AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and hold responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agants acknowledged.

VOL. XIV.-NO. 19.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1904.

DO YOU LIKE GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION?

If You Object to It, You Should Read What Candidate Theodore Roosevelt Has

men in the United States within the last year, not to go farther back, have been moved to protest against the flagrant injustice of what is called "gov ernment by injunction"-the use of the injunction on behalf of employers in labor disputes for the purpose of penalizing otherwise lawful acts on the workers' side and of depriving accused workingmen of the right of trial by jury.

These men will be invited this year to put Theodore Roosevelt into the Presidential office for another four years. - Let them read what President Roosevelt has said of them. In his book on "American Ideals."--(Putnam's edition, 1897, p. 204), he says:

"Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are, as regards the essential principles of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors, who lived

Vice - Presidential Candi-

date at Work.

Opening of the Campaign in New

Hampshire. - A Report of Hanford's

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 27,-

The Socialist campaign here was open ed with a banner-raising and a speed

by Ben Hanford, Vice-Presidential

candidate of the Socialist Party. Geo.

A. Little made a brief address at the raising of the banner and invited the

people to attend a meeting in the city hall, at which Sumner F. Claffin intro-

isia. It means the collective or gov-

ernment ownership of the means of

the production of wealth. This means

of mills, factories and shipyards. We

do not, however, mean to propose the

ownership of these means of produc-ing wealth by a government of a few

millionaires.

"We propose to establish a govern-ment of the common ordinary working people. There are men who believe this would be impossible. They think

that the government is too dark and

mysterious and occult a thing to be run

is. It is organization. You men who

belong to a lodge or a church or a un-

ion know what organization is. Well, government is organization, just as

these things are, with one difference

You have to belong to the government

but you need not belong to other forms of organizations unless you want to.

"I say you cannot escape from this,

rich. Now, if this government for the rich is good for them, is it not true by this same token that a government

by the workingman should be good for

country produce its wealth and if they can do that they can run its govern-ment. And what is more if they should

try it and should do their worst it

ild be at least no worse than at

"People will say to this proposition,

it will burt them to have it.

Socialism is that government corrup-

tion would be an insurmountable ob

carrier or the mail clerk? The post-

railroad would not corrupt the post-

office. It is not in any case the labor

but the owner who is the source

"Suppose, for example, that our

sold them. What would be the result?

Some one would gradually possess himself of them all. Then we would pay him for all our present free privi-

leges. If this government can own sat-isfactorily the streets which do not

which do produce wealth. If, for example, I owned all the water privileges

in this city I could soon have a drouth. To all intents and purposes. I would own you. Now at present the trusts own you, because they own the necestaries of life.

"The great question before you is

this: Who owns your shop? Don't be led astray by anything else. You must live by your wages and you want to

know who is going to own you. Don't be fooled by the tariff question. It is only a bait that is over a century

in these free streets were nego-

stacle to success. Who does the corupting in this government? Take the

workingman. The people of this

cannot unless you are very

the workingman. Now, we do not ink so. We know what government

Hanford's speech as follows:

Comrade Hanford. The Man-"Union" summarizes a part of

ON THE ROAD.

BEN HANFORD

Speech at Manchester.

headed axes, and ate the mammeth and | the Cabinet; rooly rhinocores.

s the least danger of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in our present life. They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."

This is President Roosevelt-the President Roosevelt who took Attorney Knox from the Steel Trust's office and put him in the Cabinet to make a

Judge Taft, on account of his record of decisions against Labor and made

The same President Roosevelt who and the Santa Fe), one of the worst

The same President Roosevelt who after talking bravely of "civic moral ity," has upheld Platt, endorsed Quay and made a pact with the unspeakable

This is the candidate the Republican party offers us, as against Belmont's Parker, one of the destroyers of the Eight-Hour Law and accepted as satisfactory by the "honest men of Wall

Can you make a choice between

man, a workingmen's candidate, a man who does not believe in government by injunction (he has suffered under it) took Paul Morton (Morton of the C., B. | but who does believe in honesty and & Q., the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., has given his life to honest advocacy of the cause of his class-Eugene V.

marry without asking the govern-

Such an idea would never have en-

It remained for capitalists-the class "It is to my purpose to tell you what Socialism is. I will try to give you a definition of what we mean by Socialwould be set up to tell us whom w should or should not love and honor.

for the capitalist system, by its favor-ite method of injunction, to put this evil dream into practise. Here is the evidence-a bit of recent and authentic

Bews:

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Superior Court has granted Mrs. Eva Creighton, a widow, an injunction restraining one D. E. Currie, a young man of this city, from comunicating with her daughter Celeste Jether by letter, note, telegraph, telephone, public or private messenger, or by whistie, sign, signal, scheme or device whatsoever, whether practised alone or in conjunction with another, by which his thoughts or will may be communicated or become intelligible to said Celeste.

What do you think of that, friend.

What do you think of that, friend

pot with old decayed balt, not unlike this tariff bait. After having caught his eels, the man got ready to fix them for his use. He partially cut their heads off and then he skinned them alive. The day I saw the man, one strong eel wound around his arm and the man, pounding angrily upon the table, sad: Be still, gol durn ye, while That is what these users

while I skin ye.

"This is the situation to-day in Colorado. I understand that you have not ernment employees. They say that this would be most undesirable, but remember that when they ask you to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket they are asking you to give them had any strikes in this city for many years. I am giad to hear it. No man who has been in one wants another, but I tell you you will have one again a government job. They do not think some of these days. Then you will have to face the Fall River proposi-"Another thing which is said against tion. When the reduction comes to you you will discover that you have the choice of staying hungry whether you work or not. No matter what you do you are paying your money into the coffers of some trust. If the Czar of postoffice, for example. Is it the letter carrier or the mail clerk? The post-office pays the railways in some cases more than twenty times what it should for railway service. It is the railroads that have corrupted the postoffice. The postoffice does not corrupt the railroad, and under government ownership the railroad, would not corrupt the post-Russia tries to raise more money be risks a revolution. Not so with Re

"Shall this group of millionaires own the government or shall the common people? That is the issue that the So-cialist Party offers for the considera tion of the voters. There is no choice between Roosevelt and Parker. The might just as well be on the same tick naire trust owners will vote for both of them.

"No man in this world ever became a millionaire by sobriety and thrift. Life is too short. Millions are made only by schemes that cheat everyone easiest by taking \$1 each from 1,000,-000 other men. Labor produces all 000 other men. Labor produces all wealth, other statements to the con-

have begun it in the South, not be-cause the negro is black, but because he is a laborer. They have ruled out the poor white. Look out for it bers. Look out for it first when it comes as

union-haters in the country, through | Debs, candidate of the Socialist Party THE TYRANNY OF-"INJUNCTIONISM."

It Has Remained for This Sacred-Profit System to Set the Example of a Judge on the Bench Forbidding Lovers to Speak' Under Penalty of "Contempt of Court."

ment's consent, and so forth.

tered the head of a Socialist, 'It would never have occurred to the working-men who are striving for industrial freedom.

who, for their own personal profit or their ease or arrogant pride, WAN-TONLY INTERFERE EVERY DAY WITH THE PERSONAL LIBERTY WITH THE PERSONAL LIBERTY OF THEIR EMPLOYEES—it remained for this parasite class to imagine a state of society in which some rulers would be set up to tell us whom we But more than that, it has remained

for interference with personal liberty and destruction of individuality? A judge in robe and wig issues his these injunction-loving capitalists, of ukase that a young man shall not court the "tyranny" of Socialism.

feller, and he is more than any king

trary notwithstanding.
"Beware of disfranchisement. They

an educational qualification for the suffrage. Look out again when it comes as a property qualification." —All oppressions under the sun are linked together, and each feels the Devil's pulse keep time in it to the life-blood of every other.—Wendell Phillips.

—We are hardly aware of the changes that are taking place about us; our children will understand them distinctly.—Wendelli Phillips.

Hundreds of thousands of working- | in caves, fought one another with stone- | his whole career, and put him too in

Street."

them, you workingmen?

history for a number of years will readily believe that this paper has not been maintained without heavy sacrifices. Even now, with our 23,000 party members and over 230,000 voters, all of our weekly papers, with posone exception, are run at a deficit, week after week and year after year. So far as The Worker is concerned, this deficit has been borne chiefly by the S. C. P. A. and the German comrades of New York and vicinity. We do not complain of this, nor boast of it. These comrades have simply done

their duty in helping to, bring the mes sage of Socialism to the American working people. They have done it willingly. They ask no praise. They rejoice in the work that has been done and will go on working for the cause to the best of their ability. But now that the idea of Socialism has penetrated to every part of the now that American born com-

rades have become the majority in the party, we deem it proper that a state-ment of the affairs of this English Soment of the affairs of this English So-cialist paper be laid before them.³

The Worker has gained in circula-tion—slowly but, on the whole, stead-ily. It might by this time have been made a self-supporting enterprise. IF THAT HAD BEEN THE FIRST THING CONSIDERED. It was not. Six years ago, the subscription price was cut from \$1 to 50 cents in order was cut from \$1 to 50 cents, in order to make the paper more accessible to the masses. A year and a half later, the size of the paper was increased 50 per cent., to meet the demand for more party news, demestic and foreign. Then an assistant editor was engaged in order to improve the quality of the paper proportionately with its size. These improvements have been appreciated, but the comrades have probably not realized their cost.

Figures That Speak.

We therefore present this statemen of the paper's financial condition for the year ending July 2, 1904:

power, gas, agitation, sundries.... 7.60

Average total weekly expense ... \$155.44 AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME.

Average total weekly income\$114.29 41,15

The income from subscriptions and sales indicates an average paid circu-lation of something less than 13,000 a week. The actual circulation including exchange list, agents' list, and

\$155,44

What Can Be Done." These figures will bear a little fur-

ther analysis.

The first four items under expenses. aggregating \$100.40, are what is called "operating expenses." If the circulation should be reduced by half, they would not decrease much; if the circulation should be doubled, they would

The last three items of expense, aggregating \$54.95, are so-called "fixed charges," which rise or fall practically in proportion as circulation grows or

Again, in regard to income, a paper like The Worker must depend upon circulation, not upon advertising, to meet its expenses. Now, what does this mean?

IT MEANS THAT IF WE CAN OF THE WORKER, IT WILL BE PUT ON A SELF-SUPPORTING The weekly expense would then be,

approximately, twice \$54.95 plus \$100.49, or \$210.39. The weekly income would be, ap-roximately, twice \$98.69 plus \$15.60, or \$212.98.

We believe that THIS CAN BE DONE. IT MUST BE DONE, OR-

When you find you are running a paper at a loss, there are three courses to 1. You can shut up shop.-We have

You can shut up shop.—we have no intention of doing this.
 You can cut expenses.—In reducing expenses we would unavoidably reduce the quality of the paper, editor-

THE PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A Plain and Frank Table to Readers and Friends of The Worker in Reyard to its Present Situation, its Needs and its Prospects.

unwilling to do that—
First, Because it is our duty to furnish as good a paper as possible to serve the cause of Socialism, ing Association, publishers of The Worker, have decided that the time has come to make a full public state ment of the financial standing of the and to reduce its quality would be paper, so that its readers may know

Second, Because it would not even be good business, since the circulation and the Income would probably fall off proportionately.

3. We MUST, then, increase the income by increasing the circula-

In doing this, we wish to point out, the principal object is, not merely to make The Worker self-supporting, b.c. TO MAKE IT MORE USEFUL TO THE PARTY. If it reaches 26,000 people weekly, it will do twice as much for the cause as it now does. This is what justifies us, readers, in presenting the facts and asking YOU to help, because you are interested in the results of its work.

What We Ask of You.

What we ask of our readers, then; is not donations or other makeshift help. We ask-

THAT ALL PARTY ORGANIZA-TIONS AND ALL INDIVIDUAL READERS WHO VALUE THE EX-ISTENCE OF THE WORKER-ES-PECIALLY IN NEW YORK AND THE NEIGHBORING STATES-WILL CONSIDER IT PART OF THEIR DUTY AS SOCIALISTS TO DO WHAT THEY CAN TO IN-CREASE ITS CIRCULATION.

The experience of several districts in this city and several locals elsewhere shows that it is easy to sell from 20 to 100 or more copies at every street or half meeting. A hundred copies at the office will cost you only 50 centsby mail, 60 cents. If you sell half of them, you cover the cost.

But even more important than this s the work of getting INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. We have to de-pend on our readers to act as solicitors, because this is a propaganda paper, not a business enterprise. We believe every reader can get at least one new subscription a month, if he realizes the necessity and makes an effort. Some do far more than that.

The subscription price is 50 cents a year and 25 cents for six months. Our paid-sub, cards are sold, in quantities of \$2 worth or more at a time, for cash, at 40 cents and 20 cents respectively. Every local or district should choose an agent and start him off with a stock of say five yearlies and five inif-yearlies (costing \$5), and it should be considered his special duty to push the circulation—to get the party members to subscribe, to take subscriptions at public meetings, and also, person-ally or with the help of other com-rades, to canvass the district from house to house or from shop to shop.

as thoroughly as possible.

We intend, from week to week, to make a report (much briefer than this) in these columns, in regard to the cir culation of The Worker, showing how many old subscriptions have expired and how many new ones have been received. Every three months we shall publish the quarterly gnancial report. In this way the comrades will be in-formed of the results of their work and of ours, and can guide themselves accordingly. s we have laid the matter

efere you. It is up to you. What will you do?

THE CAMPAIGN.

From now till Election Day you can at meetings, in bundles of 100 or more at the rate of 50 CENTS A HUN-

Several districts that have tried it find it easy to sell from 20 to 60 copies of The Worker at every public meet-

Especially in New York City and state The Worker should be distributed, because it bears the official name and emblem of the Social Democratic Party and publishes every week the names of our state candidates and news of the movement in the state. It is necessary that the people be given this information, in order to prevent new Socialist votes from going to the wrong party through mistake.

COTTON-MILL TRUST IN MEXICO. A combine of all cotton-goods manu acturers in Mexico is in process of formation. Most of the cotton-mi companies, as well as other big con porations, in that country are partly

ontrolled by American capitalists. AN INTERNATIONAL TRUST. A dispatch from Berlin announce that a trust is being formed which will ufacturers of Germany, Belgium

Great Britain, and the United States The capitalists think it very unpatriotic for workingmen of different countries to regard each other as brothers; but themselves are quite ready to for-get national differences in combining for profit.

The American diamond cutters got an advance of from 20 to 25 per cent.
in wages last week. This is a result of the success of the recent strike of the success darity—of how, spite of natio al-solidarity—of how, spite of national frontiers, patriotic sentiment, protec-tive tariffs, or anything else, the inter-ests of workingmen in all lands are linked together and the gain or loss of one portion of the working class is the gain or loss of all,

DIAMOND WORKERS MAKE & GAIN.

Colorado Socialists Nominate a Deportee.

