meet of late, to say nothing of the increased cost of rice.

The Wakayama Prefectural Assembly having adopted regulations for the control of the weaving and dyeing industry, the master cotton flannel bleachers seem to have taken heart and refused to make any increase whatever in the pay of their operatives. The prefecture, it seems, is to have some sort of indirect control over the cotton bleaching industry.

In consequence of the irreconcilable attitude adopted by the employers, the workmen decided to go on strike. Each man has pledged himself to pay a fine of \$250 if he fails to observe the strike with the rest, so it would seem that the workers are pretty well to do, as a safeguard each man has signed a promissory note.

TROOPS BREAK UP FUNERAL PROCESSION

ROME, Sept. 1.—A procession of 5,000 assembled this afternoon for the purpose of accompanying the body of the alleged anarchist Troia, who was killed in the Turco-Greek war and was brought here for burial.

Troops were called out to support the police in suppressing any "anti-patriotic" demonstrations. The procession passed through the central streets, whereupon the troops charged the parade and the police ordered the driver of the hearse to proceed at a gallop to the cemetery.

The paraders pursued the hearse with the police at their heels. The hearse was wrecked.

The coffin was then transferred to a casket in which it was conveyed to the cemetery, where speeches were made as the body was buried.

The troops and police charged the crowd again and again and the rioters were arrested.

SEIDEL SPEAKS BEFORE TWO PENNA. AUDIENCES

(Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 1.—Emil Seidel, Socialist Vice Presidential candidate, spoke before two audiences in this State today.

In the afternoon he addressed more than 2,000 people at a meeting in Greensburg, near this city.

The evening Seidel spoke in the local Lyceum Theater before an audience of more than 4,000 persons.

The audiences at both meetings were highly enthusiastic and in both instances Seidel received a warm reception.

Tomorrow afternoon Seidel will make a Labor Day address at Monaca, Pa. In the evening he will address a meeting to be held in Homestead Park.

Rivers' Union; Metal Polishers' Union No. 34; Journeymen Tailors No. 390.

East Side—Bader, Banner and Novelty Workers; Pearl Button Makers No. 140077; United Hatters' Union.

Seventh Division, 51st street, Elias Wolf, marshal.

West Side—Ship Riggers No. 783; Longshoremen, Local No. 791.

East Side—Steamship Coal Handlers No. 379; Scow Trimmers No. 511.

Eighth Division, 50th and 49th streets, Sam Martin, marshal.

Striking Furriers of New York City.

LARGE CROWD AT SOCIALIST PICNIC

Rain and Storm Have No Terrors for 3,000 Workers Who Attend Great N. Y. Volkszeitung Festival.

Despite the heavy rain and threatening storm, over 3,000 Socialists and sympathizers crowded the Harlem River-Casino and Park yesterday afternoon to attend the festival and picnic of the New York Volkszeitung.

It was not until late in the afternoon that the rain stopped and the crowds were given an opportunity to go into the park and participate in the various games and attractions that had been arranged.

Ethel Kristan, the editor of the Morning Dawn, a Socialist daily, published at Leibach, Austria, and who arrived here yesterday, addressed a large crowd in the open air. He explained that his object in coming to the United States was not to teach but to learn. He also dwelt on the universal growth of the Socialist movement and pointed out the forces at work that will make Socialism the real factor in life.

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, made a brief speech, in which he paid a tribute to the memory of Alexander Jonas, who was editor of the Volkszeitung. He also complimented the Germans on the fact that among the delegates present at the Bull Moose convention in Chicago there was not a single German.

Among the many organizations who were represented at the festival were all the German branches of Local New York of the Socialist party, Carpenters' Union Nos. 464 and 303, Cigar Makers No. 30, Walters No. 1, bricklayers, several singing societies and the Butchers' Union No. 174, who were responsible for the excellent barbecue that was served.

A free ride on the merry-go-round was given to every child present, and there were books, wine, cigars and novelty booths provided for those inclined that way. Two bands of music supplied amusement for the dancers in the hall and a concert for those in the garden. The crowds did not depart until the small hours of the morning.

SOCIALISM AND UNIONS SUPPLANTING CHURCH

The Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzel, superintendent of the Presbyterian Bureau of Social Service, gave an address at the West End Presbyterian Church yesterday. He said that the church was being forced to take part in the controversy, because labor unionism and Socialism are threatening to supplant the church in the lives of the people.

He said that all the so-called lawless tactics of organized labor which are resorted to were once practiced by the church, even to slugging and boycotting. Stelzel said he believed that organized labor was appealing to the people principally in its efforts to help little children, to give women their industrial rights and to give higher ideals in the matter of temperate living.

Socialist appeals, said Stelzel, because the common people can understand it and because the literature of the Socialists far surpasses that of the church.

HOLD THREE FOR SHOOTING.

Magistrate Freschi, in the Tombs Court, yesterday held the three men seen running away from 3 Greenwich street, where Tom Conley was lying with bullet wounds in abdomen, hip and shoulder. In court the prisoners said they were Tom Buckley, 21, of 92 New Chambers street; Jim Goblin, 18, of 92 Washington street; and Tom McSherry, 22, of 40 Greenwich street. The case was put over until tomorrow without bail to await the outcome of Conley's wounds. He is at the Volunteer Hospital and not expected to recover. Conley is known as Red to the police and as a gangster. He lives at 29 Washington street.

DESPITE RAIN, HAYWOOD ADDRESSES BIG CROWD

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The Industrial Workers of the World held a big protest meeting at the City Hall Plaza today. William D. Haywood, the well known agitator, spoke with the rain coming down in torrents, and many were drenched. The speaking stopped when rain turned into electrical storm.

Haywood said, in part: "Fellow workers, as long as Eltor and Giovanni are in jail we have no business to be free; jail is the place for us. Let us all up the jails until the very walls bulge."

"I bring to you a message from Eltor. He said: 'If we go to death, we will go with a song on our lips.'"

"The arrests in Lawrence are due to the working class awakening which forced the authorities to prosecute the mill officials. Only working class action will compel a fair treatment by the authorities everywhere."

Edwin Perry was the chairman. Edward Moore, Charles Erwin and other speakers addressed the big crowd.

TOILED AT WASHTUB UNTIL TWINS CAME

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—In a ramshackle hut in the rear of 519 South 34 street, Mrs. Rachel Buttine today gave birth to twins, baby girls. Mother and infants are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The remarkable feature of the event is that until 10 o'clock last night the woman had been at work over the washtub on the wage of 50 cents a day.

The police found the mother and her 6-year-old child alone with the twins in a scene of poverty and squalor.

When it was found that the woman was destitute and that her husband was dying in an upper story room with tuberculosis, the entire family, twins and all, were removed to the Philadelphia Hospital.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

United States Troops Thought to Have Reached City of Managua.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Telegraphic and railroad communications between Corinto and Managua are still interrupted, according to the latest dispatches received at the State Department today from Admiral Southland, in command of the American forces in Nicaragua.

It is expected, however, that Commander Terhune, who with 500 men is opening the railroad to Managua and repairing the telegraph lines to the capital, will have reached the city by tonight. The Promethus and Glacier, with coal and supplies, are expected to arrive at Corinto tonight.

USING DOGS FOR FOOD?

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Stories are in circulation in connection with the high cost of food that the poor people are killing and eating dogs. An advertisement has appeared in a Saxony newspaper in which the Dresden Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals calls attention to the mysterious disappearance of large dogs which it is suspected were caught for slaughtering.

FROM STEAMER TO TOMBS.

Detectives Barney Flood and Reilly, of the District Attorney's office, arrived yesterday on the St. Louis, bringing with them Nicholas Arnshein, who is charged with having swindled R. C. Megargel & Co. out of \$50,000 last January. Arnshein was then taken to the Tombs and locked up for the night.

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S SUITS.

Values \$10, \$15, \$20, on sale this week for \$5, \$7.50, \$10, by John Marx, Union Clothing, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.

7 DEAD, 20 HURT, IN TRAIN WRECK

Nearly Entire Train Crew Perish When Chicago Flyer Is Ditched.

SHAWANA, Wis., Sept. 1.—Seven persons, including nearly the entire train crew, were killed and twenty injured, several seriously, at 3:30 o'clock this morning when a fast sleeping car train of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was ditched in a washout caused by a cloudburst five miles south of this city.

General Manager W. D. Cantillon, of the railroad, was on the train in his private car with his family and a party of friends, but all escaped injury, the only loss in the Cantillon party being a page.

The train was wrecked in a bleak part of the northern woods and it was hours before help could arrive. Alexander Sheels, a mail clerk, was pinned under the wreckage, while every moment it was feared that fire would start in the wreck.

The train is a palace car train, consisting of over ten sleeping cars, en route back to Chicago and the South with their freight of families of the rich who have been spending the latter part of the summer in the northern woods.

There were eight sleepers on the train, but only one was ditched and the passengers there suffered only slight injury.

The dead are: C. Buehlin, conductor; George Marks, brakeman; Carroll Bennett, baggage man; Stewart C. Sheldon, express messenger; John Jones, engineer; W. S. Calkins, passenger, and Alex Sheels, mail clerk.

The seriously injured are: Frank Orgeman, fireman; Frank Maloye, manager of the Wausau ball team; Glenn Davey, shortstop, arm injured, may be amputated; Walter Demmer, right arm crushed; J. German, slight fracture; John Brown, second baseman, bruises; Umpire Frank Murphy, slightly bruised; Frank Sakrison, slightly injured; George Hammerbecker, scalp lacerated; F. Revocok, eye punctured; and John M. Johns, bruised. Dr. J. C. King reports many others slightly injured.

FREIGHT TRAIN DERAILED.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 1.—The tracks of the Central New England Railway, which follows the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, were blocked all day owing to the derailment of a freight train at Salisbury early this morning. A locomotive and nine cars of double-headed freight, No. 194, eastbound, were derailed. The engine went part way down a declivity with Engineer Harry Dodge, of Canaan, and the fireman, but neither sustained injury. Others of the crew also escaped. A wrecking crew got the road clear tonight.

DERAILED CAR KILLS EIGHT.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Eight persons were killed, six seriously injured and twenty-five slightly hurt by an accident on the Maerkische electric line from Elberfeld. The brakes failed to work on top of an incline and the car dashed down the hill and was derailed. It was then hurled into the midst of a throng of Sunday picnickers.

KILLED ON WAY TO FIRE.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 1.—Fire originating from combustion in a coal bin destroyed \$2,000 worth of property in the heart of the business section this afternoon. A special train bringing fire fighting appliances from Anaconda jumped the track near Durant and killed Engineer Pat Duffy and seriously injured Conductor Goodwin.

FIND BODY OF SUICIDE.

Two men hunting mushrooms on Orange Mountain, West Orange, N. J., yesterday found the body of a man whom the authorities believe committed suicide six months ago. The features had long ago been obliterated. It was impossible to determine his age further than that he was past middle life. A revolver with one chamber empty lay at the side of the body.

EARTHQUAKES START ANEW.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Sept. 1.—After a cessation of three weeks, the earthquakes, which for three months rocked this city almost daily, began a new performance yesterday and on other panic of the inhabitants is on in full force. The latest shocks have wrecked many weakened buildings, but no loss of life is reported.

COUPLE OVERCOME BY GAS.

James Hazzett, 65 years old, a laborer, and his wife were found yesterday in a room at 74 Day street unconscious from escaping gas. They were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it is said they may not live.

FOOTIES HURT UNDER AUTO.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1.—Thomas Morrison, Jr., and Charles A. Anderson, 34, were injured seriously when the automobile they were driving struck a

ASKED MORGAN FOR \$100,000 FOR T. R.'S FUND, SAYS RUSSELL

Tells of White House Phone Message to the Financier.

CROWD PACKS HALL

Thousands Greet Socialist Candidate for Governor at Big Meeting.

That Roosevelt's campaign of 1904 was supported by J. Pierpont Morgan, with a strong probability that Roosevelt was aware of that fact, was the substance of a charge made by Charles Edward Russell, Socialist party candidate for Governor of New York, in a speech delivered yesterday afternoon at one of the greatest political meetings ever held in Harlem.

The meeting was held at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue, under the auspices of Branch 7, Local New York, of the Socialist party. Its object was to ratify the Socialist ticket.

In discussing Roosevelt's claim that to his knowledge, no trust contribution to his 1904 campaign fund was accepted, he told of an incident that transpired in J. Pierpont Morgan's office which Roosevelt will have to explain or stand condemned as having had some knowledge of the source of some of the contributions made to the fund that elected him to the Presidency.

"In October, 1904," said Russell, "in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, at Broad and Wall streets, Wayne MacVeagh and Morgan were discussing the money market, when suddenly Morgan's private telephone rang. The secretary informed Morgan that there was some one in the White House at Washington at the other end of the wire that urgently wanted to speak with him. Morgan was reluctant to answer the telephone, but finally went into the booth and was in there for several minutes. MacVeagh heard some outburst of temper on the part of Morgan that would not look well in print."

"When Morgan emerged from the phone booth," continued Russell, "he turned to MacVeagh and said: 'What do you think of that blank music in the White House? He wants me to raise \$100,000 for the campaign after all that we have done for him.'"

"In a certain letter which Roosevelt wrote to George B. Cortelyou," amplified Russell, "he said: 'We cannot afford to antagonize the Morgan interest, who have been so friendly.'"

The enthusiasm of the Socialists of Harlem over the success of this meeting knows no bounds. The meeting was the most enthusiastic and best attended in the history of the Socialist movement in that section. When the meeting opened there wasn't an empty seat in the house and standing room was difficult to find. A lot of the enthusiasm of the audience may be gained from the fact that in response to a most eloquent appeal, made by William Karlin, the chairman of the meeting, for contributions to the campaign fund, more than \$100 was collected. Anna M. Sloan, assisted by others, succeeded in selling over \$100 worth of tickets for the Debs Madison Square Garden meeting, on September 23. Members of the Young Socialist Federation were very active at the literature table, and sold over \$15 worth of books and pamphlets.

