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# FROM A CANDIDATE WHO WAS DEPORTED

Socialist Nominee for Governor of Colorado Sends Letter of Acceptance from Exile.

A, H. Floaten, Who Was Banished from His Home by Lawless Capitalist Mob, Appeals to Workingmen in the State Where It Is a Crime To Be a Trade Unionist to Vote the Ticket of - Their Own Class.

him or any other person to name a sin-gle person of those deported from Telluride who have, during this whole

strike, committed any crime or in any

manner disturbed the peace or inter-fered with either person or property

invaded my home with a half dozen

other braves (?) armed to the teeth. I hope to always be decent enough to be

hatel by such a gang. I would con-

sider it a disgrace to any man to have

thus treated by that I am oppos-the people may know that I am oppos-the people may know that I am oppos-

ed to that class in whose interest these outrages and lawlessness have been

A Working Class Nomination.

This nomination has been tendered

I have seen suffer these outrages, the

class that has horne the burden of the

world, that raise the food, make the clothes and build the homes of the

world, while as a class they go hun-gry, wear rags or inferior clothes and

live in poor houses or rented houses.

This nomination has not been tendered
me because I am the particular indi-

vidual I am, or because I have suffer-

lief can be brought only by class-con-scious action by the class. I have not been nominated because I would in-

flict any punishment or revenge on the

other class, for it is not revenge the

working class seeks but simple justice. But I have been nominated because I am the exponent of the principles ad-

vocated by the only political party of

the working class—the Socialist Party, I love those principles as dearly as I love the principles enunciated in the

would give my life to enforce them, if

necessary, when the majority of American citizens have decided that

I represent the principles of the So-cialist Party, not only of Colorado, but of the world, and I do emphatically en-dorse them.

A vote for me, then, ts not a personal

endorsement, but a vote for the princi-ples of Socialism and a vote against capitalism. It is not a question of

whether you like me or not, but wheth-

er you would like Socialism or not. It

you don't know what Socialism is I expect you to vote for the interests of

the expleiters and parasites who con

trol both the Republican and Demo-cratic parties. I don't want the vote of a single person because I am a good

man or as a personal endorsement, but

I want every vote for me to be an en-dorsement of the economic principles

What Socialists Believe.

date I am and whose principles I represent believe in the philosophy which proves that the next step in the evolution of industry will be a system of

co-operation by the workers instead of the present or former system of compe-tition. All students of economics can

already see this change going on. The

trust system is co-operation and is dis-placing competition. They whom I represent believe that all workers

at all times without being compelled to ask some man for permission and in

to ask some man for permission and in order to have that, the industrial plants

and productive machinery, as well as

all natural resources, should be own-ed by the people collectively so each worker would be a joint owner and have the right to work the same as the

child has a right to attend school be

cause the school is owned and oper

They believe that each worker should

have the full value of his labor and the privilege of equal exchange, hence the means of transportation and ex-

change, such as railroads and stores

must be owned and operated collec-tively, so one worker can turn in his product and receive the products of

other workers on the basis of equa

labor expended.

They believe that the workers should manage the industries and that the

uen who do not work shall have no

coice in the management, nor any

have equal opportunity for training and sducation at the expense of the state so as to fit them for becoming good citizens and useful members of society. I believe in those principles

old have an opportunity to work

The men and women whose candi-

Declaration of Independence

they shall be enforced.

by the working class, the class that

committed.

To the State Secretary of the Socialist | edly stated that no one except disturb

Party of the State of Colorado.

Dear Comrade:—Your notification
that I had been nominated for Govrnor of Colorado by the Socialist Party reached me while working in the hay field in Richmond County, Wis-So I ought to be qualified to stand as a representative of the work-ingmen. And before Peabody and the Citizens' Alliance get through with me I will also be a fair representative of proletarians, as my business at me in Telluride is in the hands of home in Teluride is in the lands of an adjustor. I am not certain whether my nomination by the workingmen and useful class or the persecution and ruination of my means of livelihood by the capitalist and parasite class does me the greater honor. Both results are from the same cause, name ly, that I am an advocate of the economic principles in the interest of the working class, that I endorse the prin-

#### Socialists Are Agre: d.

If only Socialists were to read this I would need to say no more in accepting the nomination, as there are no fundamental principles on which we can disagree nor can we disagree on the ultimate program. There is no difference of opinions on the currency standard amongst Socialists, so I need not telegraph my views; there is no difference of opinions on the tariff; there is no difference of opinions on tavation: there is no difference of opinion on the suffrage question. There are no conflicting interests in our program, because our party represents only the interests of the producing and useful class in society and it therefore opposed to the interests of the non-producing or parasitic class, whether they are kings or beggars, capitaksis or tramps, landlords or loafers, bank-ers or gamblers, owners or agents. All other parties claim to represent the in-terest of both workers and those who live without working, which any same man must see is impossible. man must see is impossible.

The Socialist Party stands alone as

the party of the producing class and has no sops to offer to any parasite who expects to live by exploiting other men, no matter whether he wears robes or rags.

## Robbed and Exiled

I, with hundreds of others, are at present exiles from home and family. But I consider it more honorable by far to be deported from home and have my business rulned, yes, even to die by the hands of the Citizens' Aliance and the mine owners, than to be considered one of their friends, or even be allow-

ed to die in peace with them.

I do not expect to be in good grace with such people who violate the constitution and laws of our state and nation; who bribe legislators; who use militia to violate the laws in the interest of the capitalists; who invade peaceful communities and without any legal reason or natural right forcibly detain and imprison men, deport them from their homes, deny them the right to support their families, maltreat and them and rob them like highwaymen do; who set upon innocent prospectors and murder them in cold blood, lecause they are members of a labor union; who organize mobs and at night invade homes and drag from their beds the husbands and fathers of terror-stricken wives and children; who hire lawiess men to explode dyand then try to fasten the blaine on laboring men so as to bring discredit on the working class; who refuse to obey the writ of habens corpus; who refuse to release men when ordered by the court; who disobey the injunc-tions of the court.

with such lawbreakers, such thugs, such highwaymen, such assassins, no matter whether they occupy the gov-ernor's chair, the judge's seat, or are so morally deprayed as to be a hired thug or the meanest member of the

s' Alliance. we been arrested, put in fail, I have been arrested, put in jail, prosecuted and persecuted by these people. I have had my customers driven away: I have been beyoutted to the extent that men who dared to trade with me have lost their jobs; I have had my home broken into at night, beaten with guns and abused by vile and foul mouthed thugs, toro, partly dressed and bleeding, from the side of my wife, who was driven from ed out and told if I returned

Not satisfied with this, they have twice deported my brother, who was conducting the business in which we were both earning our living, so it be came necessary for an adjustor to take share in the products.