A. H. Floaten, Whom the Citizens' Alliance Meb Drave Out of Telluride, Heads Our Ticket-Platform Offers Only Cure for Present Evils.

the platform of principles and demands adopted by the state mands adopted by the state conven-tion of the Socialist Party of Colorado the state convention of the Socialist Party of Colorado. The private ownership of the means of production and opertunities of employment is the cause of the class atraggle in socity, and it affords the opportunity for parasitic appropriation of the products of labor, thus dividing society into two healing class—the capitalist, or non-producing class, and the wage-working and non-owning class.

Necessity of the wrong economic or-ganization of society the fundamental causes of the existing warfare in state and nation, we proclaim it the purpose of the Socialist Party of Colorado to use the political power of government to overthrow the existing capitalist system of competi-tion and wage-slavery and establish in its stead the Co-operative Comonwealth-that is, the social ownership of the means of

production and distribution.

We declare for the collective ownership of the milis and mines, the land and cap tal, the machinery of manufacture and distribution of wealth. We propose to esablish the social ownership of the social have free opertunity to labor and the full product of his toil,

product of inst toll.

We propose to reduce the hours of labor to the level of Industrial production and distribution, measured by the product of the entire collectivity. A means of immediate relief, we demand:

uployment and the abolition of child The freedom from toll of all workers after a certain age-limit and ample provis-on for all such, and for the sick and help-

less.

Equal opportunities for all children, free books and free meals.

The establishment of free hospitals, libraries, gymnasiums and places of amuse-

ent. The abolition of all penal institutions,

except proper places of deteation under scientific treatment and supervision; the abolition of capital punishment. The abolition of military teaching in pub-lic institutions of learning and the teach-ing of the dectrine of fraternity and human best before its fee. rotherhood in its stead.

A. H. Floaten of Telluride was nom-inated for Governor. Although himself a business man, Comrade Floaten is a hearty sympathizer with and up-holder of the labor movement. Be-cause of his giving aid and countenance to the miners' organization he was deported from his home some four months ago by a Citizens' Alliance mob. He has for some time been National Committeeman of the Socialist Party for Colorado and was a delegate to the national convention.

The other candidates are: For Lieu-

tenant-Governor, William Ash, Delta: for Secretary of State, W. E. Marsh, Silverton; for Treasurer, Comrade Darrow, Colorado Springs; for Auditor, Frank Kuntz, Aspen; for Attorney-General, Channing Sweet, Denver; for Superintendent of Pub.ic Instruction, Luella Twining, Denver; for Congressman-at-Large, Forrest Woodside, Falcon; Presidential Electors, John P. Spiers, Wray; William Slessinger, Colorado Springs; R. A. Maynard, Denver; John Slater, Salida; Hans

Hansen, deportee.
Tewnty-one locals were represented

CHARITIES BUREAU HELPS MEAT TRUST.

Chicago Poor Authorities Turn Strikers and Their Families from the Door -Why Now and Why Not Before.

CICAGO, July 30.-The Burenu of Charities has resolved not to give any help to the people who have been sion's latest report shows that during thrown out of work and reduced to the first three months of this year 919 ant through the meat workers' strike In every case where a striker or his family have applied for aid, they have been refused and told to go to Presi-dent Donnelly of the Butcher Work-

man's Union. industrial peace" and "prosperity," all through the recent years, the wages of stockyard and packing-house employees have been so low and their chances of work so uncertain that more than one-fifth of the inhabitants of "Packingtown" were forced to ask for charity every year.

So long as it would help to make hem submissive, barely to hold body and soul together and keep them making profits for the Trust, this aid was doled out. Now, as soon as they revolt and attempt to establish their right to a little more decent conditions, the re spectable charity-mongers shut the door against them.

DID BELMONT SEND ONE LIKE THIS? "I can remember," said Senator Sor ghum, "when I sent the telegram that

practically decided my political fu-ture." "Indeed. Was it addressed to a convention?" "No. To a man who was seeing about a campaign fund. It read: "Terms accepted. Liraw at sight." -- Washington Star.

worl dover, and the cause of resistance to tyranny is one also.—Wendell Phil--Let us always rejoice when the frenzy of our opopnents leads them to wed the cause of the slave with the cause of free speech.—Wendell Phil-

The cause of tyrants is one the

—Let us be just to Russell Sage. He doesn't charge his clerks for the air they breathe while in his offices, although he must fully realize that the air, being found on his premises, be-

AGAINST PEABODY. AN ATTEMPT TO WHITEWASH PARKER.

A reader sends us a elipping from an | out-of-town paper, purporting to be a dispatch from New York, and headed Parker Saved the Eight-Hour Labor

The article explains that "Parker is acceptable to both Labor and Capital in his own state" and contains the folowing paragraph:

Labor loves Judge Parker because he saved the Eight-Hour Law. The Legislature passed an eight-hour bill. Its constitutionality was attacked. The Supreme Court declared the law invalid. Labor appealed to the Court of Appeals, and Judge Parker, in an able opinion, declared the statute valid and binding.

This is an absolute falsehood. The facts are as follows:

A contractor on public work in Orange County violated the law. Action was brought against him.

The court of first instance upheld ground that the law was unconstitutional. On appeal, the Appellate Division re-

versed this decision and upheld the law. The case was then carried to the

was and is a judge.

On April 28, 1903, the Court of Appeals gave a UNANIMOUS decision, overruling the Appellate Division, reaffirming the ruling of the lower court, and bolding that the law in questionthe so-called eight-hour section of the Penal Code-was unconstitutional.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

The decision was written by Judge Edgar M. Cuilen, a Democrat. It was concurred in by Judge Alton B. Parker and two other Democrats and five Republicans.

Anyone who wishes to verify this may go to the files of the New York "Times" (April 29, 1903, p. 2, col. 5, and April 30, p. 8, cols. 2 and 3) or to other New York papers of corresponding dates and find that the decision was unanimous. He may then turn to the "New York Red Book" or any other authoritative book of reference for that year and find that the names of the defendant (the contractor) on the the judges are as we have given them. Or he may go to any law library and consult the record of decisions given by the New York Court of Appeals in 1903, and he will find that we have stated the facts correctly.

The Democratic press pureau would highest court in the state, the Court like to whitewash Judge Parker if of Appeals, of which Alton B. Parker it could, but it cannot do it in this case.

action. There was more hard think-

In 1900 the Chicago Platform Democ

racy again held a convention in opposition to the regulars, and threatened

to send a contesting delegation to

Kansas City. A compromise was effect-

ed between the factions, to the end that the delegates to the national con-

vention were instructed to vote for

you. This may have escaped your memory. Your "Parkeresque mute-ness" at the time caused more hard

In 1902 the fragment of the radicals organized the Liberal Democracy, again put a full state ticket in the

field and waited long and anxiously to

hear from you. The fate of the Lib-eral Democracy is almost too harrow-ing to mention, but for the fact that

it accentuated the hard thinking and

thinking and caused many more to be

IT IS TOO LATE, MR. BRYAN.

By E. S. Egertor.

Though you intend supporting Judge , evidence of your non-approval of the Parker, you claim you "will organize the radical Democrats immediately

after election." It is too late, Mr. Bryan. Your devo tion to regularity killed radical Democracy, drove thousands of your followers into the Socialist Party, and it is meet that the whys and wherefores of your lateness be now called to your attention. A concise relation of the ex-periences of the New York radicals will suffice for the purpose. In 1897 your friends organized the

Progressive Democratic League and established pretentions headquarters at the Bartholdi Hotel. You stopped at the Bartholdi in June of that year. Your devotees arranged for a reception in your honor, but to placate John C. Sheehan, the then leader of Tam-many Hall, you would not even enter the rooms of the league. Mr. Bryan, you may have forgotten your words in reply to the invitation. They were: "I will not engage in factional fights." Many of the Progressives remembered them, did a lot of hard thinking, and

became Socialists.
In 1897, after the failure of the Pro gressive Democratic League, the radi-cals organized the Democratic Alli-ance, and nominated your staunch supporter, the late Henry George, for mayor. Your word of commendation

the conservatives fast getting control

of the party machinery, organized the Chicago Platform Democracy. They

resulted in the making of more Socialists. In 1904, through "The Commoner." you first sounded the warning of the danger to Radical Democracy and told your adherents to "organize at once in every precinct." Knowing it was too late they did not do so. They feared more hard thinking and the making of more Socialists.

come Socialists.

It is too late, Mr. Bryan. You did was not forthcoming. Many more did a lot of hard thinking and became So-cinilists. In 1898 the remaining radicals seeing suggestion that you don't ask the rad!cals to organize in New York. If you do you will make more Socialists. And held a convention at Syracuse in oppo-sition to the regulars, and nominated a full state ticket. Your silence was

Over 13,000 Persons Killed or Injure on American Railways in Three Months - The Profit System to

Blame. is were killed and 12 444 intered on the railroads of the United States-seven-eights of them employees.

This is a record of mortality that, throws our Cuban and Philippine wars into the shade. It is the more horrible because, according to the opinion of those best informed, far the greater number of these casualties could easily be prevented by the abolition of the working at the results of the resul crossings, the adoption of the latest devices for signaling, coupling, and brak-ing, and the proper increase of the Many of the railway working force. employees are now so overworked that it is impossible for them to perform or others.

All these things could and would be done, were it not that the railways are privately owned and controlled and run primarily for profit, so that the saving of expense always takes precedence of the saving of human lives.

JUST A SAMPLE.

For years in the Indiana oil fields controlled by the Standard Oil Company the pumpers have been allowed to cease operations on Sunday in the summer season. A new order forces the men to work seven days a week, without regard to the sensons.

This is the sort of "prosperity," this

is the sort of "free labor," this is a ample of "American Institutions," up held by the brightest shining light of ed friend of the late Mark Hanna, who is now in a quandary whether to sup-port Rough Rider Roosevelt or Sphyux Parker.

—Ten copies of The Worker a week, to one address, for one year, \$3,25; twenty-five a week, \$7.50 a year. Every local should subscribe for a weekly bundle for distribution at bundle for distribution at mass of the workers have no poessions save under compulsion.

A FRIGHTFUL RECORD. | WORKMENS' TIME IS BOSSES' PROPERTY

British Courts Rule That Union Which Observes Holidays is Liable for Damages to Employers.

It is not only in this country that the courts are being used for an attack on the labor movement. courts have just decided that the Sonth Wales Miners' Federation must pay into court \$287,810 damages, awarded the colliery proprietors for "causing the men to break their contracts with

Capitalist law assumes that the whole time of the working class belongs to the capitalists whenever they choose to demand it. If the capitalists choose to close the mines, the workers must take a hungry vacation, whether or no. But if the capitalists choose to have the mines run, any agreement among the workers to observe certain holiday a violation of the

It is to be expected that American courts will follow the precedent—an-less the American workingmen soon wake up and begin to put their own men on the beach.

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

We declare war with the wages sys tem, which demoralizes the hirer and the hired, cheats both, and enslaves the workingman. We affir creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates.-Wendell Phillips.

One of the first results of the

election of nine Socialist aldermen to the Milwaukee City Council was that the union label goes on every piece of city printing hereafter. The believers in "no politics in the union" had for years tried unsuccessfully to have this measure passed. -Lee's "Labor Politics and Social-

lst Politics," \$1.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents. Circulate if among trade unionists. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

-"Don't you think fiction is de-teriorating?" "I guess you haven't read the two platforms."-Life.

to Say About You.

"They are dangerous whenever there

pretense of "curbing" the trusts; The President Roosevelt who took

him, first Governor in the Philippines and then a member of the Cabinet;

Addicks.

You don't have to choose Against both of them is a working

We have often heard capitalists and their spokesmen tell how Socialism would interfere with personal liberty how under Socialism, you couldn't crimes, Contempt of Court, and the judge has authority to fine or imprisor "Injunctions run mad," you say. "A

> But it is typical and instructive, nev-The injunction is the favorite legal The injunction is the favorite legal method of the capitalist class—the class of .RESPECTABLE GENTLE-MEN WHO LIVE WITHOUT WORK by owning what other people work with. Why? Because it puts power in the hands of the most conservative branch of the government, judges who are either appointed or also injuncted.

or else elected for long terms, to give

arbitrary orders and enforce them

fool judge," you say.
Right, And right again.

arbitrary penalties, without jury trial and without appeal. The injunction is the judicial symbol of capitalism. Injunctionism run mad? CAPITAL-ISM ITSELF IS RUNNING MAD. What wonder if its injunctioneers

show symptoms of rables?
A fool judge? Of course. A capitalist judge, full of capitalist ideas. It is a well ascertained fact that the pos session of excessive power tends to pro-duce degeneration in its possessors. When a judge on the bench or a young plutocrat at Newport makes a fool of

himself—one in this way, one in another—he simply ILLUSTRATES THE DECADENT TENDENCY OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM.

"AMERICAN HEROES." An Example of the Sort of Men Who Do the Bosses' Dirty-Work in Strike

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 25.-Word has been received here that two guards employed by the Victor Fuel Company I skin ye. That is what these users of the tariff bait are doing. They are skinning you alive. And when some time you strike, they call out the sheriff or the militia, or maybe the army.

I skin ye. That is what these users employed by the victor Fuel Company at Hastings, twenty miles north of here, became involved in a quarrel, and decided to fight a duel. Accordingly they armed themselves with rerelvers and began firing at each other When the guns were emptied the two men drew knives and fought until both dropped dead.—New York Evening

These two hardened ruffians atavis tic barbarians, devoid of respect for human life, are representative of the sort of men that the "Evening Post" and the "Sun" and the Chicago "Chronicie" praise as "free workmen" that President Eliot holds up as "a true type of the American hero"—the professional strike-breaker. There will

A GOOD COMRADE GONE.

William P. Rogers, Our Candidate for Governor of Maine, Reaches the End of a Well Spent Life.

FREEPORT, Me., July 26.-William

Rogers, Socialist candidate for vernor of Maine, died at his home this town Sunday morning, at the age of seventy-eight. Comrade Rogers was a believer in freedom all his life. He did good service during the Civil War in the United States navy, winning a captain's commission and having been mentioned for meritorious service by Admiral Porter and personally con-gratulated for courage by Admiral Farragut. He was one of the few men who are able to take up new ideas in old age as social conditions change and within recent years became interested in Socialism and active in the move

It is not yet known who will succeed him at the head of the Socialist ticket

The Socialistic Co-operative Publish- | ial and mechanical. We are equally

ts burdens, may estimate its prospect

and its needs, and may act accordingly

First a word as to the Association

First a word as to the Association itself. The S. C. P. A. is a body of German-speaking party members, mostly workingmen, criginally organized for the purpose of publishing the German Socialist daily, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." It is incorporated under the co-operative societies.

ated under the co-operative societies law of the state of New York. Under

its charter and by-laws each member has but one vote, no matter how much stock he may hold, and any profits that

may be made cannot be divided among the members, but must be devoted to

the propaganda of Socialism.