No more enthusiastic audience ever greeted Russell in New York. When he appeared on the platform, the outburst of cheers and shouts from every part of the house silenced the speaker, who was then addressing the meeting. The applause and cries of "three cheers for the new president" and "Charles E. Russell, continue," and it seemed that they would never cease. Not until Russell rose and bowed repeatedly did the cheering subside. When Russell was finally introduced the ovation that greeted him lasted for fully eight minutes.

To Elect Three Presidents.

"I see by the papers," began Russell, "that this year we will elect not less than three Presidents. The press agents of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties are all intensely predicting the election of Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt. They are good mathematicians, they show figures black on white, showing the number of States that will give their votes to a candidate a plurality. And if they are to be believed we will have three Presidents elected this year."

"While we hear so much of all these would-be victors, we hear very little of the greatest political victory yet achieved by any party in the United States—that of the Socialist party. It is not a victory in which men were elevated to office, but it is the victory of an idea—an idea which we Socialists have been agitating for the past twenty-five years in this country. For the first time in the history of the United States the party platforms are full of social plank—planks which in each case are an admission that the old economic and industrial industries are out of date and that a new system is necessary for the future."

"It is the greatest victory," said Russell, "that we have ever achieved."

"I have been asked to speak to you upon the rights and duties of labor. You know probably better than I the

ready. It is an issue of remedies now and it is up to us to show up the quick remedies offered by the capitalist parties."

Here Russell took up the remedies offered by the Republicans, Democrats and Progressives and showed up their hollowness and the hypocrisy of those who advocated them.

Only Two Parties, He Says.

"We are told that there are four great political parties in the field," said Russell, "but I know only of two—the Socialist party and the other has three names and three platforms. The Socialist party does not propose to give things to the working class, but will provide them with the means of taking that which is rightly theirs. Capital has created nothing but misery, poverty and starvation. Labor has created all wealth; therefore, we propose that the creators of wealth should come into its possession," he concluded amid a thunderous outburst of applause.

Nicholas Aleinikoff, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 20th District, pointed out the danger for the Socialist movement that lurked behind the Roosevelt movement. He said that there were still a large number of persons who could be fooled all the time. "And the fruit of all our work, our agitation for the past twenty-five years, the vast amount of intelligent discontent that we have succeeded in creating is now in danger of being harvested by Roosevelt with his platform full of stolen planks," he concluded.

Karlín, in his opening speech, explained the mission of the Socialist party. He told of the work of the Socialist administrations in Schenectady and Milwaukee. His satirical indictment of capitalism and the sneaky methods it uses in an effort to preserve its existence drew outbursts of laughter from the audience.

PRAYER DAY FOR SCHOOLS.

Next Sunday 2,500 Pupils Will Inaugurate Annual Fixture.

Every Protestant church in the country has been requested to pray for the public school next Sunday by the promoters of the second world's Christian conference. From 2,500 pupils a universal prayer for the 17,000,000 children of the American public school system will be offered, and it is planned to make this event an annual custom. September 8 has been chosen for this purpose, as it opens the week when all the larger cities reopen their schools.

This universal prayer is a part of the movement of the National Reform Association, which will culminate in the second World's Christian Citizenship Conference, to be held in Portland, Me., next summer from June 29 to July 6.

GARAGE EXPLOSION BURNS TWO.

Frank Sheldon, of 309 West 47th street, and Charles Max, of 608 Eighth avenue, were severely burned yesterday when a gasoline tank exploded in the basement of the International Garage, 252-262 West 40th street. Sheldon, who is the manager of the garage, and Max were at work repairing a car when the explosion occurred. Both men were knocked unconscious. Sheldon was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Whitman. Max was taken to the Flower Hospital.

DIDN'T KNOW GUN WAS LOADED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Edward McCaffrey is dying in the Presbyterian Hospital as the result of gunshot wounds in the chest at the hands of William Campbell, 17 years of age, who "did not know the gun was loaded." The two were examining a rifle and when Campbell picked it up and aimed it at McCaffrey, with the command to throw up his hands, the contents of both barrels entered McCaffrey's body and penetrated his lungs.

WORLD NOW FULL OF HOPE FOR WORKERS

By J. KEIR HARDIE.

Not within the memory of any man now living has the world been so full of hope for the workers as it is this second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, A. D. Whether it be in the older countries of Europe, or the still older nations of the Far East, or the great nations of the Americas and Australasia, the tale is everywhere the same. Labor is bestirring itself and girding up its loins for the final struggle with the capitalist system.

Without organization the working class is a mob, subject to be swayed hither and thither by the impulse of the moment, and by every wind of doctrine which sweeps over it. Organized, it becomes a unity, with organs of expression, power to create, and to overthrow all its enemies.

In olden times differences of race kept the world divided into warring factions, and, even in these days, racial prejudices and antagonisms are still strong, but they are weakening. Trade and commerce is international, and so, too, is the organized working class movement. Any one reading the newspapers, for example, might easily be deceived into believing that the feeling between the peoples of England and Germany is so bitter that war may at any moment break out between them. The great financial interests of both countries, and their warring tools, the governments of both countries, lend countenance to this fallacy. It is good for the exploiter of labor, whether he be British or German, that the workers of these two nations should be at loggerheads. If the German workman could be got to believe that England was his enemy, he would be apt to overlook the fact that his real enemy is the capitalist system; in like manner with the British workman. Inside both countries, however, there is the working class movement—trade unionist and Socialist. These contain the best educated and most enlightened portions of the working class of both countries. They now that warships are not being

T. R. SAYS PENROSE AND ARCHBOLD LIED

Bliss Didn't Ask for \$100,000 With His Consent, Colonel Declares.

Theodore Roosevelt last night gave out the letter which he has sent to Senator Moses E. Clapp, chairman of the Senate Committee investigating campaign contributions, before which Senator Penrose and John D. Archbold charged that Roosevelt had been party to the soliciting and accepting of Standard Oil campaign contributions in 1904.

Roosevelt's letter is written because it was not convenient for the committee to hear him at once. Roosevelt, almost at the opening, gives the lie in these words:

"As regards the statement of Mr. Penrose and Mr. Archbold that with my consent or knowledge Mr. Bliss asked the Standard Oil people for \$100,000, or any other sum, or received such sum from them, it is an unqualified falsehood."

Further on Colonel Roosevelt compares Senator Penrose to a grafting policeman, and adds:

"This language is precisely the language that might be used by a blackmailing police officer in a big city in advising the keeper of a lawbreaking liquor saloon or a gambling house to contribute liberally, because otherwise he might incur hostility in certain quarters. If this language were proved against the policeman, he would be removed from the police force, and as it is admitted by the Senator, he should be removed from the Senate."

Roosevelt promises that there shall be full publicity of contributions in his primary campaign last spring. He formally shifts the defense to the late Cornelius N. Bliss, then Republican national treasurer. He says:

"I wish to emphasize the fact that the testimony of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Penrose in this matter is an attack on Mr. Bliss, who is dead, and is also unwittingly the severest possible reflection on themselves, but it is in no sense an attack on me, except in so far as they assert that the dead man said that I knew of his request for money from them."

"I do not believe that Mr. Bliss said this any more than I believe their accusation that Mr. Bliss deliberately tried to blackmail the Standard Oil. But please keep in mind that this is an assault on Mr. Bliss and not on me."

After a sweeping denial of knowledge or consent to any of the steps in the transactions as set forth by the two witnesses, he pays a glowing tribute to the memory of Bliss, but adds that of course he could not say whether Bliss had asked for or had received the money. He dwells on the "unselfish, disinterested" interest of the merchant-financier in politics where he asked nothing for unremitting toil, but he adds that again of course he could not testify before an investigating committee whether Bliss had said that he made the request with the Roosevelt knowledge or that he received the money with the Roosevelt knowledge.

DIVINE HELD FOR DESERTION.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—While church bells were calling congregations to worship today, Benson C. Hardisty, formerly a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Calvert County, sat in a cell in the Northern police station, charged with deserting his wife and three children. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Williams in the Juvenile Court yesterday, when Mrs. Lucy Schriener, 2522 Druid Hill avenue, charged him with deserting his children and leaving them in her home without means of support.

MGP. LAVELLE MAKES HACKNEYED ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1)

length, depth and height of this question. Consequently I can touch upon it only in a superficial manner. Naturally, a force so fine, so vast, so beneficent, must have very clear, very important and very cogent rights.

"The first right of labor is that it shall have its reward. Because there is the old original sin in all of us no man will work unless there is the prospect of this reward. It is absolutely necessary as a stimulus to the very existence of organized and skilled labor."

"Besides that, every man who works, if he cannot have his bread except by the sweat of his brow, has a right to that bread. He has a right to a certain amount of the products of the earth for his own life, sustenance, enjoyment and possession."

What Is Labor's Share?

"But to how much has he a right? There is the labor question of all time, and who can solve it to the satisfaction of all, or even to the satisfaction of his own heart?"

Here Lavelle referred to the discussion about the minimum wage and said the principle was well worth encouraging. "But upon what principles shall it be regulated?" he asked. Here he referred to the encyclical of Leo XIII, where, he said, the following principles are laid down:

"Every worker is entitled to enough of a reward to guarantee his own life in comfort, decency and happiness. Furthermore, he is entitled to enough to permit him to marry and to support his family in a similar circumstance. Thirdly, he has a right to lay by something which will help him to improve his conditions and that will be his support when he is no longer able to work."

At this point, said Lavelle, the difficulties arise. These difficulties are the differences of the various individual capacities. "You might say," he explained, "give every one an equal share. But you can't do it. The Declaration of Independence tells us that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The Gospel tells us that all men are equal before God. That all men have an equal right to the opportunities of salvation. These are the great and essential equalities. With them all equality ends."

"Then there is the question of capital and its reward. Many people maintain that capital deserves no reward. I hold no brief for capital. Some say capital is the enemy of labor. Capital is nothing but stored up labor. Take it away and the products of all the years are removed from us."

"Each man," said Mr. Lavelle, "is at times a capitalist and other times a laborer."

"You are a capitalist to every man who works at your behest or under your wages and you are a laborer to every man under whose wages and at whose behest you work. You are a capitalist to your butcher, baker and your tailor and they are capitalists in turn to all who work under them."

The solution of the complex relations between capital and labor, continued Lavelle, lie in the observance of the principles contained in the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount.

Another right of labor, said Lavelle, is the one of the permanence of its reward, and this means private property. The idea of all government, he said, from the beginning has been to preserve the lives and the property of men so that might should not be right and so that the toiler should not be robbed of the fruit of his efforts by the machinations and the brutality of the idle and the knave.

The third right of labor was designated as the one to organize. The church, argued Lavelle, has been from the days of the medieval guild the friend of labor organizations. The church emphasized the dignity of labor in the days when only the profession of war and of arms was held in any esteem.

"Labor should also be wise. The labor question cannot be solved by a panacea nor by methods that are destructive to themselves."

"Any measure that tends to weaken the power of civil governments," declared Lavelle, "any measure that would turn our hearts away from the service of God; any measure that would undermine the family and the home, stands self-condemned and never can be the true friend of labor."

The problem must be solved by cool heads and not by hate. Only by those who are endowed with correct principles, those clear minds and warm hearts who assist in your councils and urge upon you the measures that are best."

LABOR AND MAY DAY

By B. WEINSTEIN,
Organizer of the United Hebrew Trades.

It is now about twenty-five years since the American organized workers adopted as a holiday Labor Day, which falls on the first Monday of September.

During the first years, before Labor Day was recognized as a legal holiday by the State of New York, and later by the nation, many workers had to sacrifice their jobs because of celebrating the day. Many good union men who obtained from work on "Labor Day" and turned out to the labor parades and meetings, lost their jobs and some of them were even blacklisted. This continued for some time, until the Legislature of the State of New York finally recognized Labor Day as a legal holiday. Other States followed suit and finally the Federal Government recognized the day as a national holiday by an act making it such in the District of Columbia.

With the adoption of the day as a legal holiday, the effects of the labor holiday weakened year by year. And since then the parades of Labor Day have been attended in fewer numbers and the interest the workers took in it the first few years has been reduced considerably. A labor holiday to succeed must be dear to every worker.

There is, however, another labor holiday which is not celebrated by the workers of one land only, but is



The Bell is about to ring for School Mothers

Time to have only a pleasant memory of the Summer Months of play and frolic. Now for real active work in school. The right kind of footwear is essential. As usual, Cammeyer is prepared with a most comprehensive line of School Shoes for Girls and Boys at prices extremely reasonable for quality merchandise. We ask your inspection.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means Standard Merit
6th Ave. & 20th St.
In New York's Shopping Centre

Children's Shoes, Button and Lace, all leathers, spring heels, sizes 4 to 12, \$1.50 to \$2.25

Little Girls' Shoes, Button and Lace, all leathers, sizes 11 to 2, \$2.00 to \$3.00

Little Boys' Shoes, Button and Lace, all leathers, low heel, sizes 9 to 12, \$2 to \$2.50

Growing Girls' Shoes, Button and Lace, all leathers, 1 1/2 inch heels, sizes 3 to 7, \$2 to \$3

The KIND That Looks Best

Wears Longest Costs Less

McCann's Hats

210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

observed by the workers of all lands. This holiday is the International Labor Day, May 1. This holiday should be celebrated by the American workers as their own.