They believe that all men and women should have equal economic, political and social rights, privileges and opporcharge of our store while we were out of our jobs. The charge against us was that we sold goods to members of the Western Federation of Miners.

### Peabody is Challenged.

The capitalist's standard of judging man's worth in society or his right to live is by the amount of wealth he has been able to take away from some other fellow, so Peabody in a signed article in the Chicago "Examiner" of other renow, So reason, in a spined society. I believe in those principles article in the Chicago "Examiner" of and that is why I was nominated and all who believe in those principles home and family and means of employment by saying that all my property consists of \$55 worth of furniture, which is about all near true as most statements he makes. He has repeat—

3.

The Democrats are singing the songs of a siren in the ears of the working-men of Colorado. They tell the work-ingmen that if they will kill the capi-talist bloodhound called Peabody, own-

ed by the Republican party, and put on the trail a middle class bloodhound, nebody owned by the Democratic party, their trouble will be over. In other words, the Democratic blood-hound will not chase the slaves when the masters order him. Or to state it more plainly, the Democrat will pre-tend to be on the side of the capital-lists so as to be elected, but when electers of the peace and criminal charac-ters have been deported. I openly defy ed he will betray them and take the side of the workers. Suppose the Whig party had come out in 1860 on a plat-form declaring that as slavery was legal and as the Supreme Court had decided that the slave owner could send bloodhounds and bring them back from other states the runaway slaves, there-fore they favored a law that all the And as for my brother and myself, and as for my and all persons to show a single instance where either of us have ever violated any law or even been bloodhounds be chained and not permitted to leave the plantation of their owners. Do you suppose that would owners. Do you suppose that would have done away with slavery? No: It suspicioned of crime, or have ever wronged any person. No man has ever attempted to strike either of us except that thug who is in the pay of the mine owners at Telluride, who was necessary to take the political power out of the hands or the slave owners before slavery could be de-stroyed. The slave owners controlled both the Whig and the Democratic parties so a new political party had to be formed. The Republican party was born and as soon as it had grown big

rent, interest or dividends or by steal-

ing, gambling or begging, they should vote the Democratic or Republican ticket. Either one will give you that.

Democratic Cajolery.

The Democrats are singing the song

#### enough to elect a president and a majority in Congress slavery was do Both Old Parties Alike.

one of this gaug speak well of him. I therefore consider it an honor to be thus treated by that class of people, so In Colorado the Sapreme Court has said in the Moyer case decision that the capitalists or owners of the jobs can take the state soldiers (instead of the bloodhounds) and when any man or number of men anit their tobs they can be either held in prison without trial or be shipped away from their omes even into other states. Democratic party and the Republican party are both controlled by the capi talists, and therefore cannot serve the working class, hence a new party must stand for the interests of the working class. That party is the Socialist Party. It has been born and is a vig-orous child. All-it needs to make it a giant is ballots.

Twenty thousand votes for the So-

ed wrongs at the hands of the other class, or because it is expected 1 can afford any relief to this class, as recialist ticket in Colorado would give more hope to the workingmen and more discomfort to the capitalists than the changing of bloodhounds or even the calling off of the bloodbounds

the calling off of the bloodhounds.

As chartef slavery was abolished in this nation by taking the political power out of the hands of the owners of the slaves, so also will wage-slavery be abolished by taking the political power out of the hands of the owners of the lobs. That can be done only by of the jobs. That can be done only by voting the Socialist ticket and putting the workingmen's party into power.

The workers must quit voting the

legislature, the courts and the militia into the hands of the parties that stand for the interest of the capitalists if they don't want the laws, the decisions and the bayonets against them.

. I defy any one to show me a differ ence between a Republican and a Democrat in the militia, in the Citi-zens' Alliance or in the Mine Owners' Association. I also defy any one to show me a Socialist in either. Why? Because these organizations are against the workers and all Socialists are for the workers.

### Wants Justice, Not Revenge.

When, thirty-three years ago, I was working in the fields of this county and attending the common schools, I little thought that I would be the candidate for governor of one of the states and that of a political party whose every principle is based on justice and right. I accept the nomination in the same spirit it was tendered. I would rather be the nomine of the Socialists and receive the vote of the honest, class-conscious workers than to be elected by any party that stands for the interests of the parasitic class, because I know the Socialist Party is right and I would gather be right than the stands of the stands of the stands of the parasitic class, because I know the Socialist Party is land owe their appreciable achievements almost exclusively to the Socialist press of the stands right and I would rather be right thau

be governor.

I do not ask sympathy, nor do I seek revenge, but I demand justice for all. would not renounce what I consider right if I had to endure every month what I have endured in the last year. It is joy to suffer for the treeb, rather

than to stain your soul or nypocrisy.

Now to all who believe in the sentiments here expressed I want to say there is only one place for you in polities and that is the Socialist Party. There are only two classes of people that are not Socialists. First, those who do not know the principles of Socialism; second, those who expect to live upon the labor of others.

If you belong to the former we ask you to study our principles. If you belong to the latter and believe in that system, you should support either of the old parties because they are con trolled by the parasitic class and against the interests of the working farmers and wage earners. Fraternal-

- Chicago stockyards employees have failed to conquer the Beef Trust by striking. Now let them try it by

ployees of Republic Steel Company Submit to Cut in Wages." That is how a headline in a capitalist paper this week expatiates on the beauties of arbitration.