Thirteen years ago, in the infancy

of the movement among the English-speaking people, this Association as-sumed the additional duty of publish-ing an English weekly, then called

"The People." This enterprise it has

carried on through many crises and vicissitudes. In April, 1901, the name

of the paper was changed to The

Those who are familiar with party

Worker, as it now remains.

The Worker. ON ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should usual their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Cooperative Publishing Association, 184
William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the ew York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

In the state of New York, on account of retain provisions of the election laws, the sachilat Prevolution that is a second control of the sachilate Party, and the sachilate of Social Democratic Party, and the sachilate of Social Democratic Party, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Later Party. The latter is as small, ring-ruled, moribun organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialism morement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-standowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN HANFORD,

OF NEW YORK. NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-THOS. PENDERGAST, OF WATERTOWN.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-CHARLES R. BACH. OF ROCHESTER.

E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown, Vor State Treasurer-RMIL NEPPEL of New York. For Attorney-General-

LEON A. MALKIEL of New York. For State Comptroffer-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo.

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

THE EXECUTION OF VON PLEHVE.

It ever humane people had reason Pichye. In a singular degree he combined the vices of a Judas and a Nero. ars and blood of thousands of victime, from the benefactor and fosterfather whom he betrayed many years ago down to the Jews of Kishineff, the workmen of Baku, and the politicals of Kajisch. The killing of Von Plehve was not a murder: It was the execun of a monstrous criminal.

It was no accident that a man of so thoroughly infomous character had come to occupy so high a position in the Russian government. That, of all governments, being the most autocratic and reactionary, most needs criminals as its administrators. It was not Von Plehve that made the Tsar's government atrocious; it was the atro city of Tsarism itself that gave Von Piehve his opportunity. And it follows from this that it is not to be expected that his removal will essentially change the character of Tsarism any more than the hanging of a commo assessination will probably serve somewhat to restrain the government through fear, for a time, and it will certainly have the good effect of inspiring the forces of revolt-as was ely demonstrated by the stoning of Muravleff's carriage.

But our Russian friends do not expect to regenerate Bussia by assassin-They reserve that method for the punishment of exceptional scoup drels, but their policy of educating and organizing the masses will be carried on just the same. The reports of "a

wide-spread plot against all the high government officials," which some senationalists and perhaps some interested Russophils have set affoat in the British and American press, may be set down as bogey-man stories of the crudest sort. One aspect of the matter for us

Americans is worth thinking of, and thinking of with shame. Under the extradition treaty with Russia made by Cleveland's last administration, if anyone connected with the plot against Von Piehve's life were to escape to the United States, this government would be obliged to arrest him and turn him over to the vengeance of the Autocracy. No distinction is recognized, in this matter, between criminals and political offenders. Anyone who under Russian law is liable to capital punishment is, by this treaty, depied the right of refuge in the United States; and under Russian law, as cited before the court at Königsberg last week, anyone who does anything against the life or licalth "or honor" of the Tsur is liable to the death penalty. It is not likely, indeed, that the government at Washington would carry out the provisions of this treaty in such a case at the present time. Popular feeling (and perhaps anti-Russian policy, too) would probably influence the Administration to find some pretext for violating the agreement. That is good, so

THE SLOCUM INDICTMENTS.

such a treaty exists.

far as it goes. But nevertheless, it is

a disgrace to the United States that

We are surprised. Also we are pleased-with some misgivings. The men who were really guilty of the gigantic Slocum murder have been indieted.

Our surprise is due to the fact that criminals of this sort-capitalist criminals-are very seldom even indicted.

The qualification of our pleasure in the indictment is due to our doubt whether it will ever go any farther than an indictment. We have seen a whole series of

crimes of this sort committed by capitalists, murders for profit—the Fordinsky Building Collapse, the Ireland Building collapse, the Windsor Hotel fire, the Tarrant explosion, the New York Central Tunnel collision, the Newark grade-crossing disaster, the Iroquois Theater fire, the Darlington Hotel collapse. We have seen Republican, Democratic and Reform officers of justice in power. And we have never seen one of the capitalist criminnis-the men by whose orders and for whose profit the necessary safeguards for human life were neglected-even imprisoned, to say nothing of any heavier penalty. A few have been indicted; and then the charges have been nolle proseed or the cases indefinitely postponed. Eugene Allison has been indicted; but Jerome and McAdoo have made no effort to arrest

If any of the Slocum murderers go to prison we shall admit that there is more decency in capitalism than we have thought-not much, even then, but more than we experted.

But we want to be "shown.

New York is so far not making a good showing on the half-day's paycontributions for the campaign fund. The Worker is interested in New York's good name in party circles. Let us not be humiliated. Greater New York has fully thirteen hundred party members. That ought to mean \$450 for the national office, as much for the For Associate Judge of the Court of state office, and as much for the four ocals, on this contribution. Let the New Yorkers not fall behind.

Our English comrade, J. B. Askew, writing in "Justice," regrets that the Democrats did not nominate Hearst gracerely to rejoice over the death of for President of the United States, being about sweet brotherhood. And we sian Minister of the Interior. Von have had to show his hand, and our friends would have had a good oppor tunity for getting rid of a man who His whole career was stained with the for years has been able to impose on the working class with a sham antitrust campaign." Never fear, Comrade Askew. We have got rid of Hearst and, we believe, of his kind. And, though it may not yet be generally recognized, it was the work of the Socialist Party that did it, by drawing ployees are living at Mr. Morgan's exthe lines clear. We have every reason to be delighted with the present political situation in this country.

> "Cortelyou meets-Perkins." So comes the news. Who is Cortelyou? Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Who is Perkins? Partner of J. Pierpont Morgan and chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation. What doyou suppose they met for? To discuss the weather?

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

whose letter against the party's en-dorsement of trade unionism we print —for the sake of fair play and peace in the family—elsewhere in this issue, represents a certain element in the ranks of our party. That this eles is small is shown by the fact that 1,189 votrs were cast on referen against the Chicago convention's trade union resolutions—it being remember-ed that many (probably most) of these, even, were based on quite another ob-jection—on an idea that the receiutions involved a tacit conde

A. L. U. Comrade Furdy wishes to be told wherein exists the connection between socialism and trade unionism. Well,

we are never tired of repeating. cialism is, primarily, a political move-ment of the working class—the politi-cal revolt of the working class against the rule of the capitalist class. Trade unionism is an economic movement of the working class—the economic revolt

of the working class against the rul of the capitalist class. Their methods are different. Their cor are different. Their conscious caus are communes will quit coming some so far different, that one devotes itself at seven in the morning and st. chilefly to the daily struggle over questill ten at night and will refuse to tions of immediate relief, while the on Sundays and legal holidays, no mat-other lays stress on ultimate and com-

necessitates separate organization. But it does not necessitate nor justify hos-itilty between the two movements. In an army, the work of the sappers and miners, the commissariat, the ambuthe firing line. But he would be a very poor tactician who, because all the others are not advancing to the charge, should conclude that their work is useless and should wish to cast them off.

We have read Comrade LaMonte' article in the "International" with some surprise and a good deal of dis pleasure. It is so thoroughly ideologi-cal, so utterly untrue to the materialis-tic conception of history he praises, as to be quite unworthy of LaMontic How it may be in New Zenland we de not pretend to say; but in this country it is absolutely not true that it is eas ler to make converts to Socialism among unorganized workingmen that among unionists. The splendid prog ress which our party has made in th last five years, since it repudiated the DeLeonist position, is convincing evidence, at least until better is forthcom ng, of the wisdom of our attitude of

If the unions did nothing else and they do much else, both in the aggressive and in the defensive way-but if they did nothing else, it would be enough to justify their existence that they have brought together al-ready one-fifth of the population of the country, taught them to feel and think as workingmen, faught them to hop and wish for something better, trained them in organized action and disciplin and so prepared them for the revolu

fraternal sympathy with the unions.

tionary crisis that is approaching.

Do Comrades LaMonte and Purdy really imagine that the organized cap talists are making a mistake when they fight the unions? To our mind, Parry's association alone is almost a sufficient proof of the genuine value of the trade-union movement and an un intended endorsement of the well con-sidered attitude of the Socialist Party on this question.

In another column we note a correspondence between the Toledo com rades and the National Secretary in regard to the matter of vacations for occasion is perhaps fit for some re-marks on the whole question of the

treatment of party employees.

There is a pretty general tendency—often arising, indeed, from the best of motives—to regard all party em-ployees with suspicion, and continu-ally to mag them and taunt them with the fact that are "living at the expense of the rank and file," until the are worn out with worry and humilia-tion and either resign in disgust or else, while sticking to the post of duty become really disqualified to do their work well. Now we know that it would be possible to go to the other extreme-to give unthinking trust to party secretaries and organizers and agitators and so to spoil them by mak-

ing them irresponsible.

But is it necessary to go to either extreme? Is it not possible for the party to treat its hired servants with the same consideration and yet exercise the same surveillance over them that a sens ble business man practises with his clerks and agents? It is a certain fact that a boss who acts on the assumption that his employees are shirkers and grafters generally suc ceed in driving away the best of them and making shirkers and grafters of the rest. Even in ordinary capitalist, business, a certain degree of courtesy and consideration in the treatment of employees is found to be worth while. Much more, we believe, is it worth

while in our party work. We do not wish to fall into namby pamby sentimentality. We agree with Blatchford that "Socialism is not a dream of a nation of stained-glass angels who never 'damn.' " Even when our work is done and Socialism estab-lished, we do not expect to be always falling on each other's necks and talkenize that no living in a capitalist world and must, to some extent, be guided by business principles. But it is on this ground of practical common sense, quite as muc as on the ground of Socialist comrad hip (which, after all, should not be forgotten), that we protest against this tendency to worry and humiliate party

The party ing at the expense of t The party's employees are not "liv Morgan's em pense. They are doing the party's work and, getting paid for it. In general, they are working harder and more effi-ciently than they would for any private employer, because their h are in their work; and in general, they could get better pay elsewhere than in the party's service. There may be exceptions, but we do not know of any.

Some of the comrades employed in the national office have had vacations with pay, and this is objected to, be cause there is no party law express! allowing it. For our part, we think it wise (if necessary) to think it wise (if necessary) to have a party law requiring them to take vaca ions, because it would enable them to do better work.

We suppose that Comrade Purdy.

Whose letter against the party's enso, let him complain of it. But we have heard no such complaint. We know that the comrades there have not gone about their work as a wageworker very rightly does in private employ doing the second of the complex doing the complex d employ-doing the required task for the stipulated wage and no more. They work evenings and Sundays when it seems to them necessary—and that is pretty much all the time. We do not suppose that there is a man in the United States who works more consci-entiously than our National Secretary; we do not know of any that works more efficiently; and so far as we know, the same is true of his assist-ants in their somewhat less arduous and responsible piaces. The results of

shall we begin to make rules-yes must be in the office at eight in the ig, you must not quit till clock strikes six, you must not take vacations without a special referen-dum, and so on? Then in common deency we ought to expect that these omrades will quit coming sometim at seven in the morning and staying

They wouldn't do it-we know that This is an important difference, and coessitates separate organization. But it would be only reasonable.

The first consideration of the party in dealing with its employees should be. How can we reable them to do the best work with the least expense of portant) of time and energy? And we should choose men(as we have in this case) who will do the best work they

re able to do-not just so much for so much pay. Secondly, we should consider a little the fact that we are omrades, and not try to model ou onduct altogether on that of an Eben zer Scrooge. They will reciprocate. They always do. If some of them should not, let us discharge them forth-with. But let us not nag them.

Now comes the news that the Erie People" has been forced to susp only temporarity, it is hoped. This is an extremely unpleasant surprise to us, for the "People" has, on the whole, done very good work #id has deserved supports. We are not informed of its there is reason to expect that its publication will not be interrupted for more than two or three weeks. Com-rades who are inclined to send in a subscription or two to help it out of its difficulties (the rate is 50 cents ; year) may address 24 E. Fifth street,

This incident, following so closely upon the crisis in the affairs of the Seattle "Socialist," and the failure of the "New Nation," should impress upon the comrades' minds the serious ness of the task of supporting the So-cialist press, and especially in these "hard times" when it is most needed, and should be thoughtfully considered.

"The bearin's o' this observation lavs in the application on it," as Dick Bunsby wisely says. The principle which Comrade Mitchell lays down elsewhere in this paper-that present improvement in the conditions of labor, the accomplishment of measures of immediate relief, though but partial or even temporary, is desirable from the revolutionist point of view, because it fosters aspiration and self-reliance alid hope in place of dull despair-is a sound principle and one that Socialists should bear in mind. It would, of course, be possible to make a false application, inferring that therefore we ought to keep quiet about our ultimate aim, suppress our revolutionary ardor, aim, suppress our revolutionary ardor, and devote our energy solely to working for measures of immediate relief. as many sincere reformers do. Ex-perience shows the comparative futil-ity of reform methods. But the fault is, not that they hinder revolution by accomplishing reforms, but that they neglect constructive revolutionary work without even succeeding in doing any great present good. It is per-fectly true that if we wish to get anywhere, we have to go "a step at a time." But if we forget our final destination, we are likely to waste a great many steps, or even to take positively wrong steps. This is what the superficfal and empiric reformers and opp tunists do. On the other hand, the type whom we speak of as "Impossi-bilists" do nothing but think of the destination, neglect to consider the road to it, and advise us not to take the first steps on the road for fear we shall become too well satisfied with our progress and shall sit down by the way. This error is even a little worse than the other. The real revolutionis rejoices in every step of progress works for every available real gain and, keeping the whole course ever in mind, makes each present gain the in-centive and the means to further and greater gains.

It is understood that there are a of agents of the national Bureau of Labor new in Colorado investigating labor and strike conditions, and that these men are working strictly in Serceti-mo one knows who they are or what they are doing. If the statement is really true, it is so much the worse for the government. In so important a mutter as we now have in Colorade the national Department of Labor ington authorities had beter call off their still hunt, or else have their agents stay at iome, -Miners' Magazine,

It is quite in line with the methods of the Roosevelt administration— "clean as a bound's tooth," you know —to make its investigations secretly.
If anything prejudicial to the workingmen's cause can be dug up, it will be made public at the right moment. Otherwise, all can be kept dark. And meanwhile, the government has "in vestigated"-and what more do you

OF COURSE THEY COMMENDED HIM. A reader calls our attention to the fact that Mr. Parry's National Associa facturers, in its annua convention this year, passed a resolu-tion commending Governor Peabody for his action in the Colorado minera'

Of course it did. That is no surprise The whole capitalist class, as a class-and with but few individual exception—commends Bobrikoff-Peabody for hi lawless, unconstitutional, and inhuma nstitutional, and inhuman conduct. It is only to the working peo-ple, as a class, that lovers of liberty, order, and progress can safely look for support

THE RIGHT TO PROGRESS.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can ex-ercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthess it. nember or overthrow it. Neither let us be swerved from or nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do

the work of that office in the last year and a half are simply wonderful. Now THE LOOKS OF THINGS.