The International Labor Day, May 1, was, in fact, originated by the American workers. It was their representative who at the first International Socialist Congress, held in Paris in 1889, proposed the establishment of an international labor holiday as a demonstration for the eight-hour day. The Socialist and trade union movements all throughout Europe have proclaimed May 1 as an international labor day to demand fewer working hours and also to unify the workers the world over.

The main aim of the International Labor Day, the demand for the eight-hour day, is the very thing the American trade union movement has been fighting for years. The demand of the labor movement in general, and especially of the American and English trade union movements, where machinery has been developing rapidly, is the just and logical demand for the eight-hour day.

The International Labor Day shall be observed by the American workers as an international holiday and also as their own and not the Labor Day which is also celebrated by the capitalist class.

SLEUTH PROVES A MYSTERY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Mystery attaches to the identity of Robert Wilson, who rumor has it is a New York detective sent here to search for Gyp the Blood, Leftie Louie and other suspects in the Rosenthal case. Wilson, who was stabbed yesterday morning in front of a South Side hotel and was taken to the Wesley Hospital, left the hospital, went to the Astor Hotel, got his luggage, and disappeared.

POLICE SEEK MISSING GIRL.

The police of the Alexander avenue station yesterday began a search for Ella Cabors, 12 years old, who left her home, at 516 East 135th street, on Saturday afternoon to go to a grocery store, a block away, and failed to return.

S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, A. R. C. M., the composer of music, is dead. He was born in 1875 and had published some sixty different works. He was the composer of the music to Stephen Phillips' "Nero."

The Great Big Cut in Prices on Men's Union Made Suits

I manufacture the goods in my own plant, I buy the material for cash at the lowest possible rate and charge no profit on it.

These facts enable me to offer fall and winter clothes at such low prices that no retailer in town can compete with.

I do it for the sole purpose to advertise the new store. Once I succeed in convincing my patrons that they can buy my establishment, clothes of good quality at reasonable prices, my patrons will stick to me and will come again. Invite inspection. I guarantee satisfaction.

All that I ask is to give me a chance to demonstrate that my offer is sincere. Try me.

All Garments Bear This Union Label and Are Made Up Very Carefully by Skillful Union Workers

H. SCHNEIDER Union Tailor and Clothier
47 CANAL STREET

GRAND OPENING For the Fall Season at THE HOME OF UNION MADE CLOTHES

Beg to announce that I am opening up the Fall Season with a full line of Fall and Winter Suits, all new patterns and styles at popular prices. I invite all my patrons and friends to come and get a look at the Fall Goods.

Joseph Levy
CLOTHIER, GENTS' FURNISHER AND HATTER

2196 Third Ave., Near 120th St.

Prompt Attention Given to Mail Orders

PATRONIZE CALL ADVERTISERS

John Marsa Says:

CALL READERS—I am now ready for your Fall Trade with a full line of Hand Tailored, Up-to-Date Suits and Top Coats of the most modern fabrics and styles. This stock is not a haphazard purchase, but entirely manufactured in our new plant by skilled Union Tailors.

For the opening of the Fall Season, and in order to introduce my own Strictly Union Made Goods, I call your attention to this Special Offer.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, in the new English cut, hand tailored, value \$18.00, special **\$12.50** at

Men's and Young Men's Suits, in the newest designs, value \$12.00, special at **\$7.50**

Men's and Young Men's Suits, in the new brown, blue, and gray worsteds and cassimeres, value \$15.00, special at **\$10.00**

A very fine assortment of Men's and Young Men's Hand Tailored Suits, in the newest fabrics and models, values up to \$25.00, **\$15.00** special at

JOHN MARSA THE UNION CLOTHIER

My New Branch Store
Will be open Saturday, September 7, 1912, at 145 Main street, Norwich, Conn.



671 Broadway, Cor. Manhattan Ave.
1-3-5 Manhattan Ave., Cor. Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.

AN OFFER FROM LEVY BROS.

UNION CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS

READ CAREFULLY! A PRESENT OF \$25

Will be given to you if you can prove that you can get in any other clothing store in Greater New York better treatment, cheaper and more reliable clothing than at Levy Bros., 51-53 Canal Street, who own three large floors with a great assortment of the finest goods, latest designs, and, above all, the best fits.

It is no question that for the Fall Season in particular, and the Holidays in general, we have endeavored to procure the best domestic goods, the latest styles and the newest designs, and we are certain that Levy Bros.' Ready Made Suits and Overcoats fit far better than made to order elsewhere. Because all our garments are made in our own factories by the best Union Labor and in every garment is a Union Label.

Hoping you will patronize us now, as in the past, we remain,

Cordially yours, LEVY BROS., 51-53 CANAL STREET.

DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE

Biggest Furniture Store on the East Side

\$1 WEEK PER Opens An Account. **TERMS SUITABLE TO EVERYBODY** **CASH OR CREDIT**

The reputation of our old-established house has been procured only through the most reliable dealings, selling the best of Housefurnishings at the lowest possible prices and on the most liberal and fairest credit arrangements. May we not have the pleasure of adding your name to our long list of well satisfied customers?

5-Piece Parlor Suit, Special **\$39.75**



STORE OPEN EVENINGS, AND AVENUE A STORE OPEN ALSO SUNDAY.

Daily deliveries to Brooklyn, Bronx, Yonkers and Jersey City with our motor trucks.

58-60 AVE. A AND COR 4TH ST. 1342-44 3RD AVE. COR 7TH ST. N.Y.

Patronize Call Advertisers

WHITMAN HEARS OF NEW CONSPIRACY

Learns of Plans to Swear Out False Affidavits Against Probers.

District Attorney Whitman has just secured through the efforts of his assistants and a private detective the names, places of meetings, the conversations, amounts of money involved, the preparation of three false affidavits and other details of a conspiracy against the graft investigators, in which an East Side police captain, two members of a Manhattan police inspector's staff, three members of the disorderly house trust, named Morris Goldberg, Sam Green and Doc Myers (also called Black Myers), an ex-leader of Tammany Hall, an ex-Assemblyman, Max Hochstim, and two of his closest friends implicated in the disorderly house trust, all figure actively.

Although no police officer higher than the captain who took part in the various meetings of the conspirators attended these conspiracy conferences held in a Tenderloin hotel and in three saloons, the detective's report connects one police inspector with the conspiracy and the right-hand man of another inspector.

The detective so deceived the conspirators into believing that he was "one of the crowd" that when it came to the actual selection of three men to swear out the false affidavits against county officials investigating graft, the real conspirators picked out the detective to act as one of the perjurers.

Goldberg, Green, Myers, Hochstim and the other conspirators, with the exception of the police officers, the former Tammany leader and the ex-Assemblyman, faded from view yesterday. Last night they were located in a hotel close to Manhattan, but on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River.

The conspiracy was begun and built up because of the desperation of the "Vice Trust" owners of thirty-two disorderly houses and the crowd who run twenty disorderly hotels since the raids on disorderly houses last June and on disorderly houses during the middle of August by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith.

The disorderly houses alone represent an actual cash investment by their promoters of more than \$200,000. The steady fight against these owners, whose cases will come up for trial during the next three weeks, and their conviction means that they are threatened with ruin by the loss of the \$200,000, the loss of hotel leases which in numbers of instances have years to run, the penalizing of the property so that a liquor license cannot be obtained on the premises for a year at least, and the loss of the "good will" of the disorderly hotels, which also represents thousands of dollars.

The dust had scarcely settled after the raids under District Attorney Smith of eighteen of the "Vice Trust" houses on August 15, when various county officials began to receive anonymous letters threatening the graft investigators. No attention was paid to these letters except that three detectives were instructed to hang around where the crowd suspected of sending the letters hang out.

GETS DEATH THREAT LETTER.

"Black Hand" Demands Money of Head of Noted Architects' Firm.

Threats of instant death by a bomb for himself and his wife unless a specified sum of money be at once paid to the Black Hand society making the demands were contained in a letter received yesterday by William Rutherford Mead, head of the noted firm of McKim, Mead and White, architects, with offices at 100 Fifth avenue.

When seen at the Century Club, Mead, although surprised that his receipt of the letter had become public, admitted its truth. While loath to discuss the matter, he said that such a letter had been received by him, and while he himself was not in the least perturbed by it, his wife, naturally, became alarmed and nervous, and it was on her account that he appealed to the police.

HOLD GIRL ON THEFT CHARGE.

Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Police Court yesterday held Mary Balazs, 16, of 152 West 121st street, in \$1,000 bail for examination on a charge of grand larceny made by Dr. Emanuel Reinhardt, of 1815 Seventh avenue, who said that she left his employ recently with \$100 worth of his jewelry.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL ON THEODORE ROOSEVELT. THE MAN AS HE IS.

I recall now a curious fact about this man that seems to be both appropriate here and illuminating.

I have been following his career closely for twenty-six years. In Washington years ago and in New York later he was long in official positions where my work as a newspaper man caused me to observe him with diligence. I know as much about him as about any man that has been in public life in my time. I know of him many stories that illustrate his measureless ambitions, his arrogance, cruelty, savage instincts, love of brutal sports, his ill-manners, his love of power and ostentation, his total lack of consideration for others, his rudeness to the aged and the weak. But I have never heard of one anecdote about him that told of an act of kindness or charity or generosity. No one has ever told me of an instance where he tried to relieve suffering or show any interest in misfortune or tried to lighten distress, or was touched with anybody's sorrow, or showed for so much as one instant one touch of kindly emotion. I have never heard of his exhibiting on any occasion the slightest interest in the welfare of any human being except himself, and I don't believe any other newspaper man has ever heard of any such instance.

SPORTS

CUBS TROUNCED AND THEIR CATCHER HURT

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Cubs not only were beaten today, but they sustained a blow which lessened their chances at a pennant even more than the licking. The Cardinals trounced them 5 to 3. The big blow came, however, when Jimmie Archer, their catcher, was injured. He was up as a pinch hitter in the ninth and hit one to Mowrey. As he started to first he fell. At first it was believed that his leg was broken, but an examination disclosed that the left knee was merely badly wrenched. The team left for Pittsburg tonight, but Archer remained at home. That means that the substitute catcher will have to work in the important series with the Pirates.

Harmon was too good for the Cubs today, while Leliefeld was not good enough to hold the Cardinals. Konechny with a triple and a double led the clouting of the visitors, while not one of the Cubs got more than a single hit. By winning today the Cardinals set two of the five games they played with the Cubs. The score by innings:

R. H. E.
St. Louis . . . 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 0—5 10 1
Chicago . . . 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3 7 1

Batteries—Harmon and Wingo; Leliefeld, Madden, Reulbach and Needham, Cvet.

SMITH AND MCGOORTY READY.

Australian Champion a Slight Favorite for Bout Tonight.

Many boxing enthusiasts visited the training quarters of Dave Smith, the Australian middleweight champion, and Eddie McGoorty, one of America's leading claimants for the world's title, yesterday. Smith is a slight favorite over McGoorty for the much discussed ten-round bout in Madison Square Garden tonight for the reason that he seems to have a superior ring record. Smith did no boxing at New Dorp yesterday, but he took a long walk and a plunge in the surf. He weighed 161½ pounds and said that he would not be over the 162 mark which the men have agreed to make at the ringside.

McGoorty indulged in light exercise at the New Polo A. A.'s gymnasium and looked fit. He weighed 160 pounds stripped yesterday and said he wasn't a bit worried about the result of the scrap.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	82	36	.695
Chicago	79	43	.648
Pittsburg	71	51	.582
Philadelphia	59	60	.496
Cincinnati	53	65	.472
St. Louis	54	63	.463
Brooklyn	44	74	.367
Boston	37	84	.304

American League.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	87	37	.702
Washington	77	49	.611
Philadelphia	73	50	.594
Chicago	62	61	.504
Detroit	57	70	.449
Cleveland	54	71	.432
New York	46	78	.366
St. Louis	43	82	.344

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
American League.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Two games are scheduled at all places in both leagues.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

American League.
At Chicago—R. H. E.
Detroit . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—0 11 1
Chicago . . . 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 1—7 14 4
Batteries—Willet, Dubuc and Stanage; Walsh, Benz and Schalk.
At Cleveland—
Cleveland . . . 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—3 11 5
St. Louis . . . 0 1 1 0 0 3 1 0 0—6 11 0
Batteries—Steen, Baskette and Carlsch; Baumgardner, Wielman and Alexander.

Ramble Around in "Rambler" and Economize

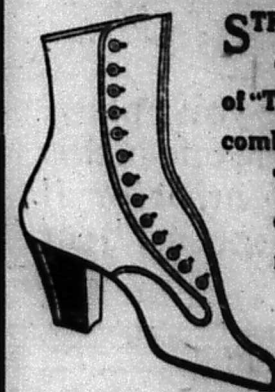
The Rambler

\$2.50

UNION MADE Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

"In Union There Is Strength"



STRENGTH is one of the most essential parts in the making of "THE RAMBLER \$2.50 SHOE," combined with style and quality. They are made up in all leather, and up-to-date lasts and models, also they are strictly Union Made. We make a specialty of SHORT VAMP SHOES FOR WOMEN.

RAMBLER SHOES for Men and Women represent the perfection of an idea, which the manufacturers had in mind, namely—to give wear and durability first, without suffering the model to be sacrificed—Result, Men's and Women's "Rambler" Shoes are in all the up-to-date styles, having all the smartness of the model without sacrificing the wear; and yet within the price to satisfy the workman.

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World Building, Park Row, New York
129-131 Delancey St., cor. Norfolk St., New York
419 Sixth Ave., near 26th St., New York
162-164 E. 125th St., near Third Ave., New York
435 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

236 Market St. 2 Newark Ave.
161-163 Springfield Ave. 160 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Stores in All Principal Cities

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ANNOUNCES A SPECIAL SALE OF

School Supplies and Drawing Materials

EMBRACING ALL KINDS OF GOODS NEEDED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Drawing Sets, \$1.50 to \$6. T-Squares, 15c to 75c.
Drawing Boards, 45c to \$1.40.