-We have noticed quite a number ugliness of the subway surface ennginess of the subway sornee en-trances and exits. These restactic peo-ple should find some consolation in the fact that as an offset the streets are being systematically beautified by an ever increasing number of Socialist agitation meetings. That's where the law of compensation gets in its work.

# DEBS REPLIES TO MITCHELL.

[In the concluding pages of his book-et entitled, "Reply to John Mitchell," Eugene V. Debs has this to say con-cerning the claim made by the leader of the United Mine Workers and others that there is "no conflict between capital and labor."]

Mr. Mitchell sees "no necessary con flict between labor and capital." why the United Mine Workers? What excuse has it to exist? Its whole record is one of conflict, honorable conflict, waged under difficulties and involving hunger, rags, and death, and every page of it tells in harrowing phrase of the necessary conflict bephrase of the necessary conflict be-tween the capitalist and the wage worker, the exploiter and his victim,

If there is no "necessary" conflict, why any at all? Why do not the operators raise wages, instead of lowering them? What have the miners been striking for all these years? Is it not because they have had to fight tooth and nail for every particle they have ever received? Has all this been unnecessary?" Does Mr. Mitchell draw salary as president of the United Mine Workers to continue this "un-necessary" conflict, or to put an end to it by letting the operators control his and advising the miners to thankfully accept what the operators see fit to allow them?

It is doubtless because he sees no

"necessary" conflict between capital and labor that Mr. Mitchell is a Republican in politics. He also claims to be a friend of President Roosevelt and so is Sherman Beil.

# ciples. Mr. Mitchell says "there is no neces-sary conflict between capital and labor." I say there is no possible peace between them. Every hour of truce is at the price of slavery. This is Mr. Mitchell's fundamental error. From this all others spring and he has yet

Mr. Mitchell's friend Roosevelt hasn't

the power as chief executive and com-mander-in-chief of the nation to pre-

vent the snuffing out of the state con-stitution, the brutal banishment of

stitution, the brutal banishment of Mother Jones, the burial alive of that real labor leader, C. H. Moyer, and the

murder and mobbing of miners in Colorado by the military criminals in

authority.
Grover Cleveland served the capital-

ists by invading the state of Illinois,

and 'theodore Roosevelt serves then

just as loyally by keeping out of Colo-

President Roosevelt may be your friend, Mr. Mitchell, but he is not the friend of the exploited class you are

supposed to stand for. He is not my friend, nor do he and I belong to the

same party or stand for the same prin

to face their consequences.

There was a time when I admired and applauded Mitchell's leadership. 1. thought I saw the coming of a man. But plas! Little by little I have seen him succumb to the blandishments of the plutocrats. He is to-day their beau ideal as a labor leader. The man was never born who can

honestly serve both capitalists and wage worker, both master and slave. Time will tell!

#### FOR SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER.

Brewery Workers' Union May Make It Possible.

A Resolution To Be Put Before the Mational Conv.ntion of the Brewery Workers Now in Session at Indianapolis.

Local Union No. 50, Dayton, of the United Brewery Workmen of America. has submitted a resolution to be put before the coming national convention of the brewery workers, proposing to cellect one dollar from each member by assessment and turn the money over to the Socialist Party money over to the Socialist Party for the purpose of establishing a So-cialist daily newspaper. As most of the brewery workers are Socialists and their official organ, the "Brauer Zei-tung," is a Socialist paper, directly supporting the Socialist ticket, it is very probable that this resolution will be adopted by the convention of by referendum vote of the membership. The proposition was submitted in Dayton by Chas. Gruhler and was unani mously endorsed by the local union. The resolution and the reasons for it appear in the 'Brauer Zeitung" as fol-

" 'In view of the fact that the daily press of the country is in the exclusive and solo control and possession of capitalist inter-ests, and is incessantly misconstraing the endeavors of the working class, anlagonising them in all their struggles, be it on economic or political independent lines, la-sults and attacks the workers, and, is therefore, principally to be held able for the lack of conception of the true endeavors and aims of the general labor mevement among the workers of this land,

"Whereas. The daily German labor press and the Socialist weeklies and maga-zines are the only papers in this hand tak-ing uncompromed agily and uncreases the

the various cities; and

Whereas, Every German-speaking comrade in this country usually also is a subscriber to a daily newspaper, although therein he rarely will discover anything in defense of his rights and endeavors; and

" Whereas, The issuance of the sally lathereas, it issuance of the wall, is-bor press requires a large capital and enor-mous resources must be available to make it a success if a paper desires to overcome in equipment and news-service the competition of the pewerful capitalist press; there-

ion of Brewery Workers take the initiative steps to cetablish the co-operation of the modern economic and the revolutionary po-litical organizations through the establish-ment of a daily labor press, which will be under the supervision and the management of the Socialist Party and all of such ecocomic organizations as recognize the class struggle as the means and the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth as the ultimate end and goal of all organized efforts of the working class, and as advocate these pris-

-Resolved, That every member of the International Union of United Brewer, Workers shall pay an assessment of our dollar at the beginning of the coming year, that the proceeds of this assessment be auroed over into the hands of the Socialis Party; that an appeal be issued to all eco nomic organizations pursuing the same principles as the International Union of principles as the International Union of Brewery Workers, to raise also money by assessment so that a guarantee fund be ac-cumulated which, when reaching the argunt of \$50,000, shall bind the Socialist country beginning with the issuance of a daily in a city located in one of the cendaily in a city located in one of the cen-traily located states of industrial activity, be it Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland or Cin-cianati; that in the same manner as in Germany, France, Denmark, and other countries the overplus be used for the es-tablishment of more daily papers in other parts of the country, to be owned and conand economic organizations of modern pro gressive type, and that the lines upon which these papers be called be guided by the scientific conception of Socialism and

of a trade-union movement which declares

itself as an instrument of the class strug-

gle, "Resolved, That in case the convention cannot adopt this proposition as being too far-reaching in its effects, the subject matter be immediately referred to a referen dum vote, a discussion in the official four nal to precede the referendum."