By Horace Traubel.

If you don't like the looks of things. , tice to the incidents of your daily life. If you don't like the strikes. If you don't like Colorade. If you would not will push everything, else aside and keep only brotherhood. Push gnawing like to see money grow into a habit and see men left behind, If you don't like to see the tired faces on the street. If you don't like to see men go to work under protest. If you don't like to see the wrong mouths full and the right mouths empty. If you don't like to see loaf draw interest on loading while work draws no interest on working. If you don't like to see the gen ing. If you don't like to see the general opportunity put aside for private graft. If you don't like to see every man the enemy of every man instead of the friend of every man. If you don't like to see piracy fostering its disasters upon the continent. If you don't like to see purely foster they for the to see the continent of the continent of the continent. don't like to see men tired before they work. If you would rather see all mer work a little than have a few or many men work too much. If you think that the man who owns a bond turns heads man every time he cuts off a coupon.
If you find you cannot reconcile the special loves of the castes with the general love of man. If you find that society is against society at the source of life. If you are sick of seeing men put into scales and weighed for their worth. If you come to see that ownership is nothing, but that safety is something and the chance to live is something. If you think against the toll gatherers. If you want a world without yes and no, good people and bad people. (What do we want with good people and bad people anyhow? Just people is what we want. Just people. People are enough). If you want to take a fresh accounting of stock and see just what the world has that it can call its own. If you want to see what of all your braggart pos-sessions will be at last the final test of ownership. If you are applying great principles to the common life and are not afraid to avow the result. If you are willing to give up time and friends and money and reputation and everything to do the obscure chores of

arvice in a great cause.

Then I say come out and say your say. Come out with the frankest speech. Come out living your faith. Then I say that the world cannot hold you back. Cannot resist you. Will have to confess. Will be forced to acknowl edge justice. Then I say you must not hesitate. Must not refer your trouble-to any friend or any lover. Must not delay or apologize. Then I say that all the wrongs cry out to your two arms for succor. Your two arms. Then I say that you are the particular man for whom the universe has been walting to run this particular errand. Then

interests aside. And obstructing pro fits. And landsorous. Ilsts. And little per cents of a lists. You will pe fits. And landfordly rents. And wage of these aside and keep only the one thing worth while. Then you will push all the political hangerson aside. And defaulting candidates for office. And defaulting candidates for conventional all the robber schemes of conventional finance. Push all aside. Then you will push all aside. All. To make room for the man, your brother, who is now to occupy the stage to the exclusion of ry countervailing phenomenon. n you will go ahead whatever holds Then back. You will take private property and sign it off into the general fund. You will concentrate separated powers into one power. Separated into one man. Separated slaves into a conforming brotherhood. Then you will push the traitorous institution aside. Then you will demand com-petency and integrity in the highways: Forbidding one man to profit on anoth er.' One man to live in heaven while another lives in hell. Yes, because another lives in hell. Forbidding any greatness that becomes great on the lit tleness of another. Then justice will prove that justice alone is practical. That anything falling short of justice to that extent falls short of the emergency. Then men will take their right places. The rejected will take their places. The places of the workers will take procedence of all other places.
If you don't like the looks of things change them. You have the power. Change them. Don't sit down as if

something could be done by anothe

that you should do yourself. No will avail you. Do not go for

things. For apologetic things. Go for the whole thing. Do not daily with a half party. Go with a whole party. Do not fool with half a candidate for office. Look for a whole candidate, Do not cut your principles into bits and playout one bit at a time. Do not looser your joints for a compromise. Do no be afraid of being extreme. Justice is always extreme. For justice is justice. It does not become justice until it is extreme. Until it has achieved the last traumph. Do not look around yourself to see what other people are dolog. Look inside yourself to see what you need to do. Don't charge up the social cvils against some future generation of men. Charge them up against your-self. Pay their bills yourself. Do not call the universe bed triumph. Do not look around yourself

call the universe bad names. Call your self bad names. That is what I say to

THE SOCIALIST VIEW OF WAR.

By Enrico Ferri

Every fact is the natural effect of certain causes, and in its turn it is the cause of subsequent effects.

Among the effects of any social fact I will leaf you into a rich country

is also the propaganda, because men of genius and talent draw their ideas and theories from facts. But if thes idens and theories go against the men-tal habits of the collectivity then they excite a certain mistrust, which yie but slowly in the face of flagrant facts that successively confirm these theo

ries.
To say that THE AIM OF WAR IS ROBBERY AND MURDER IS ITS MEANS, is to draw a theoretical con-clusion from the whole of historical But this shocks the mental habits

which during the centuries (through formed a kind of a patriotic and sent mental covering around the social fact of war.

And if a people itself is engaged in

war-offensive or defensive-then it is nearly impossible for it to free itself from this sentimental disguise, which it is induced to give its blo for the profit of the votaries of capl talism and militarism.

But if a people is not directly interso important a matter as we now have in Colorade the national Department of Labor cannot afford to prosecute a still hunt. It the information obtained has to be kept the fact, among its effects, has that of serving as a propaganda of the abested in the war, then it is able to see stract ideas previously affirmed by this

The sim of war is robbery and mur der is its means. Here is the positive truth affirmed by the Socialist doc trine of economic determinism. The Russo-Japanese-war is its brilliant con

The soldiers-that is, the Russian

and Japanese workingmen—kill each other through a psychological automat-ism; they are pushed, they kill and die.

The military chiefs go to war because it is their trade, to make their career, to win honors and money, "You are badly fed and nearly naked," said | So

"MOB LAW IS CONFESSION."

These words of Wendell Phillips

spoken many years ago with reference to the riots incited by pro-slavery politicians against Garrison and other Abolitionists in Boston and Philadel phia, are just as pertinent to condions in Colorado to-day:
"Daniel Webster once said, in this

country, that in the case of a suspect-ed murderer, 'suicide is confession.' In the same way, mob law now is conknows itself guilty, cannot abide the of honest men, and dreads the ony against itself of a voice whose trumpet notes have rung out over so mapy well-fought fields of re-form, and at whose summous the best spirits of our fatherland are still glad to gather."

A POLITICAL GENIUS.

One of those boys with a building brow has discovered five words that are capable of being given 20,000,000 different combinations and meanings.

ning of the Italian campaign. "Well, I will leav you into a rich country where you will find glory, honors, and weaith." That is clear enough, it would seem.

But the Russo-Japanese war was not decided upon either by the soldlers of by the military chiefs. The capital The capitalists, the proprietors, the contractors, the bankers, are behind the curtain.

Why is there war? Only because hey want to steal Manchuria and Korea. And they do not even comeal this robber aim. They add, naturally, commercial and industrial developnent. But the simple and common truth is that they want to steal, to steal territory, to steal personal

And when the brutat fact comes to confirm so conspicuously the Socialist truth, that the aim of war is robbery nd murder is its means, is it possible that there is a single Socialist a single man of good sense, who is not

While the pacifist, the good-hearted man, limits himself to a protest, the Socialist adds the work of propaganda and exploits the brutal fact to root lome and care only to reap the spoils, stained with the proletarian's blood. Spail and death, double advantage for

The thing is so evident that, as I write these lines, here in Pavis, in the the judge holding the juvenile court, midst of the nationalist campaign in favor of "Holy-Russia"—the Russia of weeks. About 300 little urchins crowd that the French people will never be pushed to march for the Russo-Japan-ese war. It will not march, this noble proletariat; because the spell is over The truth is here evident: irre THE AIM OF WAR IS ROBBERY AND MURDER IS ITS MEANS.

STRIKE-BREAKER CARDS.

"Certificates of Recommendation" are being issued by the National Metal-Trades' Association. They are for men who "have been faithful during labor onbles," according to a description oblies issued by the association. ding to a descriptive

These certificates have been termed a "non-union" card: Robert Wnest Secretary of the Association them, objects to the name. "They are issued for efficiency and I never said ion that the land I would only hire a man because he vas non-union," said he. But the holder must be a strike-

breaker, according to the booklet; en-Means,"-Railway Employees'

A WARNING FOR PEABODY It was the weight of the hand of

Charles the First on En the attempted arrest of the five mem bers—that settled the question whethe tie should sit upon a throne or stand upon a scaffold.—Wendell Philip

The receipt of a sample copy of The Worker is an invitation to subscribe:

THE COLORADO JUVENILE LAW.

By Wm. Crouch-Haglett.

I. The juvenile code established by the state of Colorado has very justly been said to have contributed more to the fame of that commonwealth than its mountains, its gold, its climate, its woman suffrage, or even the unprece dented decision of its Supreme Court in regard to the suspension of the writ of linbeas corpus. Edimind Spencer of the Moseley Education Commission of London stated that the laws were the most nearly perfect yet devised. Jacob Rils of New York has expressed the

same sentiment. Judge Benjamin Lindsey has been the pervading genius that has so revo-lutionized the attitude of the state of Colorado towards its child offenders. He has been a judge of the county court of Denver for three years. This spring he was endorsed by all politi-cal parties with the exception of the Socialist. The woman's chibs of the city have been especially active in securing his re-election had any action in that direction been necessary, holding large public demonstrations in Lis De-Judge Lindsey is a young man with

a large-hearted, genial personality. He is the author of the juvenile law, and it is largely owing to his influence among the unfortunate children of the city that the success of his methods are due. The remarkable results he has obtained have led to his worldwide renown among criminologists, the legal fraternity and social work-crs. He is besieged with requests for magazine and newspaper articles, to lecture all over the country, for copies of the Colorado law and for assistance to other states in preparing their juvenile code. These requests for asdistance are not confined to the United States, but come from all over the world, and Judge Lindsey has stated that he expected England would borrow our system of dealing with children offenders as it had our system of probate laws. The Colorado law was passed in March, 1903. Its chief features are:

1. The impossibility of considering children criminals under 18 years of

2. The probation system.
3. The house of detention.

guardians. 5. Juvenile jurisdiction given to the

Young persons who commit misdeneanors under 18 years of age are not considered criminals but delinquents. They are in no wise treated as criminais, and never made to feel that they are such. And it is an evidence of the scientific principles in which Socialism is based that Judge Lindsey's experience in discovering the cause of the delinquencies of children has led to his frequently repeated statements that it is the environment that is responsible for the child's acts, the homes in criminal parts of the city, in fifthy, squalfd, indecent locations, drunken and brutalized fathers and a year I was in jail, and to the next mothers, the absence of all elevating incentives, the necessity of children working at a tender age to support themselves or the home, their enforced absence from school and consequent shameful state, its neglect and the ignorance, the dwarfing of body and criminals it has made at fearful cost. Ignorance, the dwaring of body and mind by overexertion, and lack of

proper food. The probation system is one of the most radical departures in the modern penal system. No child is sentenced to the Reform School on his first ofnce. He is put on probation, and this probation extends all the way from three months to two years. There are three salaried probation officers, whose business it is to look after the children, bring in reports concerning them, discover the perpetrators of dis-orderly acts, and the conditions of the home life of the children. The court and these officers are assisted by the active co-operation of the school force of the city, the superintendent of the city schools, the attentiance officer, all the teachers of the city, the district attorney's office, the deputy sheriff, and the president of the Humane Society.

.Children arrested for truancy or other causes are required to report to the court every two weeks. They must bring reports from their teachers. In bring reports from their cases they are absent from school or case they are absent from school or their conduct is unsatisfactory the reacher telephones the cierk of the

ts; who stay at of the school system. All children of school age who are obliged to work must have permits from him. This includes bootblacks, newsboys, children in stores and factories.

. It is a most interesting sight to see the judge holding the juvestic court, murderous Tsarism, for every human into the courtroom under the charge creature that thinks freely—I believe of the bailiff. He calls them up in hunches according to their manes, armaned alphabetically. The most of them are probation cases reporting. They bring reports from parents, employers, teachers, officers or others. They swarm around the judge as one going to a loved or trusted friend. He [Translated from the French by S. knows them by name, places his hand on curly heads, encourages them, calls out the best in them, slips car fare into a grimy hand now and then, gives an order for shoes or a coat here, take new evidence in new cases, and once in a while sentences a boy to the State Industrial School. There is weiling and lamentation at this stag game, but the judge is not kind be cause he is weak,

> As a result of the probation during the first two years of the invenile court, 554 children, of who were girls, were found guilty of dis-orderly conduct, and placed on probaorderly conduct, and placed on proba-tion, being required to report. These children had committed various of-fences, which, if committed by an adult, would have been-burglary, lar-cony, gambling, railroad depredations. forgery, and petty offenses, embracing a number of cases for truancy. There were returned to the court during the entire period of two years for renewed offenses of such a character as to require their commitment to the Industrial School, just 31 boys and a nun of these were returned because of hopeless lack of home surroundings or an environment to aid in their reformation, or which would justify their being submitted to the probation system. This is considered a very

gratifying record over the method of ealing with children in the criminal ourt of Denver in former years, when at least 75 per cent, of the children tried were committed to institut The saving in expense in proportion to the number of trials and commitments made has exceeded \$100,000. The governor of the state in his inaugural address declared that in eighteen months the juvenile court of Denver had saved the state and county \$58.

In Chicago, before the juvenile court law, 17,000 children under 15 were at rested in one year.

The clause pertaining to the house of detention reads as follows: "No child within the provisions of this act under fourteen years of age shall un-der any circumstances be incarcerated in any common jail or lockup, and any officer or person violating this provision of this act shall be entity of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars. In countles of the first class if stall be the duty of the proper au-thorities to provide and maintain at public expense a detention room, or house of detention, separated or removed from such jail or lockup, to be in charge of a matron or other person of good moral character, wherein all children within the provisions of this act-shall, when necessary, be incareer ated."

A jail for children under fourteen is abolished. To reform a child by starting with putting it in jail is like trying to cure it of illness by first deposit-ing it upon the city garbage dump. An experienced city jail official once declared that city jails for children were tobeggnn slides straight into hell. The juvenile court of Denver has fought the juil system or two years, and succeeded in abolishing its entirely for children as formerly conducted. The detention house is conducted by a superintendent and matron, who shall be man and wife, and competent to keep all the branches of the grammar all the branches of the grammar school. The child must be kept at the desk during the day at some useful employment. At night the superinten dent must sleep in the same dermitory with the boys and the matron with the girls. It is only in this way that the hideous vices learned by children in jails and the contaminating influences to which they are subjected can be eliminated. Chicago, Denver and New York have been the only that have substituted the detention house for the jail until recently. 4. The responsibility of parents and this time Los Angeles has one and several others are at the point of

And thus the state steps in and tries to supply what society has denied to its unfortunate born. Thousands of children lie in the cities to-day in jails. bull pens, and even in clanking chains; with deprayed men and women, taking their first steps in correction amid curses, threats, and all things vile. The wards of the young murderers seen and talked with in the shadows of their cells ring through a world that boasts "prosperity." "Well, Judge." said a young fellow

of 20, condemned to the gallows, with a sigh, "at 13 my father beat me, cursed me, drove me out, and within step, and the next." The world thinks of the careless, beedless parents and neglected homes, but the student of social conditions thinks of the careless,

Current # # # Literature

Benevolent Feudalism," will soon publish a work entitled "Mass and Ca A Survey of Socialist Divisions." It will present an examination of present industrial society in the light of the eccuomic interpretation of history, with its corollary of the class struggle. Mr. Ghent has been engaged on this work for many months, and the greater part of it has been several times rewritten. Having been piviloged to read some portions of the book in copy, we have no hesitation in bespeaking it a cordial welcome.