Copy Books, Students' Note Books, Pads, Ink, Pens, Etc.

WRITE FOR ONE OF OUR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS ON SCHOOL SUPPLIES. YOU WILL FIND OUR PRICES WILL BE A BIG SAVING TO YOU.

J. SCHAPIRO

Every Purchaser of 50c worth of school supplies will be entitled to a coupon for a fractional bookcase.

344 THIRD AVENUE, at 100th Street 'L' Station, NEW YORK

Call Readers and Comrades

If you desire artistic work, have your Photographs taken at

Comrade L. BORESSOFF'S

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CO-OPERATIVE PHOTO ENGRAVING COMPANY

96 Church Street
NEW YORK CITY



Let us make you a plate, similar to the one in this advertisement, fit for all printing purposes. Just one dollar.

Woodrow Wilson on "Bloody Revolution"

The Hallelujah Chorus of Our Statesmen and Financiers, Including Taft, Wilson, Roosevelt and Gary, Is R-R-Revolution!

By JOHN R. M'MAHON.

"I think we can avert a bloody revolution in this country."

Woodrow Wilson made this statement to me not so very long ago.

It was under circumstances which heightened the significance of the remark.

The elect knew that an interviewer can make a statement say almost anything—more or less legitimately. He can ask questions like, "Did you kill your grandmother?" to which there is no satisfactory answer. He can lead the conversation into any channel so that the statesman appears to talk fluently and enthusiastically on matters of which he has small knowledge and for which he cares nothing.

I did not ask Dr. Wilson on to talk about blood and revolution. I did not mention these words, nor such once-supposed synonyms as Socialism or anarchism.

We did speak of social and industrial conditions, the prosperity of the few and the poverty of the mass. Then it was that the scholar and historian, as if completing an unexpressed chain of ideas, plumped out his voluntary remark on bloody revolution.

The interview took place in one of the spacious rooms of the house occupied by the president of Princeton university. It was a little more than two years ago, before the gleaming path to the White House via the Governorship of New Jersey had been glimpsed by the thoughtful Dr. Wilson.

My errand in visiting dear old Princeton and its president was to gain information on some academic topic—the question, if I remember rightly, whether our best young men should be educated on the "quad" system, which is the correct way of raising chickens, or whether they should be lumped together. When I have a newspaper job like that, I try to recompense myself personally with a talk on some vital matter with the persons I'm interviewing. Thus it was that I was enabled to get Woodrow Wilson's views on society, and that unexpected morceau on bloody revolution.

The words quoted stuck in my mind. Considering their source, they seemed to me worth remembering. I repeated them to a number of friends, but did not publish them.

I can't give the precise language of what followed the quoted expression. The sense of the complete remark was that Dr. Wilson thought we could avert a bloody revolution in this country by putting offending trust magnates in jail. The jailing of trust magnates was given as his remedy and panacea for diseased social-industrial conditions. This idea of "personal guilt" originated, I believe, on Mount Sinai, and is still valued in the smaller theological seminaries. It is about as good as the average concept of capitalist statesmen.

President Taft, a few months ago, rumbled a ponderous warning on the dangers of a revolution in the United States.

Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, about the same time spoke with pathos of a French style revolution coming upon us in this country, and how, if it did, it would not be the fault of himself and his philanthropic confederates, but of other naughty plutocrats.

Theodore Roosevelt now proclaims himself the white hope against revolution, his doctrines being "a correction of Socialism and an antidote to anarchy."

The little frogs, like the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Marshall, are piping an anti-revolutionary lay to harmonize with the heavy chorus.

About ten years ago the United States had a political sect which monopolized the talk on revolution. This sect was composed of long-haired cranks, who were the misbegotten offspring of populism, anarchism and discontent. When they yawned revolution on the street corner, it was to laugh. Nobody took them at all seriously, these fallacies and forebodings who did not know enough to appreciate the opportunities of the grandest republic in the world. One felt more pity than scorn for their unhappy delusions.

A couple of years later this sect polled quite a large vote in a Presidential election. Our statesmen, educators and substantial business men saw that it was a mistake merely to ignore or laugh at these deluded

folks. It was necessary to reason with them, kindly but firmly, and get all that revolution nonsense out of their heads. So began a campaign in college halls, pulpits, editorial columns and on lecture platforms to enlighten the sect as to the fundamental imbecility of their ideas. The economic system of Marx was dynamited by savants. The ethics of the sect were proved immoral and irreligious by the pulpits. The growth of the movement was discounted by the editors. The whole pernicious program of revolution was exposed and refuted by the lecturers. It was thought that that fool revolution talk was squelched forevermore.

Today this sect, which is the Socialist party, is not talking revolution. It is too busy taking possession of the United States.

But President Taft is bellowing revolution. Roosevelt is yawning revolution. Wilson is thinking deeply of a bloody revolution, though he deems it wise not to say so in public. Judge Gary whimpers revolution.

All capitalist statesmen and the capitalists themselves are bellowing, yawning, thinking, whimpering and whining about revolution.

The Hallelujah Chorus in Handel's "Messiah" is a lullaby compared to the Revolution Chorus of 1912 thundered by the deep-lunged capitalist class and its retainers.

As Columbus said to Jeremiah: "Who is loony now?"

The Revolution Chorus of the capitalists spells confession to the indictment drawn by the nation, frantic fear and confusion, an attempt of the rulers to save themselves with nostrums and panaceas, a realization that the day of their end and abolition is drawing near. They all stand at Armageddon and the Lord is not with them.

Some of us Socialists are weary of the revolution talk. The text has become slightly old and banal. We are thankful to the enemy for doing the talking and carrying on the propaganda for us. While they talk we will act.

"Revolution!"

"Rev—"

"Rev—"

Keep it up, gentlemen. Many thanks.

Crooked Business AND Crooked Politics

By JOHN N. LANDBERG.

The wave of hysteria now sweeping over Tammanyburgh, otherwise known as New York, is typical of the futile methods by which our so-called "good" citizens are going to reform society.

The antics of loud-mouthed reformers and bourgeois representatives, the hasty organization of "vigilance committees" (composed of the same elements as were the lynching and tarring mobs of San Diego, Cal.) are the usual performances following just such eruptions at the crater of our decayed society.

It is certainly a matter of deep concern to every citizen that four gunmen should have been permitted to escape after murdering a man in broad daylight.

There can be no doubt that the culprits had had a tacit understanding with the baton and club swingers—as the outrageous crime was committed with precision, system and concert.

Then the deposit of the neat little sum of \$55,000 within a twelvemonth by a police lieutenant receiving less than \$3,000 a year, leads us straight to the alliance between organized crime and corrupt politics responsible for officialdom of the type of Lieutenant Becker and his satellites.

The sore from which New York suffers is the same that devours the vitals of every large municipality under the control of Republican-Democratic machines.

A "reform" lieutenant told the writer, some time ago, of the following occurrence in Philadelphia:

"Last March, in the dead of night, a Lithuanian workman was found unconscious in a pool of blood, with a half dozen wounds in his head, lying on a vacant lot in the Kensington district. When revived at the hospital the mangled sufferer stated to the attending physician that he was attacked by three men, robbed of a watch and \$50, and that he could recognize the highwaymen. After hovering between life and death, for many weeks, his strong constitution got the upper hand, and he rallied. On that very day, when he was about to begin, together with detectives, to round up the most notorious dens of Kensington, for the purpose of identifying his assailants, a warrant was issued for his, the victim's, own arrest, charging him with aggravated assault and battery upon whom, if not the very thugs he was looking for."

"The three robbers forestalled a move on their victim's part, and their magistrate gave the unfortunate man three months in the House of Correction, in addition to his having been all but murdered! Thus they silenced him!"

It is obvious that all efforts of "good" men and fine ladies in the direction of reforming and improving the moral and political tone of our large cities will prove as complete a fiasco in the future as they have proven in the past.

The blow must be directed at the cause, not the effect, of crookedness, but, then, this involves the whole rotten structure of capitalistic institutions, buttressed by crime, graft and every form of dishonesty and oppression, and, hence, presents a problem that can be solved only by the united working class, fighting through their own political organization, the Socialist party.

PANAMA'S ASSEMBLY MEETS.

PANAMA, Sept. 1.—The National Assembly met this afternoon and proceeded at once to the election of officers. Ciro Uribe was elected presiding officer. President Forras first message was then received and read.

MAKING THIS OUR YEAR

By Jos. E. Cohen, Member of I. T. U. No. 2, Philadelphia.

Now that Senator Penrose and Candidate Roosevelt have exchanged courtesies such as are customary among gentlemen of old party political training, and furthermore and inasmuch as the said Mr. Roosevelt has made it known that he does not intend to back out of the Roosevelt nomination on the Roosevelt ticket for a third term for Roosevelt, the campaign may be said to be fairly under way.

It is hardly necessary to say that one of the special features of the forthcoming canvass for votes will be some innovations from the contributing editor of the Outlook. Just what spectacular shape these innovations will take we are not at liberty to divulge at this time. We can assure our readers, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of going after any wilder game than is to be found in the large cities of America until next November. Possibly he may then take to the woods.

We are also authorized to deny the rumor, which seems already to have gained considerable circulation, to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt is to preach a sermon every Sunday in Dr. Abbott's church, that the subject invariably is to be "Thou shalt not steal," and that he is to bend his efforts toward disclosing the number of planks his party has lifted bodily from the Socialist platform.

After which we shall permit the office boy to take the bull moose out for an airing.

Now, then, America is just that particular country in which hardly anything happens but what seemed impossible. At least, one may be excused for jumping at such a conclusion. And nothing goes to illustrate such a conclusion better than the make-up of the present campaign.

For mark you, gentle reader, nothing is the issue (aside from the politician's perpetual plaint for office) but our once nondescript friend, Socialism. And—well, it's been so recently that we refrain from mentioning dates—the time is within the memory of those least equipped with the faculty when Socialism was about as near to us as Gabriel's horn.

And the Socialist party does not happen to be so intoxicated with joy over this fact that it is overlooking the pressing opportunities of the present campaign. On the contrary, it is more alive than ever.

The vote on the sabotage clause in the constitution shows that the great body of the membership is in the

soundest health, and just a trifle peeved over the fact that there was the slightest doubt as to what a Socialist stands for.

And the way the party keeps taking hold of new plans of campaign is further proof that the membership are waiting with open arms for work to do.

The purpose of these words, then, is to hint at one line of activity that may be of more importance than some others. That is, to take the fight into the enemy's grounds.

We have always proved ourselves capable of assuming the defensive. The Moyer-Haywood case, the Warren cases, the Lawrence, the Ettor-Giovannitti, the timber workers' cases, all show that the party is ready for trouble any time the master class chooses to make it.

But when we win these fights, the victories are largely moral. The enemy is not displaced from its strongholds of political and economic power. And most Socialists do not hold to the theory that the capitalist class can, Fabian-like, be worried into surrendering its rulership.

What the Socialist party wants then is not only moral victories, but physical victories that will place tangible power into its hands. And that means the election of men to legislative positions, especially to Congress.

Let us raise the biggest campaign fund we can, and let a good part of it go toward concentrating our fire where the enemy is weakest and where we have the greatest assurance of winning.

Here's for a big Socialist delegation in the next national Congress.

Battle Hymn of Labor
By Bertha Kern.

Workers, unite! The battle cry has sounded!
Hear ye the voices of brothers in all lands;
Too long have ye by master's threats been hounded—
Rise up and find the clasp of Comrade hands.

Within the magic circle of that union,
The Brotherhood of Workers of the World,
No power can break, no master can destroy it;
Though every force against its gates were hurled.

Then, rise, ye workers! Rise in all your power;
Throw down your idols, and break the galling chain:
The future calls ye to your destined triumph,
When ye shall take as wage, the world ye gain!

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J. LONDON, Call of the Wild, Daughter of the Snows, Iron Heel, Martin Eden, Sea Wolf, Son of the Wolf, White Fang.

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MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Executive Committee Meeting.

As today is Labor Day, there will be no meeting of the City Executive Committee. Instead the committee will meet tomorrow.

No Branch 2 Meeting.

On account of Labor Day there will be no meeting of Branch 2 of the Socialist party tonight. Instead there will be a meeting at the headquarters, 224 East Broadway, tomorrow night. Important matters regarding the campaign and other questions will be discussed.

Branch 9's Meeting Tomorrow.

Branch 9 has issued the following reminder to its members:

"Don't forget that tomorrow's meeting marks a red letter day in the work of our branch. With the rapid growth of our branch we have fast outgrown our present headquarters. Our business meetings as well as our lectures have suffered for lack of sufficient room. Tomorrow's meeting will be the first at our new quarters, Lincoln Hall, 1258-50 Boston road, near McKinley Square. Three times as large, four times as airy and five times as light as our previous quarters. Every member should attend and help to start the campaign right. Don't forget the number, 1258-50 Boston road."

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings.

1st A. D.—State and Smith streets, M. Rosenberg and N. T. Hebert.

4th A. D.—Harrison avenue and Walton street, Joseph E. Klein and Harry Kantor.

5th A. D.—Howard avenue and Madison street, Charles H. Matchett and H. Rappaport.

12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 3d street, Alex Scott and James Savage.

22d A. D.—Branch 4—Blake and Sheffield avenues, D. Oshinsky.

NOONDAY.

Court and Remsen streets, Hubert H. Harrison and Alex Scott.

Washington and Johnson streets, H. Rappaport and James Savage.

Flatbush, Atlantic and Fourth avenues, Harry Kantor and M. Rosenberg.

Brownsville Notes.