#### GOOD GAIN IN VERMONT.

Socialists Poll About 1,000 Votes -Gain of More than 100 per Cent. MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 12. We are all greatly encouraged by the result in Vermont. In round numbers, Socialists polled 1,000 more than 100 per cent., and this in a

light vote. S. F. C. BENNINGTON, Vt.-Without any agitation, Socialist-state ticket receiv ed 17 votes here.

#### THE BEAST AND HIS BURDEN Presh from his valet, breathing forth per

fame, Swathed in the softest product of the loom Full-fed and arrogant, the beggar rode And cursed the laboring beast which he bestrode.

A pleasant beggar he, who asked m Such as Possession of the Public Rights

Franchises, Rights of Way, and title deed To profit by our children's children's needs.

Another leaped upon the laboring beast Which faltered as he felt the load in erensed.

The beggar burned with wrath, but foun To see it was his trusted friend, the thief

A man to scale a Congress, tie the handa And gag the tongues, while forcing hi The booty and for bounty. Yet so wise

A cracksman he, he puts it in the guise Of benefit to others, so that we Spatch off our hats to him and bow the

But now the beast, by some pulse fired.

want to roll upon the earth, I need To rest a little and I want more feed."

We only ride to keep you in the road. Did we not ride and feed you, you we And starve to death out in the grasses you

'Ass!" cried the thief, "are you too bline to see, "Tis not your vulgar strength which carrie

But I support you by this tight-drawn rein: And I am almost weary of the strain, So if you hint again you want to stop, I swear I'll loose the rein and let

The laboring beas, cried out in great plans And prayed the thief to keep a steady arm.
And still he keeps his patient, weary stride,

And still the thief and beggar calmiy ride
-Edmund Vance Cook.

-How terrible the battle of Line Yang really was may be realized when ... is computed that the killed and wounded amounted to nearly as many as are slaughtered and maimed by the railroads of this country during an en

-Much hostile criticism of Bisho Potter's gin-mill might have been averted had that gentleman let the eminent critics know that the bar-tenders were non-union men and that scale cigars were sold there. They all lov the "open shop."

Sometimes even a capitalist poli-tician tells the truth. We heard one of them who witnessed the Labor Day parade, remark that "If those fellows voted together they could put any party into office that they had a mind to."

## SOCIALIST ALDERMEN

Make Things Warm in Milwaukee.

Stealing Schemes of the Local Million aire Magnates Exposed by the Working Class Representatives in the Board of Aldermen.

Milwaukee's electric millionaire tri-umvirate-Charles Pfister, F. G. Bige-low and John I. Beggs-appeared before the joint committee on finance and street lights of the Board of Aldermen last week, pleading for the privilege of doing a philanthropic act for the city by lighting its streets.

They appeared to urge the passage of a resolution introduced in the council by street railway Alderman George B. McKinley, Seventh Ward, calling for a renewal of the present contract held by the street railway company to light the city's streets.

Lighting the city's streets generally considered a business proposition; the triumvirate tried to make members of the committee believe that the element of sentiment entered largely into the question; that civic pride prompted them to make an offer to the city to light its streets at a cost which possibly might bankrupt the street car com-pany. Yet, because of this civic pride, they were willing to run the risk of

Mr. Beggs, president of the company, did the talking for the street car com-pany; submitting a typewritten state-ment, which, he said, would show that the company was willing to light Milwankee's streets for the same cost as etroit incurs with a municipal plant. But Mr. Beggs' proposal contain numberless stipulations, one of which was that the differences in the cost of coal, docking facilities also considered, be figured in the cost of operation.

#### Socialist Knows the Facts.

Frederic Heath, Socialist Alderman from the Tenth Ward answered Mr. Beggs. He denied many of the street car manager's statements. He openly accused the company of cheating and swindling the city in regard to the quality of light furnished the city. He

"The company is paid for 2,000 candle power per lamp? This is impossi-ble, especially with open lamps, which would burn out with such a voltage. "There is no distinction in the contract between the open and the closed lamp, yet the closed lamp burns a third less electricity than the open lamp. Yet they do not charge accordingly which is of itself a swindle. The les candle power, the more money the company makes out of the city. A carbon in an open lamp lasts twelve

"If the company lowers the strength of the current after midnight, it will save enough on the different lamps throughout the city to amount to 288,-000 watts—enough electricity to run 275 extra lights every night. "The underground system is much

hours; one in a closed lamp lasts 100

more economical to the company and helps it cheat the city. An under-ground cable lasts from 25 to 50 years. The overhead cable has a life of not

over five years.
"Yet the overhead system costs the city \$81 per light per year, and the underground system costs \$99 per light per year, in spite of the greater profit

## Robbing the City.

"The company manipulates its cur-ent so that a bright light is afforded in the busy hours of the early night. and at the time the theaters let out. After midnight the power is cut down one notch, which is cheating and swindling the city out of light it pays

"As for private lighting, the light furnished private citizens by the comnany is shown to be outras sly high by the fact that the Wells building light is furnished to stores in the vicinity for just half as much. The small city of Cedarburg, with a municipal plant, furnishes light so cheap that citizens have incandescent lamps in their cow stables. Electricity dealt in on a larger scale ought to be cheaper. hungry for profits!

"If the street car company has spent millions of dollars in the city, it has robbed the city of millions. Improvements made by the company have been put through with money stolen the taxpayers. The city is sick of ing with private corporations. It al-ways is swindled. It took years to shake off the grip of the Wisconsin Rendering Company."

Alderman Heath read a letter from the mayor of Nashville, Tenn., show-ing that are lights in that city cost but \$40 with municipal lighting, while the city formerly paid \$83 per lamp to a private corporation. If Mr. Beggs was ready to meet municipal ownership prices, why did he not meet the Nashville price which was nearly twenty dollars lower than the Detroit prices?

Mr. Beggs evidently was aroused to a white heat by Alderman Heath's re-marks. He attempted to belittie the Socialist alderman, challenged him to prove his charges, and tried to evade the real question by indulging in witti-cisms and hints to the effect that Mil-waukee might better spend money for harbor and other improvements than in the establishment of a municipal

cht plant. Alderman Heath also read a letter at the committee meeting to a Milwaukes the committee meeting to a Milwauke-man, whose name was not given, from Daniel K. Drake, Chicago representa-tive of Harvey Fisk, & Sons, New York, offering shares of the Milwau-kee Raliway and Light Company for sale, which showed that in 1901, after payment of fixed charges, the cara-ings applicable to dividends were suffi-

### A LITTLE TALK ON POLITICS.

Ever been in politics?