"Notes on the Class Struggle" is a ery neatly printed pamphlet of forcyeight pages, issued by the Collectivist Society. It contains several articles— "The Alignment," by "Discipalus," a good sketch of class divisions in present society; "The Better Interest" and "The Second Coming." by Peter 1... Burrowes; an account of the first auniversary meeting of the society, with brief reports of some of the speeches; and several notes and poems pamphlet will be sent free to appears. Address The Collectivist Sciety, Box 1963, New York. It is especially good thing to give to thoughtful men who are not yet enough in touch with the labor movement to welcome party literature.

"What Happened to Dan" is a good hooklet on Marriage, Divorce, Healthful Bodies, Ignorance, Domestic Training, Spiritual Compatibility, Race Suicide, Uncertainty of Employment, Child La bor, Lack of Homes, and other phases of the home-and-family problem as presented by capitalist society, by Kate Richards O'Hare, Price, 25 cents. Order from the author, 1712 Kansas City

RIGHT YOU ARE, MR CLADDEN. The Western Federation of Miners is

objected to because it has socialistic tendencies. It is for this reason that the Citizens' Alliance propose to exter-minate it. I do not know how much foundation there may be for this accusation, but of this I am perfectly sure; there will be ten times as many Socialists in Colorado when this struggle is ended as there was when it be gan. If the propagation of Socialism had been the kind of enterprise these "hw and order" people were going in for they could not have chosen better methods than those which have seein ed good to them. Nobody ever gave trade unionism such a boom as Mr. -- Baer of the Reading Railroad gave it. and if Socialism ever becomes domin ant in this country its advocates will point to Gdv. Peabody and Adjutantances of Telluride and Cripple Creek as the people who forged the weapons with which it won its first great battle.

PARTY NEWS.

CAMPAIGN. FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign Punds ance the last report: Halt days be contributions. At the contributions of the contributions. At the contributions of the contribution of the contributions of the contribution of the CAMPAIGN FUND.

CONVENTION REPORT.

Unon recepts of dify copies of the convention report ordered by the Central Committee of the Local Harison County, Ny J. Coursede Heilly, the Secretary, wrote: "The report exceeded our cappetations here. The apendix makes it a verificile limition of party information," Orders promptly middle Seat to any address, paper, evoyer, selection bound, 51, prepaid. Address orders to William Mailly, National Secretary, 290 Doschorn Street, Checoma. LAPOR DAY SPEAKERS.

LAROR DAY SPEANNERS.

More names have been added to the list of Labor Bay speakers, unking it as folsows: Il Fr Admiss, Silgo, Mdc J. W. Bons nett, Slow; City, Ia.; Chass L. Breedon, Edward C. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Briel, Newport, Kr. John W. Brown, Worcevier, Mass. Leur Binton, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. Briel, Newport, Kr. John W. Rown, Worcevier, Mass. Lour Binton, Chicago, Ill.; H.-H. Childwell, Ibaylon, Ohio; James F. Carey, Havenhill, Miss.; W. G. Critchlow, Inavien, C. W. L. Deward, Washington, H. C.; Goorge D. Frand, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Finsten, Chicago, Ill.; McGoffrey, Omnka, Neb.; L. D. Mayce, New York, George Powecanis, Williamieng, Ill.; E. W. Perring, Lifle Hook, Ark.; John M. Ray, Nashrille, Team, A. M. Simons, Offengo, Ill.; F. G. Strickland, Indirempolia, Ind.; Brasst, Uniterman, Chicago, Ill.; Dus. A. White, Heckton, Mass.; John Des Molace, Ill.; G. Hocktalland, Holling, G. C. Cillaton, Indirect Thomas Mills, fee New Castle, Pa., and J. White, Michael Donos, for Cleveland, Ohlo, Walter, Thomas Mills, fee New Castle, Pa., and J. White, Campan, Misher Chookester, N. Y. CAMPAIGN-fATERATERE.

CAMPAIGN-LATERATURE. The National Secretary is prepared to fundsh the following campaign literature to state committees, locals, or individuals at Foundatives, locals, or individuals for Amarchy in Colorado?—500, for 75s, or \$1.25 a thousand, prepaid.

2. Sixteon-page booklet, "What Working mear's Votes Can Dal," by Ben Hanfordshift for 25c, 20 for 50c, 00 for \$1, 190 for \$1.50, 200 for \$3, 500 for \$1, 500 for \$4.25; 1,000 for \$2.5; 1,000 for \$2.5

\$4.25; 1.000 for \$85 mall and express prepaid.

J. Sixteenepurg buoklet; "Rebs' and Hanford's Speeches of Acceptance," with potratis, and hographical sketches—same prices as proceding; orders may be divided but ween the two, "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Riggere V. Debes—506 for 56, or \$4.25 a thousand, prepaid, 5 devists narrodited by R. Felgensoun, "Workingman Nessil" with national platform in sewash 22 pages—single copy, 5c, 50 for \$1.58; 100 for \$3, prepaid, 6; Gaupaign Mescattree Combination: "Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Deby, "The Laiper Wee in Oblevaid," by Missingle College Coll

or Tie, or \$1.23 a thousand, orepaid. The arms in German-30 for \$11, or \$1.50 a bensand. In Robresian-506 for \$11.5, or 1175 a thousand. Is Hailay and in French. -500 for 190, or \$1.00 a thousand. \$ Dets. "Unforten and Socialism"—109 or \$1.

Many of the locals, newever, have the locals in the locals in the local in the lates and those. Handord's "Labor War in Colorado"— bler \$2.50.

If the local in the lates in Colorado"— bler \$2.50.

Colorado in the lates in the lates in the late in the lates in the l

Our Presidential candidate, Eugene N. Debs, and the National Secretary have jointly mapped the schedule for Debs' meetings during the campaign. As arranged, the schedule includes 62 meetings within 68 days, covering ter-ritory extending from Maine to Cali-fornia. This means that Comrade Debs will be on the road without a break from Sept. 1 until the eye of election when he will close the campaign at Comrade Debs will formally open the

Indiana are being invited to parties-

11. St. Louis, Mo. Comrade Delis will then go south,

filing seven dates in the principal in-dustrial centers of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, after which he will start west from Kan-sas City, for the Pacific coast. He and Hanford are booked for a monster meeting in the Chicago Auditorium on Oct; 17, at which both candidates will

speak together.
After Hanford has filled dutes in the South and West he will return to the East, speaking in that territory until he makes Chicago, Oct. 17. He will he makes Chicago, Oct. 17. He will then go into the West, while Debs is East, finishing the campaign on the Pacific coast.

Tanford will not visit the same cities where Debs is booked. This will give or places a chance at one or the er. Meanwhile, all the cities and towns must not expect to get either or both candidates during the campaign, as it is impossible for them to visit all the places that want them. Locals should, therefore, prepare to use other speakers in case either of

the candidates cannot appear.

Franklin H. Weatworth will full dates in the Middle West from Sept. Wentworth is a brilliant speaker, and any local engaging him can get out a large crowd and guarantee sat-

Isfaction.

John Spargo will begin his Western four in New York, Aug. 28 and fill dates sufficient to get him to Montana the latter part of September.

John W. Brown will work in the Middle West states from early in September until the middle of October, spending the last weeks of the campaign in the East.

John M. Work of Jown will tour a

retary from Sept. 1 until the middle of posed amendments to the state consti October, when he returns to lown for the remainder of the campaign, James F. Carey will work in Ver-mont; Connecticut, and Rhode Island

vania and Maryland from Aug. 15 to Sept. 5, speaking at Lansford on Labor

Day,
George H. Bigelow will return to
South Dakota about Aug. 15 and remain in that region for a few weeks.

Harry M. McKee speaks in Tennessee continuously until Aug. 23, when he will enter Alabama, instead of

Georgia, as previously announced. Charles G. Towner entered North Carolina July 23 at Greensboro and closed at Charlotte Aug. 1; He will spend one week in South Carolina and then enter Georgia, Aug. 8, for a series

of fifteen meetings.

George H. Goebel will work on the Pacific coast for a few weeks longer

All the foregoing speakers travel un-der the direction of the National Sec-retary and inquiries regarding, them should be addressed to William Mailly, 239 Dearborn street, Chlenge, Locals: and comrades generally, should understand that the national

I Localis: and company the interest of the should understand that the national should understand that the national headquarters is not responsible in any; way for any speaker not traveling under the immediate direction of the National Secretary or the total secretary, and the use of the name of the National Secretary or the name of the immediate direction of the National Secretary or the name of the immediate direction of the National Secretary or the name of the immediate direction of the National Secretary or the name of the immediate direction of the National Secretary or the name of the name of the name of the name of the immediate direction of

Pennsylvania.

We are sorry to have to amounce that, because of financial difficulties, the Brie "Feople" has had to suspend publication for a time. It is hoped that the paper will be able to start again

after two or three weeks.

The Socialists of Allegheny, County, nian meetings as follows this month: Mondays, Twelfth and Carson streets, South Side, Pittsburg; Treesdays, Federa! and Montgomery streets. Alleglieny; Wednesdays, Seventeenth and Carson streets, S. S., Pittsburg; Thurs-days; Elighth and Ann. streets, Homestead: Pridays, Grout and North ave mes Millenia and Station street:Wilmerding; Saturdays, Second and Flow-er avenue, Hark-wood; Swissvale and Pennsylvania avenues, Wikinsburg; Grant: avenue, Disqueene, Comradea, Schwartz, Williams, Wright, Adams, Eisaman, Newcombe, Hishop, Holmes, and Cohen will speak. Besides this, there are the Sunday, lectures of the Socialist Literary Society at Franklin and Logan streets, Pittsburg, Louis, Cohen, Box 1635, Pittsburg, is the sec-

retary of the local.

The county convention of Luzerne County will be held on Aug. 14, at 2. p. m., in M. Miseho's hall, 189 E. South street, Willesbarre, All Socialists are invited.

The hendquarters of the Secialist. Party in Philadelphia is at 1365 Archstreet, and is open every afternoon and evening. All visitors are welcome. The state constitution has been adopted in all its parts by a substantial vote.

As decided by the state convention held in Pittsburg; Pa., May, 30, the landquarters of the State Executive Committee will be moved to Brie, Pa. Therefore, on and after Wednesday, Aug. 3, all communications should be sent to the new State Secretary, F. L. Montgomery, Brie, Pa.

Several locals have sent in the su scription lists for the halfalay's pay find with fairly good sums, contrib-uted by comrades and sympathizers. Many of the locals, however, have

The semi-annual meeting of Local Union County on July 22 was not so-well attended as it signid have been The Secretary reported the receipt of: \$24.75 from the German Branch and: \$15 from the Westheld Branch for the. campaign fund, of which \$25.50 hads ent to the State Secretary, The inaucial report; showed receipts of: 895.19 and expenses of \$70.95. The Organizer reported plans-for an Italian: branch in Elizabeth. It was resolved: that the branches should attend the Labor Day pienic at Newark en masse. M. D. Pancoast was elected Organizer; campaign at Indianapolis on Thursday, Sept. 1, and plans are under way to make the meeting a record-breaking one in every respect. All the locals in erood: Additors. Kramer, Cassus, and erood: Auditors--Kramer, Cassens, and

Edwards. Pate.
Dates following Indianapolis are already arranged as follows: Sept. 3.
Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 4, joint demonstration by Cheinnatt, Covington, and Newport; Sept. 5, Erie, Pa.; Sept. 6, Newport: Sept. 5, Erie, Pa.; Sept. 6, New York, City.; Sept. 7, Baitinore, Md.; Sept. 8, Wheeling, W. Var.; Sept. Jas. M. Reilly; Aug. 25, I. Sackin and

Fred. Paulitsch. Local: Passale: County, is helding opensair meetings every Priday, even-ing at the corner of Main and Van-Houten streets, Paterson. On Satur-day, evenings meetings are held in front of the Postoffice at Passaic City. Readers of The Worker residing in North Paterson, Little Falls, Singac, and Fompton Lakes are requested to send their addresses to Wm. Glanz, Organizer of Local Passaic County, in order that steps may be taken to arrange meetings in that part of the

Open-air meetings will be held in Opensair meetings will be held in front of the Newark positive on Thursday evenings, with the following speakers: Aug. 4, Mrs. Alex. Fraser and Peter E. Burrowes; Aug. 11; Willber Külingbeck and Henry R. Kearns; Aug. 18, Geo. H. Headly and Jas. M. Reilly,

With the approval of the convention With the approval of the conventions of the Thirteenth Congressional District. Commade Smith of Bellevue, member of the State Committee, has sent to all Ohlo locals a letter protesting against the employment of W. G. Critchlow in organizing work, on the ground that his methods, when State Secretary and since, have been such as to discourage sound organization pile to discourage sound organization, pile up unjustinable debts, and develop

cliques.

Local Cincinnati has opened head-quarters at 1252 Elm street. C. R. Bickett is the agent for The Worker and other party papers and will be glad to take subscriptions.

remeer until the middle of October, spending the last weeks of the campeign in the East.

John M. Work of Iowa will tour a mumber of Middle Wesiern states under the direction of the National Section 1. Section

The Secialist Women's Club of Bos ton will meet on Thursday, Aug. 4, 8 pc m., at 339 Shawmut avenue.