Distribution of literature will be continued today between 10 and 2 o'clock, starting from headquarters, 1701 Pitkin avenue. There are a few election districts which have not yet been covered. Those who will act as captains of these districts are requested to report at headquarters, 1701 Pitkin avenue.

A meeting of Branch 2 will be held tonight at headquarters. The report of the campaign manager will be given and important communications acted upon.

Great enthusiasm is being shown in Brownsville over the big ratification meeting to be held next Saturday evening at Independence Hall, Osborn street, corner of Pitkin avenue. Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor, and Gustave A. Strebel, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will speak.

QUEENS.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch Ridgewood, No. 1—Myrtle and Cypress avenues; chairman, W. J. Josmary; speakers, W. H. Haack and F. Stehle; Platform Committee, P. Haas.

Branch Ridgewood, No. 1—Onderdonk avenue and Ralph street; chairman, J. Woskowiak; speakers, J. Kaufman and F. Flanagan; Platform

TRUSS MAKER.

HENRY FRAHME

Trussmaker

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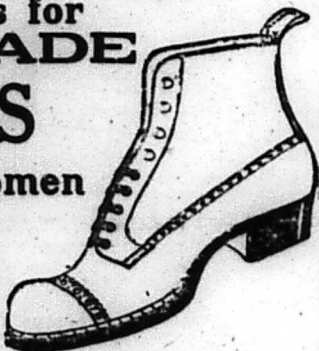
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You and I—As Practical Men

By JOSHUA WANHOPE.

Let you and I, reader, take a stroll for a while into the region of what is now being publicly served up as "practical politics," and have a look at the thing, just to see what it is and what it is not. You and I, as Roosevelt wrote to Harriman, are both practical men, at least we imagine we are as practical on the whole as both these worthies, and anyhow, we have about as much right there as they have.

At the present moment, most of what is called politics just now centers around what happened or is said to have happened in past elections—the question mainly as to who provided and who accepted the cash for carrying them on. As innumerable columns day after day are filled with this sort of thing, it would seem that those who feature it consider it of very great importance, and the settlement of these matters one way or another apparently is supposed to have a most decisive effect on what is to occur next November. The thing isn't exactly politics, but as it comes before us in that guise, it is well to look at it, and see if we can figure out what it means and what connection it has with us as "practical men."

It will be observed in the first place that every wealthy man connected with a trust or corporation who is accused of contributing to the election expenses of Roosevelt in 1904 denies having done so, and every politician who is accused of receiving the money denies it, and Roosevelt himself declares he knows nothing about it. If in 1904 he is innocent of any knowledge of the matter, and the fellow who did receive the campaign contributions in his behalf is dead and can't give any information. Into this medley Hearst projects himself with the claim that he has a lot of letters—they were stolen, but that doesn't matter—which will throw a searchlight on the subject and clear up the whole affair.

And this sort of thing today passes for nine-tenths of what is called politics and the discussion thereof in the daily press.

Now let us consider what all this has to do with you and I—both of us practical men, workingmen who are to cast our votes in November. Why should what happened eight years ago have anything to do with what we may decide in the matter of voting three months from now? And why should these people press all these charges so noisily and the others deny them so vociferously? How are they of any importance to you and I as practical men? What is the meaning of the whole business anyhow? What do these people expect to get from it, and if they expect anything, from whom do they expect it?

To answer the last question first, you and I are the people from whom they expect something, and what they expect is our votes. Well, admitting this, how do they figure that we will be interested enough in it to make any difference in what we propose to do with our votes?

This is what they are relying on. They figure it out that we in reality look upon these matters with the same horror and anger that they pretend to regard them with. They calculate that we regret the giving of a campaign contribution by a trust as a most unheard-of proceeding, as a piece of deliberate corruption and bribery, a thing that no so-called honest man would tolerate. We are supposed to have a fixed belief that no trust ever contributed to the campaign expenses of any candidate who receives our support, or that if they did, he knew nothing about it and is therefore innocent of all wrongdoing. And because he declares he is innocent in such a matter, he believes that we are innocent enough to cast our votes for him as a sort of reward for his innocence. If one of these fellows comes before us with what he alleges to be proof that he had no financial backing from the trusts and corporations, he feels that he has therefore a claim on our votes. So he constantly tries to show that the trust put its money behind the other fellow and not behind him, which is a reason why we should keep the rascal out and put the honest man—that is, himself—in office.

We are supposed to believe that, so far as he is concerned, elections have nothing whatever to do with business interests and are therefore not financed by them; that all the money so contributed comes from pure and humble patriots who have absolutely no individual interest further but who are wholly guided by the "good of the country" first, last and all the time, no matter how it may affect themselves, and that these contributions come from them as individuals and in a multitude of small sums.

And every one of these candidates makes the claim that his campaign is so financed, but that the funds for his opponent's candidacy always come in big chunks from the trusts. All those opponents deny it and retort the charge on the fellow that makes it. Why this universal accusation and denial? Let us see.

This is the meaning of it. These politicians understand in a vague way that capitalism is robbery and is, especially in large combinations, so regarded by the bulk of the voters, and that a contribution from a big capitalist concern to the election expenses of any candidate means that they figure that the election of that candidate will allow them to go on with the robbery. That is all there is to it. If it were not so, there would be no reason for denying it.

This is why Roosevelt denies that the trusts furnished money for his candidacy in 1904. If he were to admit it, he figures that millions of the voters would conclude that he was also getting it now, and would desert him for the other fellow, believing that Roosevelt was hand in glove with robbers—the things that are popularly called "criminal trusts" and "thieving corporations."

And that is also why all the others deny it just as Roosevelt does. Between them all they admit that election campaigns are financed for the purpose of securing and preserving the power of one portion of the community to rob the other.

And they are all, collectively speaking, perfectly right in this view. That is exactly what does happen. The big

business interests are still going on with the robbery, which is all the proof needed that they have financed all past elections and the coming one as well.

Politicians like Roosevelt know this well enough. But they figure correctly that the masses of the voters have only an imperfect knowledge of it; that, as most of them believe it is quite possible for a candidate to be elected to the Presidential chair without a cent from the trusts and in opposition to them, it gives every politician a chance to make the claim that he is that kind of a candidate.

Therefore as "practical men" they don't appeal publicly to the trusts for political support. They appeal to you and I—not as practical men, but on the calculation that we are complacent imbeciles who are quite ready to take their word for it that they know nothing of trust contributions, and reward their virtues by giving them our votes and withholding them from those corrupt rascals, their opponents, who always depend on the trusts to finance their campaigns.

What really happens, however, is that certain trusts finance certain candidates, the fellow who can get the financial support of the most and biggest trusts being usually the fellow who lands the job.

There is trust money right now behind Roosevelt, behind Wilson and behind Taft. Which has the most behind him we will not know until the votes are counted. But every one of them receives financial aid from trusts, corporations and business interests. The workingmen have the votes, but they have no money to finance the campaigns of those candidates, and they are not asked for money nor are they depended upon to supply it.

But every capitalistic candidate gets his funds from business interests so that he can make the appeal to you and I for our votes, and then deny that he got anything whatever from those interests. Those interests themselves deny that they contributed anything. It is the easiest thing in the world to conceal those contributions, and even when partially discovered it is just as easy to contend that they were received as contributions from individuals instead of trusts and corporations.

The transaction is exactly the same as that which took place between Policeman Becker and Gambler Rosenthal. Becker was supposed to smash the gambling trust, and paraded for years as head of the strong arm squad specially organized for that purpose. But instead of smashing the gambling trusts, he took money from them just as the politician takes it from the commercial trust. And for precisely the same purpose—so that the gambling trust could continue to fleece the suckers. And like the politicians, Becker denies taking anything from the gamblers. He puts up the same identical defense that Roosevelt does, that it is a "frame-up" on the part of the gambling trusts to get him out of his job. Roosevelt and Becker publicly declare their astonishment that anybody should believe them capable of doing what they are charged with.

Becker would have never been discovered had he not squeezed Rosenthal so hard that the gambler decided to squeal on him. And Roosevelt would not have been discovered had he not publicly attacked Harriman and exasperated the associates of that magnate so that they in turn made

public the letter in which Theodore urged Harriman to sneak down to Washington on the quiet with his dough bag, with the statement that "you and I are both practical men" and understood the situation thoroughly. For the same reason Penrose now declares that the \$25,000 he received from Standard Oil Archbold in 1904 was used to finance the Presidential campaign of Roosevelt.

The details of these things we should not have known if the political thieves and crooks had not chanced to quarrel and expose one another. And even when we do know them, the details are not of very great importance. What is important is the general conclusion, and that could have been as easily arrived at without the details as with them.

The reason that all these details are exhibited is to bewilder you and I, so that we cannot see the forest for the trees. By fixing our attention on special details they hope to blind us to the big, general fact, that what they call "politics" is merely the means by which the robbery of you and I and the working class generally is maintained and preserved. The financial support of the business interests is given for two reasons: First, to maintain capitalism as a whole, and second, to decide which group of the robbers will get the biggest share of the plunder extracted from us.

In asking us to vote for them, politicians like Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson really ask us to decide how and by what particular group we shall be robbed, under the apparent plea of protecting ourselves from robbery of any kind. And the noise they are indulging in at present regarding campaign contributions by the trusts, is merely a ruse to prevent us perceiving the fact of the general robbery.

And the meaning of the entire election performance from their standpoint is that you and I and the working class generally are merely voting pawns which they shuffle around in the general skin game of capitalism, a game that is always played with the broad backs of the working class serving as the gaming table, on which the play is set, the labor of that class providing the stakes in addition.

If you and I and the working class generally are really practical men, instead of political infants and imbeciles, we shall pay no heed to this fake squabble of the political gamblers and their financial backers. We shall, on the other hand, do what in us lies to smash the game to pieces and put an end forever to the robbery of ourselves and our class by this pack of wolves and foxes.

And the way to smash it is to join the Socialist party, the party of the working class, to spread the principles of Socialism everywhere, to bring our political influence and our money from them just as the politician takes it from the commercial trust. And for precisely the same purpose—so that the gambling trust could continue to fleece the suckers.

That is the only way in which you and I as practical men can go into politics, and the only object worth going into politics for.

The other things are not politics, as far as you and I are concerned. They have nothing to do with us. All this noise and recrimination about trust contributions, has nothing more for its object than to keep us sapping open mouthed at a game we don't understand, whose purpose is the preservation and continuation of the robbery of the working class to which we both belong. Let us close our ears to the hubbub, quit our silly gapping, and sail into the game and the gamsters with the Socialist ax.

THE HOLDUP



LABOR DAY

By PAUL ELDREDGE.

Not this is labor's day—
For still the plowmen hunger,
And homeless are the builders,
And still must weave the weavers,
Their only wage—the shrouds!
And you who shower blessings
Must sit apart and weep:
While you who give the freedom
Are galley slaves enchained!

But hearken to the message
That bids you rise and act!
This day is not for freemen,
Their majesty proclaiming!
For angered bondmen, this,
To break the yoke of ages:
For slaves awakened, startled
By the whip's incessant lashing!

The sun has reached his zenith,
And points in burning colors
What black injustices
The ages bore for you.
No longer stand and look,
No longer wait their justice—
The lords forever are your foes!

Now rise! Assert your manhood!
In you alone lies strength;
But twist your wrists in earnest,
And lo! the shackles fall!

But stamp your feet in union,
And all the world shall bend!
And from the tumult of the hour
A newer earth shall rise!
The past like smoke shall vanish
With lords, and kings, and slaves—
The centuries of crime
Shall perish in the storm,
And Truth shall judge the day!
Each man a king, each king a brother,
Sweet Liberty our God!

Then Labor, proud and happy,
No more the namesake of a day,
Shall all the year possess—
No longer robbed, no longer scourged,
The lord of all the world!

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Weather Bureau today issued the following weekly bulletin: Warm weather will prevail during the next two or three days over the Middle West and during the greater part of the week in the Eastern and Southern States.

DIRECTOR DROPS DEAD.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—Horace W. Raynor, one of the best known musical directors in the Northwest, fell dead at his home here while conversing with members of his family.

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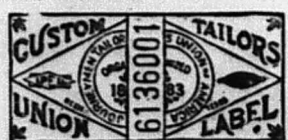
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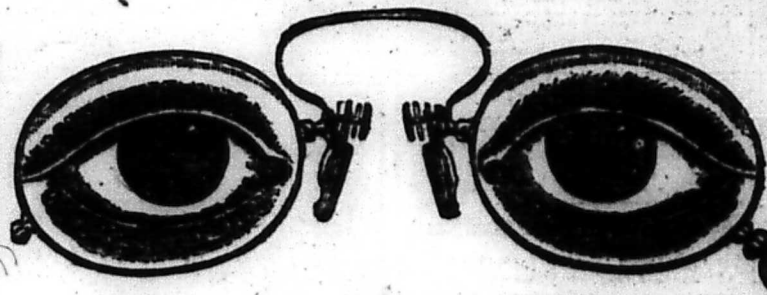
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How to Put the Progressives Out of Business

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

Every experienced Socialist can handle the new party, and each will have his own way of doing it. But some ways are more effective than others. Which is the best?

Certainly it is better not to talk about Roosevelt himself. It would take volumes to follow his gyrations, and, anyway, that is all past history. He now finds it to his interest to tie up with radicals and reformers. And these progressives would have formed a new party within a few years whether Roosevelt joined them or not. What has happened in England, France and Austria—the formation of a so-called "State Socialist" party—was inevitable in the United States.

What is the best way to prevent this new State capitalist movement from gaining recruits among the workers? It is bound to win out among the small capitalists and to gain control of the government either this year or four years later. It will, to some degree, harmonize the capitalist class and strengthen its control over the government, and, incidentally, grant the whole program of the so-called "Labor parties" and the Gompers political program. But is this any reason why any Socialist or any worker should give it his support?