You don't exactly know. You have worked for wages all your life, but you have also voted on election day. Perhaps that could be construed as be

ing in "politics."

Well, perhaps. But what do men go into politics for?

Why to make something out of it.

The politician as you know is "not in the business for his health."

Have you ever made anything out of politics? No. Then you have either not been in or not been in far enough, which amounts to the same thing. The politician Goesn't consider the man who merely votes as being in

politics, and he is right.

For while you have voted regularly for years, your condition has remained much the same, if it has not grown worse. You are still working for about the same wages, still striking to have them raised or against them being reduced. You are still itving about as you did when you first voted; still trying to get from day to day the mere necessaries of life; still trying to make both ends meet and having a desper-

ately hard struggle to do it.

And your neighbor across the way who works in the same plant as you, and who says he doesn't even bother to vote at all, is in about the same condition as yourself—neither better nor worse. He's not in politics even to the extent you think you are—but as he has gained nothing by not voting, he has about as good or as bad a time as you have who have voted right along.

What do you want to vote for any how? Why continue doing something that is of absolutely no use to you? Is it because you are so good-hearted that you cannot bear to see the lit-tle ward politician out of a job? Or that you think some of the big politicians are such "good" men that you want to see their virtue rewarded, and therefore vote for them? Don't you ever think that you deserve a Joh and a good one, too, quite as much as these people whom you have only heard of and really know nothing about except what their newspapers tell you about them, and which may very well be all lies and falsehoods? You know that all the politicians you don't vote for are scoundrels or at least undeserving people, but when it comes to a show down you cannot be sure that the ones you do vote for are any different. You don't know, of course, but you think they are. Did none of the fellows you voted for in past years ever disappoint you? Did they always turn out as "good" as the newspapers represented,

and as you believed them to be when you voted for them? But anyhow, as you never made anything out of politics, what does it mat ter whether the fellows you voted for were good or bad or just indifferent? But as your voting got them jobs, and better ones than they had before, don't you think it possible that you could use your vote to do for yourself what it did for them?

Perhaps you may say that you voted for them because they were wiser peo-ple than yourself. If so you are talk-ing sense. They are. They know how to get a good thing out of voting and you don't. Compared to them you are a fool, but they'll never tell you so. They need fools in their business and even a fool may take offence at times.

But are the politicians the only fel lows who make anything out of poli-tics? Are there no other people in politics except the gang of officeseek ers you know as politicians? Do you imagine that the entire population have no other interest in politics than to get politicians jobs? Could your brain conceive of any people who might be able to make symething or be put in the way of making something

by getting certain politicians certain

jobs? Think hard now. Do you remember the time when you and all the other fellows who work in the big plant where you earn your liv ing, asked the bosses for a raise of five cents an hour; how you were refused and struck to get it; how the bosses first get a judge to issue an injunction préventing you from persuading other workingmen not to take your places how when you tried to do so the polic came along and clubbed your heads: and how some of your crowd were brought before that same judge and jailed for disobeying the order; how the scabs were kept at work and pro tected by militiamen and Pinkertons and mankillers of various descriptions: how the union treasury was so soon exhausted; how your wife and children went hungry for weeks; how in the end discovering that you were up against it, you went back to work, the strike was broken and you thought yourself very lucky to be taken on again without getting the extra five cents? Yes, you remember that very well. You can't forget it. Disagree able things persist in memory even more than pleasurable ones. At would have cost your bosses \$250,-

000 a year extra to pay that raise you

wanted, and they spent twice that amount so that you shouldn't get it. It was an "unreasonable exaction" they thought, and they said they were fighting for a "principle"—the same thing, by the bye, that you said you were fighting for. They couldn't afford either to raise your wages or sacrifice their principles.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

But two months or so before election they planked down \$500,000 for a campaign fund to get a certain set of politicians into office, and they never whimpered about it either. The poli-ticians didn't go on strike to get it; just said they needed it in their business and got it without any trouble. Why?

Do you think your bosses are in polftics? Or do you think they handed over that half million just for the pleasure of seeing the gang they gave it to go into office? Is that all they had

in mind in your opinion? Just do a little more thinking. Did you ever know your bosses to lay out money without expecting any return? No, you didn't. They are strictly business people. They never invest without expecting a return. And the half million they gave was an investment of that sort. Nothing more or less.

How? Well, let us see When pollticians get into office they make, inter-pret and enforce laws. They control the judiciary, the legislative and executive power. You know that, of course. Everybody knows it.

Now when you had that scrap with the bosses over the five cents you didn't get, they asked the law to help them. And it did. How?

It let them have a judge to enjoin

you. It gave them the police to break your skulls. It provided them with the militia and permitted them to hire and use the other man killers against you. In short it helped them break your strike.

Do you now see what they forked

out that half million for? Do you now recognize that they are in politics— strictly in it? Yet they are not politi-cians themselves in the ordinary sense of the word. But they are in politics just the same.

And you. What did you do in that election? You didn't contribute to the campaign fund. You didn't have anything to contribute in the snape money. You didn't get your five cents an hour. The bosses made that con-tribution for you (and more) to the politicians. But what did you do? You went on election day and cast your vote for the gang that your bosses gave the \$500,000 to. And your vote and that of the other fellows elected them and you "whooped 'er up" and shouted for that gang, just because the

nounced for that gang, just because the newspapers (owned by your bosses) told you they were "good men."

And the bosses smiled and said you were conservative, practical follows, and that they could depend on you having the interest of the country at heart. The politicians you elected also sums your praises and you felt so sung your praises, and you felt so good that you became chesty over the

victory you had won.