Connecticut

Sel-Pieldman of New Haven gave an excellent address in Mystic Saturday, explaining the principles of Socialism thoroughly, and answering common On Saturday evening he accepted an invitation to an open-air debate with Samuel A. Whipple of Groton, a Quaker farmer who does no believe in voting, on the proposition, "Resolved, That Socialism is right, in-distrially, politically, and spiritually," Mr. Whippie was over-confident to the extent of neglecting preparation for the

Bridgeport, List 141, 65c.; H. Kremer, | easily borner New Haven, List 113, 50c.; N. Ruben, New Haven, List 113, 50c.; M. Edelman, New Haven, 50e.; M. Alenson, New Haven, List 113, 25c.; S. Alpert, New Haven, List 113, 25c.; Richmond, New Haven, List 113, 25c.; H. Shipso-ro, New Haven, List 113, 25c.; M. Kolon, New Haven, ldst 113, 25c.; Copfman, New Haven, List 113, 25c.; pre-viously acknowledged, \$255.26; total,

Local secretaries should send in all these lists which remain in their pos-session, as the new lists for the National Campaign Fund will take the

All of the lists for the half-day's pay fend for the national campaign should be returned at once, togenher with the ironey due state and National Commit-The fists have been called in by

West Virginia The Cabell County convention was held at the Union Park in the city of Huntington on July 39, chairman, G. E. Gillespie, secretary, G. W. Barnet. The national platform and state constitinion were engorsed and a resolution was adopted declaring the Socialist workingmen or wealth producers can expect any relief from and inviting att. workers with brains and hand to inif they cannot gain the world through Socialism, J. D. Webb, W. R. Taylor, Seculism. J. D. Weble, W. R. Tayar, and J. R. Eskey were committee on resolutions. The following nominations were made: For House of Representatives, J. D. Weble, W. R. Tayalor, J. H. Shdeett, Sheriff, A. C. Berricher; County Surveyor, J. D. Bykens; Assessor, J. H. Prantex; Justices of Peace, Comrades Mourning, Dodson, Pembleton; Constables; Comrades science, Courade Doyle. As to the of-fice of Presenting Attorney, the laws of the state domand a lawyer to fill this office, and as it was found that all the lawyers were with one of the old parties that nomination had to go by default. Sixty copies of Hanford's: "Labor: War in Golorado" were sold. Our correspondent Comrade Bowen, says that the comrades at Huntingdon as well as all over the state seem to be alive to the situation. Some eighteen months ago Comrade Bower organized the first Socialist local at Huntingdon and since that time through the efforts of Comrade Eskey and a few-others a great many of the workers there are onvinced that it must be "social ruin"

In the First Congressional District, C. H. Schick of Burlington has been nominated for Congress and William Strauss for Presidential Elector. In Strauss for Presidential Elector. In the Fourth District, C. J. Thorretrinsou has been nominated for Elector. The state tielect is now complete and the Congressional tielect is complete with the exception of the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh districts. In the Ninth, & El Forenam of Logan and J. O. McElroy of Beobestown are caudidates for the office, the contest be ing decided by referendum vote,

The Sunday meeting distribution of literature goes merrily on. At least a dozen engaged in this meritorious work in Des Moines last Sunday.

The following have been emiorsed by the State Committee to do propa-ganda work and organize in the territory surrounding their home cities: W. A. Jacobs, Davenport and A. K. Gif-ford, Davenport; I. S. McCrillis, Des Moltes: F. J. West, Avery; A. E. Fore-man, Logan; John E. Shank, Sieux

Locals are urged to make application for speakers as soon as possible. The the available speakers for the closing

months of the campaign are rapidly All of the half-day's pay lists ought

be no further delay. Address all communications concerning state organization work to J. J. Ja-

(Continued on:page 4))

IMMEDIATE OR FUTURE?

By Roubon Harvey Mitchell.

What should be the policy of those What should be the poney of those was degree the industrial enancipation of the people? Shall we seek for partial success in the present, or reserve all for a future struggle that shall be uncompromising and absolute in results? Many who realise the contributions of the property of the

Mr. Wilippie was over-consident to the extont of neglecting preparation for the control neglecting preparation for the debate beames (with the consequences that the debate beames (with one consequence) and the debate beames (with one one sided. Mr. Wilippie attacked, the working-clease, on the score of bad hebits, and praised the "noblity of character" of the depit talks: class.

Fieldmans spoke in Norwich, on Mori day, in Montrille-our Tuesday, in Stoti ington on Wednesday, and in Paw tucket on Turnsday.

Soi. Eleddman will address an open also make the problem with the propie awakes, to a purpose to the proving, Aug. 0.

Regenc W. Debs will speak in only two cities in Connecticut, Hartford and New Haven, dring the presidential: campaign. Hen: Hanford will speak have the working clearly and the problem and the presidential; campaign. Hen: Hanford will speak hould help to advertise, because the candidates will be an incinced next week. Locals in towns near those where the candidates will speak should help to advertise, the meetings. Posters and islate will speak should help to advertise, the meetings. Posters and islate will be meetings. Posters and islate will be an incinced next week. Locals in towns near those where there are local organizations. Dates and trems have been sent to local secretaries.

D. H. Whitton, the New-London and chinery manufacturer and plaining dropsis, declined the challings to other wills solve felloms on the first which were firsted in the control of the control of the control of the control of the presidential control of the control of the presidential dropsis, declined the challings to the capitalist cognitizations who are so stremontly combat thing the growth.

The collections on the first which were firsted in all the control of the free blance of the masses. Shib least 112, 736;; the last, 98, 187 and 188, 8150; the control of the free blance of the masses. Shib least 112, 736;; the New Haven, Eist 113, 50c; M. Belei. New Haven, Eist 113, 50c; M. Belei. New Haven, Eist 113, 50c;

"It is the first step that costs," but like-"It is the first step that costs," Dut they were ill recourse the burner attenue. I useful and i hashent; opposition; to men and measures, of injustice und vitolence is the right. Ink course that liberty, and safety demand, liberare of seeming pages where nature has credited irrecomplished striffe. Quiet either ance of wrongs against humanity becomes a biase for greater imposition and emour-ages further concretements, upon our in-fram rights. So to our day human thrailmain region. So to our day runnan turas-dom, is mowhere mere a permanent engal-tion, than, where the reasons for relection are most urgent. The black slaves of his South were never more submissive and freedoms never was further from a possi-lating of their own effecting than when the were undilinkenmatites of slavery four most decaying apparts victims. Hope and desire-for humon rights were surrects, a dream by forchamma rights were sarredy a dream de-forchamma rights were sarredy a dream de-conception of their minds. So is the gua-dency now mong the white shaves of all' countries. Such are the results of eyely triumph of enphiliamjover the masses; sat-missions not resistinger, not courage but fear; degradatism and loss of the spirit of freedom bare been the uniformly crif con-

Sequences.

The basson is that Airl, measures that will relieve percety and its sufferings and secure an even partial freedom should be fostered. Elevate the condition and clare states of the poor and the tollers by continuous the poor and igneticable sizual at once be made erec-five. At the best, years must clapse be-fore a true-social condition can be realized, We who are past the medition of life, still desire to partitle of 'The good the good,'
provide.' We know the passistiffer and
would taste the blessings of life in its harcould taste the blessings of life in its har-ruonious adjustment to happiness before we die. Give to us some of the incidental blenefits of industrial rightcommens which titure generations are to enjoy; give to us what correlives must ungently demand, some-omer/blession of preconst-like.

The present is ever-thelday for our-struc-ple against the power of organized wealth and, its specious pretenses. The 'bre-pressible conflict' is ever-being fought. No compromise in power is possible; triumpt

pressible conflict. Is ever using fought. No compromise, no ponce is possible, triumph or unconditional surrender must be the final outcome. Though bits a findown happe? can be unastered for the cause, yet the requirements of day to ourselves and fellous-beings must be met in this world-wide and age-long strife of the antagonistic forces of right and wong. Let us cherist forces of right and wrong. Let us cherish the conviction that liberty and equality are inseparable from enlightened life.

SHOULD PARTY SERVANTS HAVE VACATIONS WITH PAY?

Local Toledo, O., asks us to print a cor-spondence, dated: July 17 to 28, between respondence, dated: July 17 to 28, betwee that local and the National Secretary, regard to the vacations of employees at a total local sequence of the crespondence compels us to summarize 1. Local Toledo asks Mailly 17 to 18 to that comployees at headquarters get that complex results and the sequence of the complex continuous and the complex continuous that the pay and, if so, what anthority, adding that if so, the localises of the continuous cont

blooms what authority, adding that if so, the local objects.

2. Mailly replies that so far Comrade Cherk and himself have had such wacations: that he knows of no party law on the subject; that when one of the force is on vacation the object would be subject; that when one of the force is on vacation the object would be subject; that when one of the force is on vacation the object; that when one for a make party was involved; that, as for himself, its spent part of his "vacation" speaking in Milwankee, substituting for a national organizer, that-Clark had worked skitcen mouthle, often putting in evenings and sundays; that in both cases he leibred the not result was to get better work for the party, and that he has offered Comrades Martin and Oheal vacations proportionate to their insufficient of service.

3. Local Tolsto annuances that it will bring the quegion before the party dent and the party in party of the party had been as "special privilege" which many dissatisfaction in the party; they urge that the rank and file of the party in private.

employment do not get variations with pay when they work for the party, they do it without pay and after working all day in the factory; they think that the comrades will be unwilling, to contribute to the campaign fand when they hear that the party employees at heedquarters get vacations; they think that if the office force is able, by working overtime, to make up for one away on vacation, then the office force has one than the office force the order of the office of the order of the office of the of

should be reduced seems to save expense for the party.

4 Mailly repires that he has no objection to the matter being sent to the press; that the fasts were some time ago made public in his reports; that user ordinary circumstances the force works very hard and-for longer heurs; than most wage works ers; that it, at certain times, when it is easily to the control of the control

WOULD CUT THE UNIONS.

WOULD CUI THE UNIONS.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In regard to what I consider the fatal policy of the Schemilate Party, I would respectfully call your attention to the article in Ithes 'International Socialist' Review' for July (pp. 15-11), entitled 'Socialism and the Trade Unional.' This is practically my clear, I also, with a number of years extracted the property of the course of Socialism and the Union of the Course of Socialism and the Iterature associated in the cause of Socialism but rather retards it. Trade unionism does not advance the cause of Socialism but rather retards it. Trade unions are all right ins fighting cupitalism, and underpresent conditions, but I have yet to see it explained whereign there exists any connection with Socialism. I have seen it stated in substance, many times, that they saided in substance, many times, that they said the substance, many times, that they had been substance, many times, that they had been explained, except by the bare statement; and reinforcing a faischood by repeating it, can, never make it a truth. The fact as asserted, might in a measure be true as to some of the trade unioning especially in continental European states, or at least some of them, the article in question, that the fact in the United States. It is a fact a gratated in the article in question, that the fact in the United States. It is a fact a gratated from the literature contrew. The reraid is the gratele in question, that the fact and the grater recenting ground for Socialism. When I am asked regarding trade unionism, will be eliminated before the next presidential election, or another party with assess and take the principal feature of Socialism, and ride on to victory. The revolution is in the air and if the present Socialism and ride on to victory. The revolution is in the air and if the present Socialism and ride on to victory. The prevolution is in the air and if the present Socialism and ride on to victory. The prevolution is in the air and if the present Socialism and ride on to v Wellsville, N. Y. A. L. PURDY,

GAS COMPANY'S POWER.

GAS COMPANY'S POWER.

To the Editor of The Worker:—It is not only in New York City that the gas companies are ileensed to kill people for profit, by supplying an inferior quality of gas, with low and irregular pressure, and by allowing the gas to look out into the ground and time the houses.

The the little city of Williamstic Cons., the same conditions cits. A case in point of the control of

MR. BRYANIS: NEW POSITION

To the Editor of The Worker: Why within ten days has the justice of on in To the Editor of The Worker:—Wh within a true days has the justice of, an in result has been days has the justice of, an in result has a first of the life ownership of railfronds, and we forther thanks which Mr. Beyon, surrendscell a St. Londs-assumed which importance in the first of the same season of the conclusion that the same season of the conclusion that the same season of the same prevention of the mattern of the same prevention of the mattern of the same prevention of the same prevention of the mattern of the same prevention of the same

out-day, because by Twoods, be a patting of new wine in old bottles.

For the new ideas we need a new party, Mad Bryan at St. Douis been true to his convertions, he could have led; the radients with the period of the convertient party is forday, which is all the Democratic party is forday, which is not the Democratic party is forday, which would eventually have sourced the allegiance of the best elements of all existing nearlies. As it is, he can now only run, after them. Hhis promunchment is solely a bid for the their continued loyalty; is the statement of the solely a bid for the their continued loyalty; is the solely as his for the their continued loyalty; is the statement of the solely as he had for the their continued loyalty; is the solely as he had found wasning; is the overliet that every radient lowers and the statement that Mr. Parker's election well as solely as he had been up a way for such a re-organisation of the Democratic party as radients desire is not only not true, but is postificely falses. It is a pitchilde offer to have the statement and properting Tarker, for fave the statement of the property as a superior of the property of the poles assumed reforms him.

One the contrary, for from helping, towards the attainment of an income tax of

caunder from him.

On-the contrary, far from helping, towards the attainment of an income tax, of anticonterestally of railreads, of the inthe people of United States Senators, and of the many other measures necessary to make this a government by the people, Parker's success will, in the opinion of railfest Democratic he a positive hindrance, and he will, not have their support at the polic. New York, July 28.

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Some Good Reasons Why Every Workingman Should Vote the Socialist Ticket.

fers some suggestions that may help them in making an effective exposition of Socialist principles and of the rea-sons why workingmen should support the Social Democratic Party.

In the first place, bear in mind that in a crowd, only a few hear the whole speech and many listen for but a few minutes, and your business is so to speak that the man who listens fo only five minutes will get some definite This necessitates two things:

First us this is a political campaign and the principal function of the street meetings is to advertise the party's exto call attention to the party name, its , its place in the third column on the ballot, and the names of leading candidates. Do this at the ginning of your speech; do it at the end; and bring it in as often as you

Keen to First Principles.

Second, yhile it is impossible to give full exposition of Socialism in five minutes, it is possible to state in less than that time this fundamental idea: ANOTHER MAN CONTROLS HE CONTROLS MY LIFE. The capl tallst class to-day has control of the means by which we, the workers, proland, mines, railways, factories, and other machinery of production and transportation. We cannot live without working. We cannot work except by the permission of the capitalists. Our class is dependent upon them for opoprtunity to use the means of pro-duction that our class has created. We have to work at their terms and live only by their consent. We can never become free as a class until we collecfively own the things necessary to our

obvious to us that we often forget that it is not obvious to everyone eise. In elaborating the statement of our prin-ciples and illustrating them, or in exposing the old parties, we are likely to ass over it too lightly and let so hearers go away without a clear idea of what the Social Democratic Party stands for. But if we just get into a man's head that fundamental idea, we have given him the clue by which he can find his own way.

The speaker should return to this basic idea again and again, varying the phrases, of course, but never failto state in plain words this fact ich lies at the bottom of every capitalist evil that we denounce. Don't be afraid to repeat it, for it is the core of

Cannot Serve Two Masters.

Point our that the workingmen are at war with the capitalists all the year round, that strikes and lockouts and boyeotts and blackl'sis and infunc ers and landlords who fleece us and whom we have to fight 364 days in the year cannot be our true friends on Election Day, Old-party politicians claim to represent all classes. This is file. "No man can serve two s." The Social Democratic CLAIMS TO REPRÉSENT ONLY THE WORKING CLASS, It

The Voter's Power.

Remind your hearers that on Elecis as powerful as his employer or his landlord. The poorest laborer's vote is equal to Morgan's or Rockefeller's.