It is true that Perkins is probably opposed to much of the progressive program and that Roosevelt is insincere in some of the things he says. But his followers are sincere and small capitalists will soon control the party. Let us suppose, then, for the moment, that the new program and even Roosevelt's convention speech mean what they say. What then?

Why, Socialism does not lose a hair of its head. Roosevelt proposes for Alaska government ownership of mines and railways as well as the single tax. Govern-

ment ownership and the taxation of the unearned increment are placed on the Socialist program only as measures possible under capitalism, i. e., measures which involve loss only to a few capitalists, but not to the capitalist class as a whole—as long as the capitalists continue to run the government and spend its revenues. So with each and every measure proposed, easy amendment of the Federal Constitution, control over judges, inheritance and income taxes, etc., and even the labor program.

Roosevelt hints in his speech that he will set the unemployed at work and give governmental insurance against accidents, sickness, old age, etc. The program provides for an anti-injunction law, a shorter working day and a minimum wage law. These measures are all being introduced in other countries—in a way to introduce the interests of capitalism.

There are no injunctions in Germany, but there are soldiers and police and laws making it mutiny for the employees of the government railways to strike.

The unemployed have been set to work in Germany and Australia, but not at a wage high enough to remove their temptation to scab and break strikes. And, moreover, the work they do at these low wages building roads, etc., has been almost entirely to the interests of the capitalist class.

Minimum wage boards have been established in England and Australia, but the increase in wages is very slight, little, if any, more than the increased cost of living.

What do the reformers propose? Only a living wage, i. e., enough to eat.

Why do they propose it? Because, if their workers actually starve or become inefficient through hunger, it costs something to get new ones equally good.

How much increase would this mean? Look at Lawrence, where the increase given was an exceptionally large one, 20 per cent. What did that mean? An increase

THE COSSACKS FOR NEW YORK

By JAMES H. MAURER, Socialist Assemblyman; President P. A. F. of L.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of August 8 editorially says that a bill will be presented at the next session of the New York Legislature providing for a force of State Police patterned after the Pennsylvania Constabulary, and when hearings on the proposed measure are held, officials and citizens of Pennsylvania will be asked to testify concerning the advantages of the scheme. The editorial then goes on to eulogize the Pennsylvania Constabulary. In June, 1911, my brother Charles, in writing the book on the Pennsylvania Constabulary, said: "Plans are being laid, the press is whipping public opinion into shape to introduce this mounted police force into every State where there is any possibility of labor trouble." And now, as then predicted, we find the press starting on its mission. Before long the magazines will be full of praise for Pennsylvania's legalized band of strikebreakers.

I hope that I will be one of the Pennsylvania citizens that will be asked to testify before the New York Legislature, or the committee having charge of the bill. It is not likely, however, that a Socialist or a union man will be invited. Only the retainers of the present order will be heard. The Constabulary is only another arm of the government for the exclusive use of the masters, with which they can lawfully terrorize, torture and murder their rebellious slaves.

If I could spare the time, or possessed the means, I would go to the State of New York and do everything possible to defeat the Constabulary bill. I believe if the people knew only one-quarter of the true history about this mounted police band of strikebreakers, there would be such a protest reach the members of the Legislature that few of them would have the courage to vote for the bill. Pennsylvania, in its early history, had its Pinkertons, coal and iron police, deputy sheriffs and national guards, and it still has them, and added to them are the Cossacks.

In 1902 we had the great miners' strike, lasting six months, and no signs of the strike being crushed into submission. What could be the trouble? Were not the soldiers at the seat of war? Yes, the strike region was full of soldiers, but they were only maintaining order and not creating disorder. These soldiers were mostly workmen, and when employed at their regular occupation suffered from the oppression of capitalism the same as the mine workers. The longer the soldiers stayed the more friendly became the relations between strikers and soldiers. It was a common sight to see strikers and soldiers playing a friendly game of cards or baseball. Tons of food was spirited out of the soldiers' camp to feed the strikers. Surely such a soldier could not be depended upon to create disorder, incite violence and riot and have an excuse to crack heads and murder those whom the masters hoped to provoke to disorder and thereby create public sympathy for the masters, and crush the spirit of the strikers. The State guardsmen had their eyes opened and could no longer be used by

the masters to do their hellish work. A new labor-crushing device must be created, and the State Police Department was organized.

These police are men who know very little about the sufferings of the workers. The men selected, wherever possible, are ex-United States soldiers or the degenerates of the "never did work" middle class. These men are trained in the art of murder, and come in contact with the workers only when called upon to beat and kill them. These men are well fed, well kept in every way, and cloaked with the power to override all civil authority.

The people of New York should know the part these Cossacks took in breaking the strike at Bethlehem; how they took possession of the city, cracked the heads of men, women and children and shot to death men who were not even on the street, but rode their horses up to a hotel and fired point-blank into the people inside. There was no disorder or mob in Bethlehem. There was nothing for the local police to do; everything was orderly until the Cossacks arrived.

They should know of their hellish work at McKees Rocks. I had in my possession the coat worn by one of the men shot—and this man, remember, was shot when nearly a mile away from company property. I had the coat at Harrisburg during the last session of the Legislature, and showed the members that the bullet holes were all in the back, were running away he was shot in the back—an attribute to the bravery that the capitalist press extols as being the special quality of these men.

You should know of their work in breaking the tin workers' strike, the trolley strikes at Chester, Philadelphia and other places, and the frightful slaughter of our miners in Westmoreland County, where a strike lasting nearly two years was on; how they and the hired thugs shot not only men, women and children to death, but riddled the Stars and Stripes full of holes also; and you patriotic people of New York should write to William H. Hauge, secretary of Washington Camp, No. 533, P. O. S. of A., Turtle Creek, Pa., and get the story of Private Campbell, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, who was also a striker and very popular, and who was presented with a gold medal by Uncle Sam for bravery during the Spanish-American War. Let this patriotic order tell you what the Cossacks did when they buried their comrade and brother; how they had to get permission from the court to go to his funeral, and then how the Cossacks made them lower and furl the stars and stripes. They can arrest without warrant, invade your home and search it without warrant, confiscate anything they please, override all civil authority—in fact, the only power above them is the Governor and the Legislature when in session. I hope that the workers of New York will get busy and see to it that a large number of Socialists are elected to the Legislature this fall, and help Comrade Merrill defeat this un-American and damnable bill.

The Political Program of the Socialist Movement

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

Socialist Party Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

While the ideal of Socialism is the age-old ideal of a just and fraternal order of society, and dates from Moses, the Hebrew prophets and Jesus, yet as a movement it grows out of the injustice of modern conditions and hence is a modern movement.

As a movement Socialism has had two stages—first its Utopian, and now its scientific. It first thought that the just order might be won from above; that the ruling class of the present order might abdicate in favor of the common good; this was Robert Owen's conception, but is now obsolete. Or, again, it was thought it might come through the means of a new religious dispensation and zeal; this was St. Simon's conception. Or that it might come by groups of men and women withdrawing from capitalist society; this was Proudhon's and Fourier's idea.

Again, it was held that the working class might rise and by sudden revolution seize and organize society on the co-operative basis; this was Bakunin's idea, and also quite largely the idea of Lassalle.

But these were Utopian dreams. Under the lead of the splendid intellect of Karl Marx the Socialist movement found its way to a scientific understanding of the progress of human society thus far, and a like scientific understanding of the way that society was going and the steps necessary to help.

Marx saw, and his followers see, that the world must wait for a careful, systematic education and organization of the working class to take over the political power of the world. Hence Socialism, whatever else it may be, is first and always a political movement, and no man is a good Socialist unless he is a part of the political machinery of the movement.

The salvation of the world exists in the mind of all Socialists, in the coming into political power of an organized working class. This appears to us obvious—classes can disappear and fraternalism and equality can only come when the lowest are leveled up with the highest. The working class is the majority, therefore it is the responsible class for bad government. The working class is the downtrodden, hence it must be the one to be elevated. And, above all, it is the only class that possesses the economic motive for a better world; the well-to-do are satisfied with things as they are.

Ray Stannard Baker, after his political investigations, in a recent magazine series of articles, says as to remedies for the existing troubles: "Only one party now in evidence in America has any really comprehensive policy to offer. The Socialist party is the only one that makes any pretense to having reasoned out our present conditions to their ultimate conclusion. It is the only one that has a literature, a clearly defined doctrine and a positive faith. The So-

cialists say that in order to reach the abuses under which the people groan, the fundamental problem of the control and distribution of wealth must be frankly and boldly met. And they propose a definite and sweeping change in the very basis of industry—to shift it from a competitive to a co-operative basis. Nothing can be added to that summing up of Baker's. It is today a joyful time for the revolutionist; every civilized country is in a turmoil. Russia, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, England, Mexico (and soon in America), are all up in the air. In every place the political organization of International Socialism stands in the front, oftentimes the very stir is work, but always it is there advocating remedy. And it is the only remedy in sight. Industrial development has reached the point where it has outgrown the intelligence and power of the present owners of machinery—they cannot keep it going and the masses at work and satisfied. They do not understand the next stage of development, and their serving men, the conventional statesmen, are impotent and ignorant in the face of conditions. Their answer is, "God knows, I don't." We see that combination has displaced competition in the economic world—"anti-trust" laws cannot regulate it. But combination in the hands of a private class means power to corrupt, means graft, trickery and fraud. The head of even one great combination becomes greater than your government—snaps his fingers in your face, defies you, as Rockefeller did when he said of his \$28,000,000 fine, "Let's see the United States get it"—and they didn't. We will supplant the outgrown and useless political institutions with a government strong as the people. We will stop corruption and graft by cutting its nerve—private profit. We will pass on to make those political changes that are necessary to safely take over industry to society, and they will all be in the direction of democracy. So that we will make America, not the compromise republic that the fathers made it, but the thoroughgoing democracy that even the thinkers of that day like Franklin and Jefferson saw ought to be. The immediate demands of the Socialist political program are such as to safeguard us in the next steps, and our ideal is that of the intelligence of the present.

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By JOB HARRIMAN.

The workers economically below will gradually close the avenues through which their products flow to the capitalist, be he reformer or otherwise. It matters little to the worker whether he be de-
voured by a prayerful, sober, earnest, shouting, losing reformer or by a smiling, prosperous, con-

By J. E. RANO

As long as the master class can find workers

present voter system. Only then can we men and hold up our heads as proudly as any in the land. Especially beware of so-called parties that are run by men who are secretly in league with capitalist parties.

Go to the polls as organized workers and for the organized party of the working class, the Socialist Labor Party of America.

With it you can strike at the backbone that keeps you in slavery now. And when, for the first time, industry free you can realize full manhood, the enjoyment of life.

Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains.

By JAMES J. NOLAN.

Men who know Southern sunshine,
Men who brave Northern cold,
Knights of labor's order,
Fashioned in modern mold,
Assemble ye here together,
Voice with a single sound
The dignity of the callings
Ye follow the years around.



THE AIM OF THE SOCIALISTS

By FRANK J. HAYES,
Vice President of the United Mine Workers.

Debs once said: "There is nothing more pathetic than a slave unconscious of his slavery." There are millions of so-called "free-born American citizens" to whom the above statement aptly applies. Perhaps you are one of them. Let's see: Is it true that you are dependent upon some capitalist for the right to work, which means the right to live? If you could find no capitalist willing to buy your labor power, what would happen to yourself and family?

You would be "free to starve" in a land of plenty, wouldn't you?

Do you know that several million workmen are in that fix at this moment? Perhaps it will be your turn next. Who knows?

Do you know that this country can sustain fifty times the number of people it sustains today in decency and comfort? Knowing this to be true, is there any sane reason for poverty and servitude, especially when this country is so rich and bountiful in natural resources, waiting but the touch of labor to yield wealth and plenty for all?

The cause of this paradoxical condition, as every Socialist knows, is that the industries and resources of the nation are privately owned and operated by a few men for their own enrichment.

Under private ownership of the means of life, i.e., production for profit instead of for use, the worker cannot buy back that which he has created, and unless the capitalist can find some place to sell his product, the worker must either starve or "hit the road" looking for another economic master who is able to sell the fruits of his labor at a profit. This competition among capitalists for a market among workers for a job is the cause of panics and unemployment.

We Socialists propose to substitute the principle of co-operation for that of competition. In other words, we propose that the government shall own and operate all of those things upon which human life depends. We propose that society shall give employment to every man, not for the purpose of robbing him of four-fifths of the value of his product, as is done at present, but that he may receive the full social value of his toil.

We propose to operate the industries in the interest of all the people, and not, as at present, in the interest of the idle few. We propose to make it impossible, by legislation, for any man to live off the labor of another man.

In short, we propose that those who create the wealth of the nation shall be compelled to quit "dividing up" with idle capitalists.

Under Socialism the government will be the capitalist and we will be the government. Is there anything wrong with that doctrine, Mr. Workingman? If not, it is up to you to join the Socialist party and to vote the straight Socialist ticket at the coming election. Either do that or quit complaining about the conditions under which you are forced to labor or the conditions which sometimes make of you a free-born American tramp.

Which shall it be—Socialism and industrial freedom, or capitalism and industrial servitude? That is the issue, Mr. Workingman, and the only issue in the present campaign.

THAT LOOK

Dedicated to the I. H. W. U.

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

"Hey, there, you fellows, move along!"
"Say, fix that right!" "You've got that wrong!"
"You act as if you owned the works!"
"Say, you! You ain't worth fifty cents!"
"I guess I'll hire that fellow Hentz!"
"He'll beat ye workin'—best ye holler!"
"An' work ten hours 't get a dollar!"
"All this from boss or bossy foreman?"
"Or maybe manager or doorman?"
"But that was ere we undertook!"
"T' give 'em that new-fangled look—
That 20,000-man-power look!"