And what happened then? Well, you remember, that next year you plucked up courage enough to ask for that five cents an hour again, and were again refused. Aou went on strike, were en-joined, clubbed, jailed, and your strike broken, just as before. Twas a famous victory, but who won? Who gained anything? Who made anything out of politics? You or the besses? Did they throw away their money? Did you throw away your vote? 3 Guess you must own up that you weren't in it. Honest now!

Well, would you like to the post-tics and make something out of it? If so here's a pointer for you: Here is the Socialist Party, or-

ganized and ready to your hand, which points out that you and your class can by getting together at the bailot box, control the law-making power and make something out of poli-tics by running the country in your own interests. That's the only way you can get action for your vote-the

only way you can go into politics. And when you get that contro', you won't have to beg or strike for five cents an hour more. You can own and control every atom of the wealth, every cent of the value your labor pro duces, and live a life of comfort, peace, security and plenty, in posses-sion of a better job than ever you had, or than you ever gave the politicians through your vote.

Now read the platform of the Sopaper. Read the other articles on So cialism elsewhere. They will give you information and details that space for

Get into politics and make something out of it-for yourself. Start by voring for Socialism this full. Its Presidential candidates are Eugene V. Debs

and Ben Hanford. That's the only way you can get in.

to pay the dividend on the preferred stock practically three times over, and that for the year 1902 the company's net earnings were over 18 per cent greater than in the preceding

Action was deferred until the special investigation committee on municipal lighting has returned from its eastern

#### THE DIGNITY OF LABOR WHICH IS TO COME.

Whereas the laborer's labor, pursued

in isolation is apt to appear, fact to be, a poor and monoton fact to be, a poor and monotonous oc-cupation, a laying of bricks upon bricks and nothing more, such labor, what-ever it may be, when pursued with a full knowledge of the logical association and cohesion of its process, when pursued with full knowledge of its co-operative and historical development, when pursued with full knowledge of

its purpose and possibilities, will be foundeto contain within itself the ele ments of a lefty ideal, and to be, n over, a method of admission to a con-nected vision of the universe well calculated to give peace to the imagina-tion, and, to the hand of the workman, inspiration and strength. Man tends to become one with the universe, and the universe one with man, in point of work, so that ultimately man shair learn to work as the world works, on the grand scale, magnificently and feel within himself, singing, the world's great tune and rhythm. And in effect is not this the purport of the world? Does not this universe, this world, in spring and in autumn, in summer and winter, perpetually make and unmake, do and undo, in man's presence and seem in ever recurring phenomena ever to be inviting and relaviting. tempting man to make and unmake, to do and undo, in the spirit of itself, the Supreme Artificer?—T. J. Colslen Sau-derson

## The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Parly.)

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

In the state of New York, on account of triain provisions of the election laws, the challet Party is officially recognized under a name of Social Democratic Party, and comblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

with the so-entled Sociatian Labor Firsty, the latter is a small, ring-ruled, moribund organization which bitterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slander against the real Socialist 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-shadowed by the great increase of its vate as shown in these figures:



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS, CF INDIANA. OR 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. etary of State-

E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown For State Treasurer-EMIL NEPPEL of New York. For Attorney-General-LEON A. MALKIEL of New York

For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn or State Engineer and Surveyor-

S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

To the business man and his class. nothing succeeds like success," and suversely nothing fails like failure. and so Michael Donnelly of Chicago sho handled the strike that falled at rockyards against the Beef Trust, rkes his place amongst those who is the capitalist press are invariably reg istered as "demagogues and self-seek-

It was an unwise strike, we are not informed by the literary backs who are always wise after the event. But # would have been wise had it ended etherwise, of course,

Judging from the vials of capitalist wrath poured on the head of Presiden Donnelly, his "recklessness' consisted in advising the continuance of the strike until the limits of physical endurance were reached-which was about eight weeks. The fact that a strike naturally entails or may entail this in its progress is conveniently ignored. The "wise" labor leader no cording to these gentry, either does not call a strike at all, or having called It surrenders, or advises surrender tust after the battle has opened. But just how the stockyards operatives could have gained their demands with out a strike or by yielding during its early progress, we are never informed.

The best advice that the capitalist press has for the laborers is to lie down and never think of rising against conditions unless they become "Intolerable," the capitalist press, of course, being the judge of when this stage is reached; though no one can bring a single instance to show that before any strike took place this capitalist press declared "intolerable" condition to exist anywhere or advised a strike

ery and wretchedness of the conditions of the unskilled workers in the Chicago stockynrds might last to all eternity, before the capitalist press would give them voice. Rather does it feel satisfaction that the efforts of these unfortunates to mitigate their suffer ings, even in the least degree, have

n unavailing. But Donnelly has been a particular target for their invective for another reason than the mere fallure of the strike. He declared during its progress that the strikers were turning to wards Socialism as a relief, and that its principles were spreading fast among them. And the local Socialists were quick to take advantage of and improve the opportunity for propaganda in a district and amongst a people who had been until then impervious to the teachings of the working class gospel of emancipation.

This the capitalist press does not forget and cannot forgive, though Donnelly is in no sense responsible for it. His making a public utterance of the fact constitutes his real offence.

Ostensibly the strike has been lost The appearance of several thousand Socialist votes, however, in districts that beretofore gave but a few score, may, next November, cause both the packers and the press that supports their interests to question the nature of the victory gained in September.

If every capitalist triumph over labor in the economic field, feaves an aftermath of Socialist votes as this lost strike promises to do, we need not grudge the exploiters their temporary satisfaction, knowing that against the strike at the ballot box they are powerless.

#### WILL "PUBLIC OPINION" SHIFT?

Barring his insistence on the inevitable passing of capitalism the Sociatist is usually chary of making predictions, so we merely suggest here that the near future will very probably see a remarkable change in "public opinion" regarding the war in Asia, if Japanese success continues and the domination of that country in Manchuria and contiguous territories is secured. Notwithstanding our "traditional

friendship" for Russia, the trend of "public opinion" since the commence ment of the war has been undoubtedly with Japan. The capitalist press, taking its cue as usual from the business interests of the country, very quickly succeeded in setting the drift of public opinion in that direction. On several occasions, however, here and there some mouthpiece of capitalism blurted out the truth that "our sympathy" with Japan was mostly determined by the commercial outlook. But in general it was represented that Japan was the "under dog" in the conflict, that she was modern and progressive, while Russia had forfeited the good will of the world by Jewish massacres, Siberian horrors, the parbarity of official punishments, general reaction ism and hostility to progress.