And there are at least ten workingmen to every capitalist, great or small

All that the workers need to rule the respect and self-reliance and intelligent united thought and action

A Few Telling Figures. Don't quote long strings of figures

Make your statements simple. Don't exaggerate. state the truth than overstate it.

Say that the United States Census that the workingmen get in wages only half the value their labor workingman's yearly product was \$31 greater than in 1890, but their average wages were \$7 LESS. Add that "Duns's" and "Brads(reet's" reports show that the cost of the workingmen's living has increased 25 per cent, in the last seven years. Add that labor is rapidly increasing and that there are always from one to two

and hunting for jobs. ganizing on a national scale to use the lockout, the blacklist, the spy system, and the injunction to break the organi-zatious of the working class. In the files of The Worker for the past year you will find details.

on men in the country out of work

Old Parties' Labor Record.

Point out that both old parties when in power have helped the capitalists against the workers: Democratic Gov ernor Steunenberg of Idaho set the military power above the civil in or der to break the miners' strike in 1800. Republican Governor Peabody of Colorado is doing the same thing at this moment. Democratic Governor Pattison of Penasticania sent troops against the striking steel workers at Homestead in 1893. Republican Gov-ernor Stone sent froops against the striking coal miners in 1902. Demoeratic Governor Flower of New York sent militia to shoot railway work-ers on strike at Buffalo. Republican Governor Odell ordered them out against striking trolley workers at A! bany and at Glens Falls. Deflocration President Cleveland sent federal troops to smash the American Railway Union in 1894. Republican President Roose-

velt sent them to help the copper-mine owners in Arlzona last year.

Republicans had a majority in the United States Supreme Court when it declared the Income Tax Law un-

At the request of several street David B. Hill who led the fight against speakers in New York The Worker ofit in the Senate and who, as counsel for the millionaires, fought it before

At the Democratic convention at S AN INCOME-TAX PLANK WAS PROPOSED AND REJECTED. incomes they extort from the workers

Here in New York.

Democratic Judge Denis O'Brien gave the decision against the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law in the New York Court of Appeals in 1901 and two other Democrats and two Republicans helped him kill that law. Last fall both old parties joined in putting O'Brien at the head of their ticket. Judge Alton B. Parker, in April of

last year, folned with the other Democrats and the Republicans in that court to kill the Eight-Hour Law. This year the Democrats have put Parker at the head of their ticket.

Tamamyn Police Commissioner Dev-ery used the force to break the Brooklyn trolley strike. Reform Commis sioner Green did the same thing last year in Queens County. This year Tammany Commissioner McAdoo allowed the trolley company's "bounc dren for refusing to pay an extra fare illegally demanded on the Coney Island lines. ers" to maltreat men, women, and chil-

Murder for Profit.

Remind your hearers of the Slocum horror, the Darlington disaster, the Tarrant explosion, the New York Centrai Tunnel atrocity, the Windsor Ho tel crime, and others of the sort. mind them that five successive District Attorneys-Democrat Fellows, Republican Olcott, Democrat Gardiner, Demo ocrat Philbin, and Reformer Jeromehave failed to bring the capitalist the guilty proprietor of the Darlington, though he is under indictment.

Explain the reason of these disasters the desire of the capitalists to increase their unearned profits by cutting down the expenses necessary to

Explain why the Republican and Democratic officials allow such crimes to go unpunished—because the criminals belong to their own class, because both the old parties are controlled by

Why the Old Parties Are as Like as Twins.

Make it clear that we are against both old parties alike, because stand for capitalism.

Though pretending to fight each other, they always act alike when in powand Labor are concerned.

They are both led and financed by capitalists. They depend for their can paign funds upon the trusts and frai thise corporations. Jay Gould said: "In a Republican state I'm a Republican, in a Democratic state I'm a Demo-erat, but I'm for Erle all the time"-Eric being the stock he was then most interested in . Senator Depew says; "I am a United States Senator as an incident in my career as a railway man"-a railway capitalist. Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust testified be fore a Congressional committee tha his corporation regularly made large and equal contributions to the campaign funds of both old parties

Prominent Republicans and promi-Company, the New York Central Railway, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Metropolitan Securities Company that controls our whole transit system, and all the other great corporations. They carry on a political sham battle But they quietly co-operate to support and control both old parties so as to keep the legislative executive and fu-The platforms of both old parties support the system of private owner-

Except by their labels, no one can ell one old party from the other. If a workingman is determined to vote an old-party ticket, he may as well

The Party of the Workers.

Against both these parties stands the Social Democratic Party, part of the great Socialist movement of the world. It is a party of workingmen, governing themselves by the most democratic methods. It chooses its candidates for their proven fidelity to Socialist princi-ples and working-clas sinterests. It has no bosses, only chosen servants and spokesmen. Its doors are open to every workingman who believes in its principles and is willing to do his share for the common cause. Its platform goes to the very root of capitalist evils. It denies the right of the non-producing capitalist to control industry and extract profit from other men's labor. It asserts the duty of every man to work and the right of the workers to the full product of their labor.

No Fusion for Us.

It makes no compromises with other parties, neither gives nor accepts en-dorsements, but opposes all capitalist political agencies rilke. It depends on the rank and file of its members and sympathizers for its financial support and appeals only to the working class for yotes.

ove their nomination and election to emittabst influence. Naturally, they pary for past favors and purchase future advancement by serving the capitalist class.

Social Democrats elected to office, KNOWING THAT THEY OWE EV-ERYTHING TO THE WORKING CLASS AND THAT ONLY FROM 4T CAN THEY HOPE FOR ADVANCE MENT, will naturally use their powers in its service, even if from no other

The Only Votes That Count.

The capitalists and their agents feat and respect only the votes that are in-

telligently cast AGAINST them. So old parties are sure of the so the workingmen's votes, they will treat the workingmen's wishes with contempt. Let them see that the workingmen are learning to think for themselves, let them become alarmed by a rapid growth of the Social Democratic vote, and then even before a single Social. and then, even before a single Social Democrat is elected, they will bestir themselves to learn the workingmen's wishes and make concessions.

The only vote that is not thrown away is the vote that is east right. The workingman who votes for the parties that permit lockouts and send militia against strikers DOES WORSE THAN THROW HIS VOTE AWAY. The only votes that will have any effect in improving the conditions of La bor are those cast under the Arm and

Finally, we suggest to the speaker that he should not try to use in a sin-gle speech all the material in his hands, not even all that is given in this article. A few illustrative facts, clear-ly and strongly brought out, are better than a great number, half stated and fumbled together.

show the reason for it-private owner ship of the means of production, ex ploitation of labor, conflict of class in terests; and take every opportunity to state and restate the way out-to vote for Social Democracy under the Arm

AN APPEAL

TO WORKINGMEN.

Strikes, lockouts, blacklists, unem-ployment, bull pens, deportation, clubbing, injunctions—this is our portion, fellow workingmen. The capitalists treat us as if we were things with no will, no heart or reason. Have we really deserved no better? Must we en-

The Social Democratic Party has given out a rallying signal—down with wage slavery and slave drivers! The world to the workers thereof! The working class never had a better opportunity. We must reach out a helping hand to one another. We must get together. There is no need for us to vorry about the "business interests." The capitalist interests are well taken care of. The Republican and Demo cratic parties are fairly failing over each other in showing how true they are to the capitalists. It is the working class interests that are left unat ended. And why? It is our own fault. We always vote for candidates who are put up to look after the "business only. If we want our in terests to be looked after we must have a party of our own, put up our own candidates and elect them, too The capitalists have taken complete ossession of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Should we quar-rel with them about it? Why should They are right. You cannot expect the same party to look after the "business interests" and working class interests. Knowing this, we organized the Social Democratic Party, And every workingman, who is not merely a beast of burden, must support this party. It is a workingmen's party, or ganized by the workingmen and for

men, do than support this party. Oh, yes, we can vote for the Republican or Democratic parties, for the "busi-ness interests." And we shall get without fall what we are voting for They will take their "business inter ests" out of our hide, the capitalists will, as they have always done. Or we can cast our votes to oblige our friend, the ward-healer, who sell us to big politicians as so much voting le. If we are not lost to all manhood we must put an end to this shameless traffic in our votes. Let us and their patrons, the capitalists, that they must look for scab voters where they get their scab laborers. The Social Democracic Party for us.

The Second Agitation District Committee looks after the political interests of the workingmen in the Second Agitation District. Its boundaries are—the territory between Broome and Fourteenth street and Bowery and East River This is a purely working class district Politically it has always been and now is a prey to corrupt politicians of the lowest Tammany type. We must clean out these obscene creatures. We must elect only Socialist candidates. You must help us do it. You can do it best through your organization. If your or-ganization meets in this district see to it that it should elect two delegates to the Second Agitation District Commit-This committee meets every Mon-at 64 E. Fourth street, top floor. tec. This co We also ask for your financial aid Every dollar which your organization will give to the campaign funds of the Social Democratic Party will be spent in educating the workingmen to the knowledge of their own interests. have no trusts, no corporations to help

of helping ourselves and that is by helping the Social Democratic Party.

SECOND AGITATION DISTRICT COMMITTEE. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For information write to Edward Meyer, Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street

--- Crowd a man with fourteen hours' work a day, and you crowd him down to a mere animal life.-- Wendell Phillips.

PREMIUM OFFER.

Every reader can get these pre-miums. Just try its You containly have some friends or neighbors who are not readers of The Worker. TO GET THEM TO SUBSCRIBE For every two NEW yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each or four new six month subscriptions at 25 cents each accompanied by cash, we will send free of charge, any of the following remiums: 22. A photographic album of Greater

New York. Over one hundred beau tiful views of the great metropolis. Pocket knife, Best steel; two or three birdes.
5. Pictures: Social Democratic

members of the German Parliament, 2. Genuine briar wood pipe, 21, Pair best steel seissors, nickei and gold plated.

4. Lady or gentleman's pocketbook.

'd. Beautiful picture, "The Nest,"

11. Beautiful picture, "The Pocest,"

THE WORKER, 184 William Street, New York. GRAND MASS MEEETING

Tuesday Sept. 6

CARNEGIE HALL

EUGENE V. DEBS, Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Party.

Will answer Grover Cleveland's attack on the famous American Railway Union strike in his attempt to defend his sending Federal Troops to break

George D. Herron will preside.

Admission 10 cents. Box seats, 25 cents, Platform seats, 50 cents. Tickets are now on sale at the Labor Lyceum, at the offices of The

Worker, "The Comrade," and the Jewish "Forward," at the clubhouses of the Workingmen's Educational Association and various other places.

Every Socialist and sympathizer should make every effort to advertise this meeting as widely as possible. Forty thousand cards advertising the meeting have been printed and should be distributed at open-air meetings and elsewhere. A supply of these cards can be obtained at the office of the Organizer, 64 E. Fourth street, at any time between 10 a. m. and 10

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

cobsen, State Secretary, 1129 Twelfth street. Des Moine

New York State.

Comrade Scheltz of Ithaca writer that George Roewer did good work there. An audience of 600 listened attentively. Their interest was shown by the sale of \$1 worth of pamphlets and the taking of ten subscriptions for The Worker.

The town of Malone was taken by surprise when, on July 26 and the following evenings, the nominee of the S. D. P. for Governor of the state anpeared on the main thoroughfare and proceeded to erect a soap-box platform. Socialism had not yet been presented to the voters of Franklin County, a given to our ticket at the last gubernatorial election when the entire vote in the county numbered 8 votes. This year there will be more. Comrade Pendergast at various occasions spoke to crowds numbering two and three hunceived attentively and at times enthusiastically applauded by the listeners. Our standard-bearer in this state is an impressed itself deeply upon his audiences in this town. The results of his the gospel of Socialism will be spread throughout the county during the comfuture speakers in the northern coun-

A Jewish leaflet, four pages, with the pictures of our national candidates, is published by Comrade Feigenbaum and can be had at the very lov price of \$1.50 per thousand copi is a convincing document and should be circulated by all party organizations the country over wherever Jewish pro-letarians reside. Send orders, prepaid, to B. Feigenbaum, Organizer, First Agitation District, 233 East Broadway, New York.

.At the last meeting of the 35th A. D. Br. 2, the resignation of Comrade Blakesley was received and ordered to take regular course. The Agitation Committee reported that 50 additional copies of The Worker will be taken been bought. Comrade Radin's resignation from the General Commistee was eccepted and F. C. Fischer elected in favorably on the plan to organize a ew branch in the High Bridge neigh borhood. The next meeting, to be held Aug. 11, will be an important one.

BROOKLYN. Local Kings County will employ a local. It is desirable that he should be a good speaker, but habits of transaction are indispensable, Comrades interested will please communiente by letter with the Organizer Warren Atkinson, 122 Fort Greepe pla

Brooklyn. The next meeting of the Kings County Committee will occur on Saturday evening. Aug. 13, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The 6th and 10th A. D. at its street meeting last week again sold 100 cop-ies of The Worker and 10 of the 'Volkszeitung." The district treasury profits to the extent of 50 or 60 cents a week by this work, to say nothing of the good that the papers do.

The 18th and 20th A. D. has also tried the plan of selling The Worker at street meetings, and with good ef-

Here and There.

Comrade LaMonte had to abanden his agitation tour in Missouri on ac-

ount of sickness.

The "Vanguard," edited by J. M. A. Spence of Green Bay, Wis., has been purchased by the Social Democratic Publishing Company of Milwaukee, and will hereafter be issued from that office. The "Vanguard" has already a large circulation in all parts of the country and has proved of serv-ice in introducing Socialism to a constituency unreached by any other So-cialist publication. Under new busi-ness management Comrade Spence will continue as editor. The publishers in-teud increasing the size of the paper. The price will remain 50 cents a year A combination price of 75 cents is nade for the "Vanguard" and "Social Democratic Herald," the organ of the Wisconsin movement, edited by Fred-eric Heath of Milwaukee. The ad-dress of the business office is 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

Comrade Littlefield will speak on So-cialism at the Spiritualist camp-meet-ing at Lake Pleasant, Mass., on Aug.

A comrade in Saugus, Mass., writes that the Socialist Party is the first in the field there with a fine banner bearing the names of our national candi dates. The membership in Saugus is small, but they are determined to work with all their might for Socialism.

Wherever Ben Hanford has spoken so far in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, he has had unusually good

meetings.
Comrade Littlefield expresses a hope that the old subscribers of the "New Commonwealth" who are getting The Worker in the place of that paper since its suspension, will not fail to renew. The Worker joins in the hope. The Wisconsin state convention of

The Wisconsin state convention of the Social Democratic Party (as the Socialist Party is known in that state) trying to figure out what the Socialists will do.

The Texas state convention meets at Grand Saline on Aug. 6. A big Social-ist encampment is planned for the same week.

Comrade Bowen of Ashland, Ky., visited Huntingdon, W. Va., recently. He had sixty copies of Hanford's pamphlet and sold them all.