With eyes downcast, and lookin' humble,
We'd hike along without a crumb!
"T' do some bullyin' feller's oddin'!"
"Like some big automobile skiddin'!"
"We'd get a blamed confused an' dizzy
At bein' busier than busy!"
"An' this fer ten, twelve hours a day!"
"Yes, any hours—an' any pay!"
"An' any beast that would boss us!"
"An' if we dared—well, out they'd toss us!"
"But all that's changed since we have took
To givin' 'em the only look—
That 20,000-man-power look!"

An' if we came ten minutes late,
They'd put our names down on the slate;
An' if we foreman'd fume an' give us hell,
An' when it came t' Monday—well,
Our pay'd have fifty cents less in it.
They'd fine us five cents each per minute;
But when we sweated overtime,
For every hour we'd get a dime!
An' we—well, we'd hang our heads an' take it,
An' give 'em a smile, though we had t' fake it.
But that was all before we shook
Our fear, an' gave the boss a look—
A 20,000-man-power look!

Jes' figger! Twenty thousand men!
An' if any one'd 't told us then,
We'd ought t' get t'gether—say:
"He'd 'a' had a nice time gettin' away!"
But 't wasn't long before we knew
It was the only thing t' do,
We'd suffered—suffered! Each man tryin'
T' make his own terms, till th' cryin'.

Bitter need of one big union
But we wise an' pretty soon
Twenty thousand of us took
A chance at that unfixin' look—
That 20,000-man-power look!

Well, no more fines now, no more cheeky
Old sars from some boot-lickin' sneaky.
Watch-dog-ish, un-class-conscious foreman,
Time-keeper, super-boss, or doorman!
An' th' boss—th' boss he smiles in showers!
It's th' look that counts! We've shorter hours,
An' longer pay; yet all the while
The boss—the boss he's got t' smile.
Nay! ain't that nifty gaze a-tellin'!
Jes' somethin' awfully compellin'!
"T'would bring the biggest trust t' book—
This frank, unfearin' union look—
This 20,000-man-power look!"

We're not free yet, an' we're far from bein';
But we see more now 'n we had been seein'.
We see we're slaves; we know we're workin'.
Fer guys that jes' will keep on shirkin'.
S' long's we let 'em own the nation,
An' run th' works, an' all creation;
An' ye can bet we've learned t' figger
The whole thing out! An' when we're figger—
Why, man alive! What couldn't we get
If we'd a look that's bigger yet!
We'd get the whole blamed system shook
With jes' one universal look—
A 20,000,000-man-power look!

SOCIALISM'S ANSWER TO THE "HOW?"

By HERBERT M. MERILL, Assemblyman from Schenectady

Not long ago I talked Socialism to a crowd of city boarders at a summer hotel. Some of them were real capitalists and some of them only imaginary capitalists, but all were interested and some exercised the privilege of making comments and asking questions. One good woman, who seemed disposed to lay the ills of society to the "horrid" foreigners, was contradicted by another who wanted to know how we could "get servants without immigration?"

One man whose physical make-up somewhat suggested the typical capitalist of the cartoonist, declared that the Socialist movement was only inspired by envy of the successful and well to do. Another, endowed with more intelligence, and a man of affairs, who read more or less of the literature of Socialism, and approached the subject after the manner of one seeking enlightenment, was free from the antagonism of ignorant prejudice. But at the conclusion of our session this last gentleman came to me, and half joking, half in earnest, said: "You Socialists are clever. I admire you. You all make the same reply when we ask you how you are going to take over the industries of the country—you leave it to posterity and the future. Clever answer!"

Nobody with any pretension of learning denies evolution nowadays, if we except old "grannys" of the William J. Bryan stripe and fifteenth century theologians. The theory that was heretofore and denounced a generation ago is scientific gospel in sociology as in astronomy, geology and biology. Still in spite of the almost universal acceptance of evolution, as the supreme fact of existence, its bearing on things mundane is seldom appreciated by men of affairs. The very gentleman who ironically commended the Socialist reply to a common question, probably agrees to the theory of evolution without a murmur of dissent, but in common with a host of others, disregards its application to possible solutions of economic problems.

The problem of transferring the mills, mines, railways, etc., though capitalized in billions, from private to collective ownership, is not more serious than was the problem of slavery to our grandfathers. Quite as difficult propositions confronted the great nations of antiquity. The "Delenda est Carthago" of Cato, the elder, involved no specific method of destroying the seat of Carthaginian power in Africa—no specific array of battering rams, moving towers and legions. What would we say of a Roman who refused to sail in one of Scipio's galleys because the plan of siege was not complete in every detail for weeks and months ahead? How could it be complete before the final disposition of the Carthaginian troops was known? Superior strategy, superior tactics, superior bravery, superior force—either one might determine the triumph of Roman arms, but who could say which one of these before the fleet of invasion put to sea? Even so the means of production and distribution of wealth may be acquired by taxation or purchase or resumption—confiscation—but who may now say what method will be pursued? Who, forsooth, can know in 1912 whether the "masters of the bread" will gladly forego this dominion in the face of the inevitable or whether the "iron heel" must first be endured and overcome by the workers?

Detailed specifications guaranteed for the social structure twenty years or ten years hence are silly and impossible. Nothing is immutable but mutability.

"Ten years in England" has been declared better "than a cycle of Cathay," and a student of the race of man finds more progress condensed in a year of civilization than in millennia of primeval savagery. Each succeeding stage of development is shorter than the one preceding and the readjustment of the social organization more quickly accomplished. History and legend record but a fraction of the life of man. Not a thousandth and perhaps not a ten thousandth part of the course of human development is represented by capitalism. Picture it by laying out an inch and you will need a line several miles long for the antiquity of genus homo. Let nobody imagine, however, that the decreasing stability of the social structure implies sensible increase of ability to predetermine the thickness of the tiles on its roof or the color scheme of its last mural decoration. As well expect Roger Bacon to describe an aeroplane or Sir Isaac Newton to descend on the radioactive properties of thorium!

The consistent Socialist never forgets the revolutionary character of Socialism. In his local, on the street corner soap-box, in elected or appointed official capacity, the great fact of the whole cosmic scheme is never absent from his mind. He reads Morris and Bellamy and Wells with pleasure, and this or that Utopia may appeal to his imagination, but he is not so foolish as to identify it with the industrial democracy of the future. The New Jerusalem of Socialism must needs be blended from the ideals of millions now alive or as yet unborn.

The consistent Socialist is as loth to prophesy in detail of any scheme of industrial reorganization under Socialism, as he is to particularize in regard to the acquisition by the collectivity of the means of life. He agitates for an eight-hour day now, but whether you will labor eight hours or two a generation hence he does not presume to say—he may only hope and guess.

We have reason to anticipate that when society comes to utilize 100 per cent of the latent genius in the community—we use only 1 per cent now—that even the dreams of a Tesla will pale beside the realities of the Co-operative Commonwealth. How ridiculous, then, to say whether men and women will toil two hours or four hours a day under the Socialist regime! Succeed in chaining the forces of the ether and the necessity of manual labor would virtually disappear. Fail and eight hours per diem might not satisfy our increased want for things that appeal to material desire.

How are we going to do it? True, we don't know just how. Nevertheless, we have embarked to destroy the Carthage of capitalism. We can see that its walls, in their present condition, can be battered down by rams or scaled with ladders or their defenders starved till they yield. But we have not landed on the hostile beach—we await a majority in the nation. We know how the industries could be acquired now. We can even approximate your hours of labor

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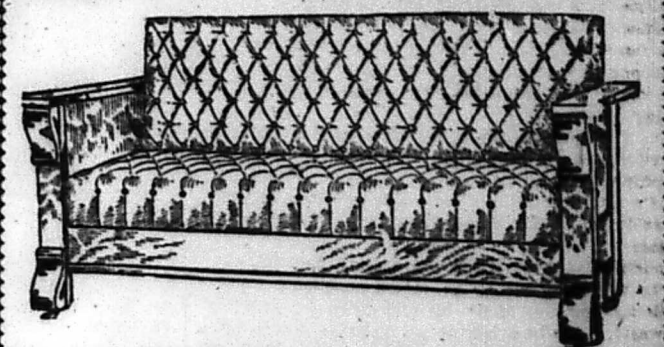
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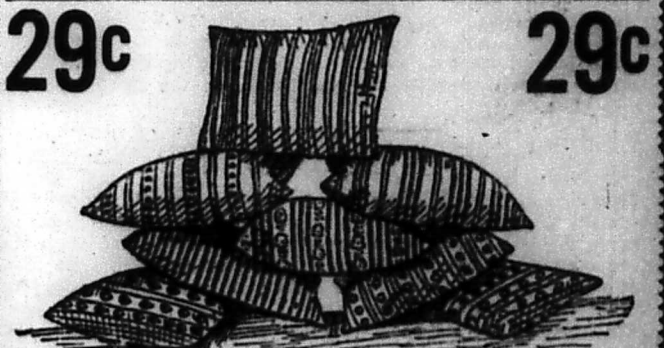
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THE MARCHERS

Today there will not be a single gathering of workers that is not political in its nature. There will not be a parade that is not political. The fact that the majority of the men who participate do not understand this fact, and, understanding, act upon it, is no fault of the Socialists. The very instant the first trade union was organized that instant it began to be a factor in politics, and the greater and more powerful the trade unions have become the greater factors they have become in politics. It is true that they have often been criminally, scandalously misusing or wasting their power. There have been leaders who for their own petty, mean ends have traded on that power. But there is a growing consciousness in the trade unions, even in the most conservative, even reactionary, of them, that shows the members appreciate the might of political action.

The marchers of today, properly conscious of their might and their right, could easily take control of the powers of government and use them for their own ends. But seemingly they prefer to place that enormous, despotic power in the hands of their enemies. It is only two months from now to election time, and while the unions seethe with politics, while politics, not trade union routine, is the one big thing that comes before them, there are few of them that show any understanding of class politics. That is, there are few of them that manifest any understanding of their own most intimate affairs.

The unions might be able to pile together millions of dollars for defense purposes, they might build up an enormous war treasury, but it would all be futile and useless unless they had the chance to back up their contentions through the exercise of political power. That is the thing they lack. That is the thing they throw away.

In Congress there are a few men who carry union cards and who are referred to as labor members. Joe Cannon is as much a labor member as any one of them. Elihu Root is as good a friend of labor. To be a real labor member a man must stand apart wholly from the politics and the policies of the Republican and Democratic parties. He must always be a labor member. He must always work for the working class.

Berger admirably illustrated this fact in his labors as a real working class member of Congress—that is, as a Socialist member. He did not have to consult any interests. He consulted only the welfare of the working class. He did not have to give heed to any demands except the demands of the working class. He did not have to consider the feelings of any one except the feelings of the working class. Of no one else in Washington could this be said—and look at the result. The work of Berger is the only work that stands out as meaning anything, as giving any hope for the future, as promising anything to the working class. Those men who were supposedly of the working class, and who actually did carry trade union cards, did not represent the working class. They merely disgraced themselves.

And there will be a bunch of them who will be nominated on the Republican, Democratic or Bull Moose ticket. It will not be an honor that will be conferred on them. It will be a badge of infamy, because they will receive the nomination in recognition of the fact that they are safe as far as the capitalist class is concerned. Any man who is safe in this respect is highly dangerous as far as the workers are concerned, and the first to suspect him should be the workers.

But in today's demonstrations there will be many such who will have places of honor. What they are really doing is this—they are showing to the capitalists how safe and sane they are; they are showing that they have control of the workers and can lead them as they will. It is a repulsively disgraceful condition of affairs, but it is one that must be recognized.

The workers can do what they will, and they can do it with absolute justice. They can be happy and prosperous, rich and comfortable, or they can remain as they are now, doubtful, even among the best of them, as to where the next month's living is coming from. The workers in sheer necessity must take charge of the machinery of government. If they take that charge, and if they run the government for the benefit of the workers, then there will be no one who will be wronged, there will be no one who will needlessly suffer. There is today no one who does not work who has the right to wealth. There is no one who has the right to the fruits of another's toil.

These assembled marchers today have not as their goal the disbanding place, they have not as their object a mere exhibition of their numbers, nor are they merely brought together by a few labor leaders who desire to make a political showing. Those men will soon know that their object is to march to City Hall and take possession of it, to march to Albany and cleanse it, to press on to Washington and capture it. The labor hosts can do anything—and there is a lot that they must speedily do, and among the most pressing tasks is arousing to the realization that the real purpose of organized labor is to capture all the powers of society, social, industrial and governmental, and use them for the benefit of the working class.

THE IMPRISONED MEN

Two men, Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, are now in jail in Essex County, Mass., on the charge of having been accessories to the murder of a young woman during the trouble incident to the Lawrence strike. They have been held without bail for more than a half year, and it may be some weeks, or even months, before their trial will come up.

Today, which is Labor Day, every worker should realize the significance of that arrest and detention. The men were taken in the first place because their work as organizers and agitators during the strike was so successful that the strikers were brought together in a great, enthusiastic union. They were arrested for doing their work too well, and they have been held because they did that work so well.

Workers today, everywhere, should make a point of this Ettor and Giovannitti case. They should point out its significance, what it means to the workers, organized and unorganized, and what the conviction would mean to the masters.

THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN

It is time the Socialists rolled up their sleeves and got to work. There is plenty of it to be done, and the most pressing task for every one of us is the one nearest at hand. We need not concern ourselves over the state of the movement in other localities or worry as to what our Comrades elsewhere are doing. What we need to know is what we are doing, and what our own personal chances are of making a few new Socialists. The ones who need converting do not live afar off. They are in the house next door. The persons who are hungry for literature are not at some remote point. They live on our street. The ones to supply them are not Socialists who live in other localities, but ourselves.