Russian ambassadors, diplomnts and other professional llars, bewarfed the sad estrangement of American friendship and lyingly professed their inability to account for it. Nor did the eapltalist press attempt to enlighten them. When it condescended to give a rea son, it lied just as they did. It kept back the fact that it had molded "publie opinion" to sult the commercial in terests of the capitalist class of the United States. Both ned to each other

and each knew the other was lying. At first it looked as if Russian victory would seal up Manchuria to American trade. A measure of the "open door" was at least expected from Japanese success, and this accounted for the shift of public opin-

But now the relative positions are reversed. Rusia is decidedly the "un- that I have always advised some in der dog" now. And our capitalists are ing to get une ticipated generosity of Japan in the matter of unrestricted trade in the Orient.

Japan has shown that she possesses

offensive power dangerous to any nation on earth. Her soldiers have outfought and outgeneralled those of what was held to be the most powerful military nation in the world. The possibility of her establishing, in the event of complete victory, a sort of Monroe doctrine with "Asia for the Asiatics" as its text, is not a pleasant prospect for the ruling classes of this country and Europe. They know that in such case she would have power enough to make it both disagreeable and dangerous to any who might inter fere with such a program, especially as the countless hordes of Chinese under her military tujelage would ultimate ly have to be reckoned with. They know also that the growing industrial needs of Japan require the mainland for a market and that she cannot be expected to willingly "divide up" what she has conquered with rivals and

A partial victory over Russia, in which her resources were exhausted. might enable them to rob her as they did in 1894, but a complete success is a totally different matter. She might to the robbery.

competitors in trade.

A cartoonist in one of the daily papers hits off the expected situation exactly. Japan is represented as the cook in the Manchurian kitchen, where the Russian bear, bung up by the heels to remove them. The unutterable mis- lory to the roasting. The figures of

John Bull, Uncle Sam, the German Kaiser and other "powers' 'are repri sented as filing into the doorway, with this chorus by way of explanation introduction: "We've come to bely

celebrate, and we've all brought ou

What, reception will Jepan give to these self-invited guests? That is the question that the scope of Japanese success makes doubtful. The hungry mob of plate bearers surmise that if their prospective host has confidence in the prowess of his military buildeg, they may not unlikely get the sort of welcome that the insolent tramp some times receives from that animal; and all of them have more stomach for the

dinner than for fighting to get it. It will be interesting to watch th attitude of Japan in the event of decisive victory. No more than Russia will she "divide up" unless she has to. And if she decides that she is able to keep all she has fought for undivided, the shift of "public opinion" will at once commence. Instead of the progress, enlightenment and enterprise of Japan being the theme of the capitalist press, we may expect to see it supplanted by diatribes on "the yellow peril," which for the first time it mus be admitted (and hoped) will take on an appearance of reality.

European and American capitalism hurled out of Asia by an Asiatic power would mean the speedy establishment of Socialism beyond a doubt. As an offensive power to overrun with hordes of Asiatics the continents of Europe and America, the "yellow peril" is a myth. As a dormant potentiality awakened by Asiatic success against a European power, it is even now taking the form of a grave menace to the capitalist world

It is one of the ironies of capitalist society that its promising purff Japan. into whom "civilization" and capifal ism was literally pounded with can non, should now be viewed with alarm as ready to turn the lessons learned against the teacher, and possibly in duce the dull and sleepy scholar China, to take a hand in the game also But so it evidently is from the present outlook. And the first symptom of this perception by the capitalists of the out side world will undoubtedly be shown by the 'transference of "moral support," "sympathy" and "public opin ion" from Japan to Russia.

### BRYAN'S PRAYER TO CAPITAL

O Mammon, God of the Mighty Rulers of this Earth! To Thee I come at this hour repenting my past sins and disobedience and all the transgres-sions I have committed before Thee: I have sinned before Thee, O Ruler

of mankind, by utterances of my mouth only! Thou, who knowest the innermost thoughts of my heart, knowest well that I have never forsake: Thee. I have always believed in Thy mighty power. I have always support ed the system whereby mankind is made to worship Thee and is compell ed to do according to thy will.

I ask Thy forgiveness at the foot

Thy altar for past expressions that sounded like blasphemy in Thy ears. Thou knowest well that I only meent them as cunning means of fastening Thy might and strengthening Thy hold over the minds of the people, by mak-ing them believe that, if they follow ne, they will no more be compel sacrifice their lives on thine altar.

Thou knowest well, O great and mighty Mammon, that I have in all my past career refrained from attacking the underlying secret of Thy pow E. "THE PROFIT SYSTEM! ple's eyes as to the workings of the magical threefold device called rent interest and profit whereby the product of their labor is sacrificed to Thes Never have I opened the eyes of my blind followers to the struggle that is raging between Thy chosen priests, the capitalist class, and the common herd.

significant, minor reforms in order to distract the eyes of the most trouble-some from THE REAL ISSUE. I have always faithfully preached the gospet of competition for bread, com-petition for the job, competition in all that is an essential need, indispensa-ble to the lives of both the weak and

with the aim of destroying Thy tem

O Thou Great and Powerful, before whom there are no secrets, I come to Thee at this hour to offer my prayer and promise to serve Thee faithfull; and humbly and follow Thee blindly At Thy feet I lay my honor, the hap piness of the tolling masses, the trus of my blind followers, the homeless widows, the fatherless orphans and toiling babies, I sacrifice all, all to Thee, God of the Mighty and Power-

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

ful! Amen.-Next.

Weekly Circulation Statement Show ing Condition of The Worker.