The charter of the city of San Francisco provides that the Mayor in ap-pointing the Board of Commissioners to consist of five, shall appoint two from the Republican party and two from the Democratic party and the fifth from the third strongest party in the state. As the Socialist Party was and is easily third in the state not withstanding the large vote of the Un-ion Labor Party in the city, Comrade Oliver Everett was selected by the local and held the office four years at a salary to the local treasury of the party When Eugene E. Schmitz was elected on the Union Labor ticket last fall, for office expired at that time, the "friend of labor" proceeded to defy the city charter and appoint one of his col-leagues of the Union Labor Party named Leftingwell, who is not and never was a member of the Socialist Party, to take Comrade Everett's place. The local, in the name of Comsalary.

rade Lindgren, sought an injunction to prevent the public auditor from au orizing the payment of Leffingwell's In this way Leffingwell's salary was held up for some months, but two months ago Judge Hunt of the Superior Court dismissed the case on demurrer of the defendant. This case cost \$114.50, 'The local decided, on Supreme Court, where, as there is reason to believe from a previous ruling on a similar case, the decision may be reversed. Be this as it may, consider-able is resulting from the fight. The appeal will cost \$100 if we win and first deposit of \$50 without taking it from the treasury, the City Central Committee invited Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis, the Organizer, wo Sunday evenings in July, in the Carmen's Hall on O'Farrell street, Organizer Lewis responded with two lec-tures on "Socialism and Spenceriau Evolution" and "Socialism and the

Darwinian Theory of Natural Selec-tion," and the audience responded with over \$50 surplus after all expenses of the meetings were paid. The appeal is now proceeding. Tuesday, July 19, in Turk street Temple, with George H. Goebel on the platform and Organizer Lewis in the chaft. It was a great meeting, opening the piano) and a collection of \$33.50, \$10 more than the chairman asked for. Comrade Goebel made a good cam paign speech. The audier ce listened until after 10 o'clock and apparently were willing to remain till after mid-night. A member of the S. L. P. asked Comrade Goebel if it was not true that Jersey had accepted the endorsement of other political parties. The reply he received that this was true, and that it was also true that Comrade Goebel had, as a member of the State Com-mittee, assisted at his expulsion from the party, caused the questioner to retire at double quick and brought ro after round of applause from the audi-

Organizer Lewis says that Local San Francisco is in a flourishing condition and will render a good account of itself morning papers.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open air mee lings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The nesembly district organizations are request-ed to take notice of their meetings and see t. If that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient ilterature is distrib-

Cth A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, A. W. Jo-sephson, J. Fox, Fred. Paulitsch. 14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Chase, S. Edelstein and H. Havidon. 28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-second street and Avenue A. Speakers, T. J. Lew-ie, L. Saekl. ia. I. Snekin.
Suth A. Ir.—N. F., corner of Eighty-sixtle street and Third avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips, L. D. Mayes, A. Abrahams.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6. 20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirty-first street and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitsch and J. A. Harris. 31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh ave-nue. Speakers, H. Havidon, Jacob Pankin. 34th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willia avenue.

MONDAY, AUG. 8. MONDAY, AUG. 8.

7th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth svenue. Speakers, Fred. Krnfit and Chas, Pobsevage.

11th A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, Fred. Taulitach and L. D. Mayes.

19th A. D.—S. E. corner of Bighty-third street and Ansterdam avenue. Speakers, L. Phillips and Ed. J. Lewis.

18th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifteenths street and First avenue. Speakers, T. J. Lewis and A. Abrahams.

2d A. D.—N. W. corner of Ciarkson and Hudson streets. Speakers, Chas. Franz and Jacob Paukin,

TUESDAY, AUG. 9. TUESDAY, AUG. B.

14th A. D.—N. W. corner of Tenth street and Avenne A. Speakers, A. W. Josephson, A. Abrahama and J. Whitchorn.

31st A. B.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue. Speakers, E. Edeitein and J. C. Frost.

180th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sitylanth street and Boston Road. Speakers, L. A. Harris, Edw. Cassidy and Edw. Searing.

Speakers, J. C. Frost, I. Sackin, Edw. Cas-

10th A. D.—N. W. corner of Sixth street and Avenue A. Speakers, S. Edelstein and I. Philitps.

17th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitisch and Ed. J. Lewis.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Twenty-fourth street and First avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitisch and Wm. Karlin.

21st As-D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and First street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers, L. D. Mayes and T. J. Lewis.

22d A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hundred and Second street and Second avenue. Speakers, L. A. Harris and J. C. Chase.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11. 25th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, I. Sackin and A. Abrahams.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, I. Sackin, Jos. Fox. H. Havidon.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Jacob Pankin and Fred. Paulitsch.

25th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy seventh street and Pirst avenue. Speakers, T. J. Lewis, I. Phillips and L. D. Mayes.

30th A. D.—S. W. corner of Faign south street and East End avenue. Speakers, S. Edelstein and Chas. Frant.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, John C. Chase, Jacob Pankin and Wim. Karlin.

34th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, E. J. Lewis, I. Sackin and J. C. Frost.

The following meetings will be held on

Speakers, E. J. Lewis, I. Sackin and J. C. Frost.

The following meetings will be held on the East Side, under the auspices of the New York, Socialist Literary Society:

A speakers, Programmer of the Company of the Society of the New York, Socialist Literary Society:

Streets; speakers, Jackson and Ediridge streets; speakers, Whitchorn, Paley, Harris, Hardon,

Tuesday, Aug. S.—Grand and Ediridge streets; speakers, Harris, Dobsevage, Edeistein, Rosenfeld, Paley,

The Streets speakers, Harris, Dobsevage, Edeistein, Rosenfeld, Paley,

The Streets speakers, Harris, Dobsevage, Edeistein, Rosenfeld, Paley,

The Streets of the 16th A. D. are attractive to the company of the Society of the Company of the Society of the Company of the Society of the Socie

Brooklyn.

Open air meetings will be held as follows under the direction of the Social Demo-cratic Party in Brooklyn: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3. Broadway and Floyd street. Speakers, Droste and Schnefer. Speakers, Rond and Wyckoff streets. Speakers, Young and others.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4. Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, Speak-rs, Marr and Buck. Manhattan avenue and Ten Eyck street, peakers, Schaefer Macken le and Pelser,

Evergreen avenue and Troutman street, Speakers, Dawson and Dobsevege. Ham burg avenue and Troutman street, Globus SATURDAY, AUG. 6. SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Third avenue and 53d street. Speakers,
Globus and others.
Third avenue and 49th street. Speakers,
Atkinson and others.
Jefferson avenue and Breadway. Speakers,
Young and Weil.
12th avenue and 49th street. Speakers
Mackenzie and Ireiser.
WEDNESHAY AUG. 10.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.
Flushing avenue and Throop avenue.
Speakers, Dawson, Buck and Young.
Nevins and Warra streets. Speakers,
Schaefer and Pelser.
East 5th street and Greenwood avenue.
Speakers, Well, Behringer and others.
Walcott and Van Brünt streets. Speak
ers, Macketzle and Globus.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11. Bedford avenue and Halsey Speakers, Droste and Marr. Central avenue and Green avenue. Speak s. Well and Dobsevage.

Testing and Polsevage.

Bushwick areane and Young.

Bushwick areane and Young.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

Brondway and Lafayette avenue. Speakers, Pelser and Droste. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17.

4th place and Court street. Speakers, Buck, Globus and Schnefer. Warren street and Third avenue. Speak-ers, Behringer, Mackenzie and Peiser. THURSDAY, AUG. 18. Fulton street and Albany avenue. Speak-rs, Matr and Dawson. FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

Hamburg avenue and Woodbine street, ipeakers, Well and Dobsevage, Bleecker street and Hamburg avenue, peakers, Pelser and Young. SATURDAY, AUG. 20.

Broadway and Jefferson ares, Schaefer and Atkinson. FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.
Central avenue and Himrod street.
Speakers, Schnefer and Peiser.
Hamburg avenue and Harmon street.
Speakers, Globus and Dawson.

OCIAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Assembly, Congressional and Sena-torial District Conventions of the Social Democratic Party of New York County for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assembly, Representatives in Congress and in State Senate, will be held as follows: ASSEMBLA DISTRICT CONVEN

TIONS Assembly District Conventions will be held on Aug. 16, 8 p. m. sharp, at the following places:

1st A. D.-150 Spring street, restaurant 2d A. D.-184 William street, newspa

office. D. 120 Variet street, shoe store.
3d A. D. 120 Variet street, shoe store.
4th A. D. 233 F. Broadway, clubhouse.
5th A. D. 255 W. Fourth street, residence
of P. Paschel, Fourth street, ball.
ath A. D. 204 W. Fifteenth street, elecrical shop. 8th A. D.-65 Rivington street, book store, 9th A. D.-255 W. Twenty seventh street, iumbing shop.

10th A. D.—Ei8 Sixth street, residence of
Waldinger. 11th A. D.-413 Ninth avenue, upholstery

tore.
12th A. D.-103 Broome street, residence
4 Dr. Mallsoff.
13th A. D.-342 W. Forty-second street, iall.
14th A. D.-519 E. Thirteenth street, resi-lence of D. Baumert,
15th A. D.-408 W. Fiftleth street, shoe 16th A. D. S and 10 Avenue D., Lafayette fall.

17th A. D.—550 W. Fiftlieth street, resi-lence of C. Firnkas.

18th A. D.—614 E. Seventeenth street, hee store. 19th A. D.-1924 Broadway, upholstery dere. 20th A. D. 519 E. Twenty-sixth street, allor store. 21st A. D. 827 Columbys avenue, cigar

store. 22d A. D.—241 E. Fofty-aecond, afrect. clubhouse. 25d A. D.—1614 Austerdam avenue, Barr's Hall. 24th A. D.—1625 First avenue, hall. 25th A. D.—165 E. Twenty-fourth street, affer store. tailor store, Land E. Twenty-fourth street, 20th A. D. 434 E. Seventy-fifth treet, residence of Blowsky.

27th A. D. 48 W. Porty-sixth street, residence of the Street, 20th A. D. 107 Avenue A. hall, 20th A. D. 120 E. Minetich street, residence of Ch. Ivonia, 36th A. D. 200 E. Eighty sixth street, rinbhouse.

"THE LABOR WAR IN COLORADO"

will be the most valuable campaign document of the year. It should be circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies. THE PEOPLE MUST BE INFORMED OF THE FACTS AND THEIR LESSON. The price is put at the lowest possible figure to cover cost of publication-5 cents a copy, or \$2.50 A HUNDRED. NOW READY. ORDER AT ONCE.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

184 William Street, New York City.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10. Oth A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, II. Haydon and Jacob Pankiu. 10th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixth street and Avenue A. Speakers, S. Edeistein and The Socialist Party. The Socialist Party.

and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been selzed upon by the capitaliat class as the means of rooting out the idea of free and from many the problem become from many the problem become the mean according from the problem become the mean according of great propertied juterests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer for ign and weaker peoples, in order to gatabilish the people make, but are too good to but. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unsawares the right of the worker-to a vote or vote in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the

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

As an American Socialist party, we piesige our idelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialism of all nations. In the industrial develoption of all nations. In the industrial develoption of the socialism of all nations. In the lindustrial develoption of the socialism of the world's workers in the world's workers in the world's workers. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inceptably the socialism of the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the most exploit of the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the industry and its of the social particle in the sum of the social particle is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the structure of the capitalist interests for the control of the capitalist interests for the control of the capitalist interests for the world, or the remaining sources of the world, or the remaining sources or profit.

the clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class condict.

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

3ist A. D.—261 W. One Hundred and Twenty-third street, hall.
329 A. D.—229 E. One Hundred and Second street, residence of J. Cohn.
339 A. D.—121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, residence of Dr. Ingerman, 34th A. D.—One-Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, Metropolis Hall.
35th A. D.—3369 Third avenue, clubhouse, Annexed A. D.—12 Fourth street, Williamsbridge, residence of C. Moder.

ONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONwill be held on Aug. 17, 8 p. m. sharp, at the following places:

Sit Congressional District (composed of Richmond County, the 1st A. D., part of the 2d A. D., the 3d A. D., part of the 4th A. D., and the 6th A. D., County of New York)—At 64 E. Fourth street, hall.

3th Congressional District (composed of part of the 2d A. D., part of the 4th A. D., part of the 7th A. D., part of the 10th A. D., part of t

b., part of the 12th A. D., and part of the 16th A. D.)—At 233 E. Broadway, club-house.

10th Congressional District (composed of part of the 4th A. D., part of the 8th A. D., part of the 18th A. D., part of the 18th A. D., part of the 18th A. D. and 18th A. D., and part of the 18th A. D., part of the 18th A. D., part of the 7th A. D., part of the 7th A. D., part of the 18th A. D., part of the 28th A. D., part of the 18th A. D., part of the 28th A. D., part of the 18th A. D., part of the 28th A. D., part of the 18th A. D., part of the 28th A. D., part of t

SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVEN

TIONS. Senatorial District Conventions will be held on Aug. 18, 8 p. m. sharp, at the following places:

1)th Senatorial District (compo-lst, 2d, and 4th A. D.)—at 221 way, clubbouse. 18t. 2d. and 4th A. D.)—at 233 E. Braudway, chubhome.

II th. Senatorial District (composed of the first Str. 8th, and 19th A. D.)—At 64 E. Fourth street, hall.

12th Senatorial District (composed of the 12th 18th and 16th A. D.)—At 79 E. Thirden, and 16th A. D.)—At 79 E. Thirden, Lith Senatorial District (composed of the 2d. 5th, and 7th A. D.)—At 17 Ablagion Square, residence of F. W. James, I4th Senatorial District (composed of the 18th, 20th, and 22th A. D.)—At 24t E. Fortysceood street, clubrooms.

13th Senatorial District (composed of the 18th, 20th, and 22th A. D.)—At 24t E. Fortysceood street, clubrooms. second street, clubrooms.

15th Sematorial District tecomposed of the 25th, 27th, and 29th A. 1()—At 120 E. Ninetieth street, residence of C. Lindau, 16th Sematorial District tecomposed of the 9th, 11th, and 13th A. D.—At 255 W. Twenty-seventh street, plumbing shop, 17th Sematorial District (composed of the 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D.)—At 2924 Broadway, upholistery store. 18th Senatorial District (composed of the 24th, 26th, and 28th A. D.)—At 1497 Ave-nue A, hall.

Tith Senaterial District composed of the 21st, 25d, and 31st A. 184—At 1614 Amster-dam avenue, Barg's Hall. 29th Senatorial District compased of the 5mb, 23d, and 32d A. 14.—At 286 E. Eighty-

nue, clubboase. 223 Senatorial Pistriet teomp sed of the Annexed Associably Districti Westels ser Country-At Tweffth and Fourth circet, AVIIIaanslature, residence of C. Moder. Convenitions called by order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New

never agree as to how a trades union should be conducted. The tharmony