The task of making Socialists, of running this campaign and making it successful is one that rests directly on us, on us personally, not on some one else. We cannot and need not wait for the other fellows to begin. What we need to do, and do quickly, is to begin ourselves. The trouble with the campaign so far is that we have been waiting for the other fellows to begin. We have been harboring our own enervated energies for the hurricane finish—when it will be too late.

GROOMING THE BEAST



Labor Day and the Coming Day of Labor

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

Having wrested one day's respite from capitalism, what better use of it can labor make than in planning more and greater victories in the name of the toiling masses of mankind?

Through all the history of the race the sons and daughters of toil have worn the badge of serfdom. They have been despised, debased and destroyed in order that a few might enjoy wealth and power unmeasured and unfettered.

Whatever of progress the workers have made from savagery to serfdom, from serfdom to slavery, and from slavery to capitalism, they owe to themselves alone.

They have fought all of the battles of the world; they have created all the wealth of the world, and they have endured all the poverty of the world.

Every civilization of every age has been confronted with problems similar to those with which this age must deal, though under different circumstances.

In every previous civilization, when the exactions of the ruling class became unbearable, it resulted in revolution or rebellion. If the uprising was successful, it was a revolution, and the race made onward strides, the universal intellect broadened and all those attributes which differentiate mankind from the brute creation flourished and developed.

If the uprising was crushed, it was a rebellion. The race retrograded, the arts and sciences dwindled and the spirit of the race suffered a reversion.

In either event, in every previous age the appeal for a change was an appeal to brute force, and not to the intellect of the race.

For the very first time in the world's history the workers of this age can enforce a revolution without an appeal to force. Instead of the bullet and the barricade, we have the rostrum and the ballot box. Instead of making the bayonet and the sword the arbiters of our destiny, we choose the pen and the spoken word. We are none the less in deadly earnest in this mighty contest, even though we choose the weapons of peace rather than those of war.

The enfranchisement of the world's workers is the climax of capitalist civilization. For this goal has the race striven through all the ages of the past; consciously or unconsciously the race has progressed from primeval ignorance and brute struggle to this hour when the worker—ballot in hand—holds within his own possession the power for his own emancipation.

That the worker is beginning to consciously use this power for the benefit of his own class is evidenced in the acceptance by the proletarian mind of the principles of Socialism, which find expression in millions of Socialist ballots in every civilized nation of the earth.

Here in this nation—where the struggle for existence is fiercer than in any other nation in any other age of the world—I appeal to my fellow workers to unite upon the political field and upon the industrial field, under the crimson banner of International Socialism.

On this day which is dedicated to the cause of labor, let us dedicate our lives to the cause of that universal brotherhood which has been the dream of poet and the inspiration of seer and prophet since the birth of human intelligence.

New Day For the Worker

By EMIL SEIDEL, Socialist Party Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

As one goes over the country, from North to South, from East to West, the lasting impressions are not those that show the dissimilarity of conditions, environment, customs and habits.

As one meets the farmers of Texas and Oklahoma, the lumber workers of Mississippi, Wisconsin and Minnesota; the miners of the East, West and South, and the workers in all the industries all over the land, it seems that the stories told by one are the stories of all.

The work that they do, the difference in the products that they make, dwindles to nothing as they tell the tales of suffering, failures, heartaches and privation.

If one is not overcome with nausea at the meanness and pettiness of it all, one marvels at the inventiveness of plutocracy in devising new methods and schemes of facilitating exploitation.

Not only the wages or prices are everywhere so low that they leave just enough for a bare existence, but the deductions, discounts, fines and many other devices used are designed to even further reduce the already meager income.

Bosses or merchants nowhere seem to be at a loss to find some way of cheating the worker out of his hard earned wage. The outlook would indeed be dark if one were not able to look and see beyond the pay envelope.

The hopeful sign is this: Everywhere exploitation also produces

the germs of its own destruction. These germs develop into the growing revolt against the inhuman rule of capitalism and the awakening of a sense of solidarity among the great mass of the workers.

In the crucible of exploitation and suffering the workers are being purged of the hope of salvation through their own individual effort. They see the folly of ever hoping to become masters and exploiters themselves. Therefore, they abandon that hope.

But they do not abandon all hope. They hitch their carts to a new star—the rising star of Socialism.

The masters are not unaware of the change that is taking place in the workers' world of thought. Neither are they slow to prepare plans to stay the revolt that they feel must come.

Through their political marionettes they are already presenting what purports to be a recognition of the complaints of the workers and a remedy for these ills. This is only a scheme to prolong the hold of capitalism on the worker. The latest friend of big business is the Progressive party.

The time is here for a wholesale denunciation of Socialists and Socialism. This will be done from the pulpit, in the press, on the rostrum and the stump.

But denounce Socialism if they will, it avails them nothing. They themselves are responsible for Socialism. They are making Social-

At an early and tender age they have taken the children from the schools and deprived them of a higher education.

They have sent them into the factories, the shops, the mines and the mills. By the hundreds and thousands they are working together—co-operatively. Their whole lives are being linked together. One is nothing without all the others.

Their apparent ignorance is not ignorance after all. It is rather a freedom of mind and thought from the shackles of the philosophy of exploitation.

That allows them to pursue their own course at education. It is an education that will secure to them and their families the products of their toil. It is an education that means the preservation of all resources for the benefit of their class. It is an education that means the final smashing of all forms of exploitation.

It is as foolish to blame a worker for allying himself with and adopting Socialism as it would be to blame a capitalist for crossing the continent in an overland flier rather than in a prairie schooner.

But blame the worker if you will, it will make no difference to him or to his class. The workers have been forced to go their own way and they will go that way.

This is the significance of Labor Day this year. There has been progress toward the new independence such as never before. There has been an awakening

"Comrade" Bull Moose

By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

"The Bull Moose has stolen the Socialist platform."

Such was the general public verdict after the publication of the Declaration of "Principles" of the newly formed Progressive party.

On the surface the change seems to be well founded. The Bull Moose platform bristles with expressions and phrases which for many decades have been regarded as the exclusive possession of the Socialists. It declares it to be the duty of the people "to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice," and proclaims the revolutionary doctrine that "this country belongs to the people who inhabit it," and that "its resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest."

It denounces the old political parties as "tools of corrupt interests," and promises "to build a new and nobler commonwealth."

The Declaration Principles is furthermore interspersed with headlines which seem to have been bodily lifted from the composing room of The New York Call. Among these we encounter such old friends as "The Rule of the People," "Social and Industrial Justice," "Equal Suffrage," and many more hoary headed gems of the same family. To the superficial observer the illusion is complete. The bull moose is an animal of the Socialist species, and is either to be condemned by us as a thievish rival, or to be welcomed as a Comrade, or at least as a step-Comrade.

But a careful comparison of the Progressive Declaration of Principles with the platform of the Socialist party will soon dispel the illusion. There is very little in common between the two documents, and still less in the social philosophy and conceptions underlying them.

A platform of a political party is a declaration of its social and political faith, a statement of the main objects of the party and a proposal of concrete measure by which such objects are to be achieved. The Socialist platform is clear and unambiguous on all these points. It declares that most of the social and industrial evils of our time are the product of the present system which allows the sources and instruments of our national food and wealth supply to be owned by private individuals, and our industries to be conducted for private gain instead of for social use; that this system is supported for the benefit of the owner class; that our government, laws and institutions are primarily agencies for the maintenance of that system, and that the old parties are the political tools by which this system is continued from election to election. The Socialist platform, therefore, demands that the private ownership in the instruments of wealth be abolished and be supplanted by a social and industrial system under which the industries will be owned collectively by the people and conducted for the common good, so that every worker will receive the full social value of the wealth he creates. The Socialists recognize that such a change will insure directly to the benefit of the workers, and that the workers alone have the power to bring it about. The Socialist party, therefore, frankly proclaims itself a workmen's party, and its appeal is addressed primarily to the workers.

The social transformation advocated by them cannot be realized by one sudden act or enactment, but that it must be preceded and prepared by a series of economic and political reforms tending in the direction of their ultimate social ideal. The Socialist platform, therefore, outlines a number of such measures capable of immediate realization, which measures constitute its "working program." The main planks of the Socialist working program are divided into three groups classified under the headings of "Collective Ownership," "Industrial Demands" and "Political Demands."

Under the first head the Socialist platform demands the immediate acquisition by the national, State or municipal government of all industries of a public or quasi-public nature, such as railroads, telegraph lines, oil wells, water works, gas works, etc., with the express proviso that such industries be operated by the government under democratic management and for the benefit of the workers and consumers—not for profit.

The political demands of the Socialist platform are such as are calculated to place the government of the country more fully and directly in the hands of the people. With this summary of the Socialist platform in mind, let us now turn again to the "Declaration of Principles" of the Progressive party, and analyze its substance, discarding the verbal ornaments and embellishments.

The new party stands for the continuance of the system of capitalist domination, private industry, wage work and exploitation of labor, in the same way as the much abused old parties, the "tools of corrupt interests."

"We do not fear commercial power," exclaims the intrepid Bull Moose, "but we insist that it be exercised openly," and again, "under a system of constructive regulation, le-

such as never before. The worker has his own party and he has his own platform. He will elect his own ticket and pass his own legislation. He will prevent the drone and parasite from living on his toil or the fat of the land.

The workers' philosophy has taught him that at the bottom of all civilization is labor, useful labor. It has taught him that labor is the only force that maintains civilization.

This is the knowledge that is spreading among the miners, the mechanics, the farmers, the educators and the teachers.

This is the knowledge that, when it has once permeated the minds of the workers, will mean a new day for the worker. It will

mean Labor's day.

ultimate business, freed from competition, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

The Progressive party, like the "reactionary parties," regards the national industries—"business," as the property of the enterprising American "business men," i. e., capitalists. It does not realize or does not care to realize that business is a social and national function. It has no conception of the modern struggles of the workers to socialize industries. It does not see or understand the class struggle. Its appeal is directed to all classes of "the people," the workers, the farmers and the capitalists, without reference to the harmony or conflict of their interests, without regard for the consistency of the discourse as a whole.

"But," says the Bull Moose radical, "if the general social conception of the two parties differ, do they not come quite close to each other in their 'working programs'?" Answer: They do not.

We described above the main groups of Socialist political planks as "immediate demands." Let us now consider the corresponding planks of the Progressive platform.

First—Collective Ownership of Public Utilities. This is entirely forgotten by the Bull Moosers.

Second—Industrial Demands. Here is where the Bull Moose shows real humor. Almost every plank of the Socialist platform is repeated, but at the same time mutilated and rendered quite meaningless.

The Socialists demand the prohibition of work of all children under the age of 16 years. The Progressive platform declares simply in favor of "prohibition of child labor," leaving it to the discriminating reader to judge what the minimum age of the working child should be, and permitting it to be fixed at say 12 years of age, as some Southern States actually do.

The Socialist platform demands a uniform eight-hour day for all workers. The Progressive document does almost the same, except that it limits the application of the principle to "continuous twenty-four-hour industries." Ordinary industries may continue to operate under a ten, twelve or fourteen-hour work day.

Minimum wage standards are called for by both platforms, but the Socialists demand it for all workers, while the Bull Moosers are chivalrously contented with its application to the work of women.

As to the most important principle of all modern social and labor legislation, the system of government insurance of workers against sickness, invalidity, old age, accidents and unemployment, the difference between the two parties is merely this: The Socialists demand it, the Bull Moosers police it.

Third—Political Demands. But we are told that the main strength of the Progressives lies in the political reforms advocated by them. Let us examine these:

"When an act, passed under the police power of the State, is held unconstitutional under the State Constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law, notwithstanding such decision."

Read it again, gentle reader, and note the exceptions, modifications, restrictions and limitations. The recall of judicial decisions is to be applied only to acts passed by a State Legislature, annulled by a State court, under some provisions of the State Constitution, and sought to be upheld on the ground of the police powers of the State. It does not touch on the right of the United States courts to annul acts of Congress, or State laws; it does not curtail the power of State courts to annul laws under the pretext that they conflict with provisions of the Federal Constitution, or on any other ground which does not involve the determination of the police powers of the State.

It must be admitted that there is a rather far cry between this nebular hypothesis and the unequalled Socialist demand for the abolition of the usurped powers of the courts to nullify laws on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality.

And there there are the initiative, referendum and the recall.

The Socialist platform demands "the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally."

The corresponding plank in the Progressive platform reads: "We urge on the States the policy of the short ballot with responsibility to the people, secured by the initiative, referendum and recall."

Here again is the crafty Bull Moose. The words are there as big as life, but in a connection that destroys their validity and meaning. The plank has no application to acts of Congress or to federal officials, elected or appointed. It is a mere recommendation to the State, and even within that limited scope it is coupled with the upstart "short ballot"; i. e., the system of decreasing the number of elected officials, increasing their powers and lengthening their terms of office.

The famous German humorist, Kurt Reuter tells this irreverent but instructive story: When God determined to make man in His own image and created the human form, He took the breath of life and intelligence from his nostrils. He turned proudly to the German author and asked him: "Fritz, can you do that?" "Indeed, I can," Lord," said Fritz, and proceeded to imitate the Creator. He molded a being into the likeness of man, closely imitating all parts and forms, but he blew his breath into the nostrils of his product, and so and so the creature arose and moved and talked inarticulate sounds and was grinning, stupid ape.

Something similar happened to the great Progressive party. It imitated the Socialist tone, phraseology and form in its platform, but it was powerless to breathe into it the breath of the class struggle and social revolution—it created not a virile, intelligent and militant being, but an imbecile.

Capitalist progress means the