As The Wocker always has been and s now published at a deficit, and as it is imperatively necessary that the deficit be wiped out and the paper made self-supporting, a circulation statement will be published from week to week, showing the gams or losse of the paper, so that its readers ma realize the necessity of increasing the circulation and may see the results of their efforts to do so. It is necessary for the paper to have a regular pair circulation of 25,000 in order to be self

Week ending Sept. 11 Sept. 4 9,910 370 Sample copies .......... 119
Exchanges ............ 569 15,316 14,420

### WHY SHOULD I TAKE ANYTHING BACK?

By Horace Traubel, Why should I take anything back? | acknowledge it. I do not 'deny one

word that you say. Yet I adhere to my principles. I declare that though my

as the fate it was necessary to destroy.

The main contention has been verified.

I am only responsible to the main contention.

I would like to be perfect even in the process. But though I personally may not be perfect in the

process the cause I love may be per fect in the result.

I hear you cry out with pain. And

that might be conclusive. But I also hear the cry of the submerged. And this cry drowns your cry. In the im-petus of the historic sorrow your pri-

vate grief is lost. The cry of the

ant. The cry of the bondholder is lost in the cry of the bondholder is lost in the cry of the bondless. The cry of

the master is lost in the cry of the slave. The cry of the boss in the cry of the workman. The cry of profit and

interest in the cry of the robbed. The

ery of the surplus in the cry of no

enough. The cry of the fed in the cry of the starved. The cry of the conquer-

cry of the superior in the cry of the inferior. The cry of the king in the cry of the people. The cry of those who rule in the cry of those who are

ruled. When I am in danger of hear ing too much of the cry of the guilty bear the cry of the innocent. Whe

you remind me that I am so hard to

a few I remind you that I am very gentle to all. When I feel as if I migh

take something back I remember that

I have something so much more im

portant to take forward. I shock you Yes. But see how you have shocked

the dispossessed. It shocks you to learn that your rents remain unpaid.

But I feel the shock of the tensus who must pay the rent. It shocks you

to be told that in the end private prop

erty and private profit must disappear But I feel the shock of the people wh

for ages have possessed no property

and have been paying the profits. It is sad to have to hurt the feelings of

the castes. But it is sadder to hur

the feelings of the people. When I am

told I am unkind to you I am obliged

to retort that you are unkind to th

tions, Across the frontiers are the pro-ple and freedom. Back here is profit

moneyless man. Prosperity and bank-

houses. Millionaires and tramps Across the frontiers is possession with out ownership. No private prosperity

and no economic servitor. That is

Making false moves. Of course. Not niways decent to the other fellow. Not

always decent to myself. Falling down often. Always getting up again. But

to come to. The bad plays with the good. The barbarous plays with the civilized plays. The plays that finally

come to the people. That finally come to liberty. That finally come to social

equilibrium. Across the frontiers. Be

yond the sword. Beyond commerce

Beyond my injustice to you and your injustice to me. Seeing across the frontiers. I take nothing back. Why

ontiers what all my plays are finally

low and no high. No economic

for. Playing the game in the

playing the gar

Millionaires and tramps

Behind me is that consciousness of

or in the cry of the conquered.

I have made mistakes. I have said wrong words where I should have said ght words. I have been too severe, have been too mild. I have hit where I should have persuaded. I have persuaded where I should have hit. I have talked out loud when I should have kept still. I have been silent when I ould have talked. I have not always been faithful to my friends. I have not always made it clear to my enemy that I knew he was against me. I have sometimes refused to sacrifice my interests to the cause. I wear no aureole. I have paced the corridors of evil. I have been big when I should have been little. Little when I should have been big. I have sometimes chosen the easy road when I should have taken the hard road. All this is all true. Yet I take nothing back. Why should I take anything back? I do bad blood. Nor the mild words, Nor the angry words. Nor any of the si-lences. Nor any of the outbursts. Nor any incident of treachery. Nor any episode of loval belief. I take nothing back. The whole of me must finally answer for the whole of me or I am lest. What do I come to when I am counted up?. Let me be counted up for justice. My fight totals in its own justification. Whatever its slips and excesses. Whatever its policies and prostitutions. When you get its items all together, when you get it honestly led-gered, you find I record a gain on the side of the ideal. Why should I regret what I have done? The minor foll are lost in the major faiths. I am not airaid to be seen. But I want to be seen for all in all. I am refuted in my fragments. But I am confirmed as a whole. I have said hard words to you. And I have been sorry. Sorry for you. Honestly sorry. But I have been sorrier for the people. I see the hurt and harm. I apply the remedy. Do I take the hard words back? Not one. For they amounted to the truth. They offered society a substantially accurate audit. When I feel that my severity is going I look the tragedy in the face again and am promptly re-stored to the fight.

I do not think I hate anybody at all. But I love the people. The crowd. The average. What I do is not done because I hate but because I love. Even this sort of hate amounts to this sort of love at the last Even the all gone for love. I am adame with the passion for rescue. It gives me my best life. I give it back my best my best life. I give it back my best ruptey. Children with vista to spare life. I give it back life in error as and children with no vista at all. Prop. well as in truth. But I give it back. I | erty and poverty. Palaces and poor give it back in curses as well as in blessings. But I give it back. I pay my debt. I pay it in the only coin I have. In cowardice as well as in heroism. In ugliness its well as in beauty, In injustice as well as in justice. I erawl as well as walk and fly. I fail as strong. But you will not doubt.
You will not fool too long with the pieces. You will add me up. You will see that I am only recreant in angles and squares. I am not recreant in the round. I may lose all the battles. But I will win the war.

I have denounced your cause. I have used the strongest words I knew to portray its iniquity. I have hit two where one would have sufficed. I have extracted the extremest penalties. I have not shown mercy. I have worn you out with persistent assaults. 1 might have given you more chances I might have let up. I might have per suaded as well as fought for justice But I preferred the less gracious metilinjustice to me. Seeing acrod. I drove you to the wall with the frontiers. I take nothing back, challenge of my inveterate distrust. I should I take anything back?

#### THE GENERAL STRIKE.

A Subject Now Commanding Much At tention Among European Socialists and Considered by the Amsterdam Congress-Resolution and Report of Its French Advocates.

"The general strike" is a phrase that

is only beginning to be heard in So

cialist circles in the United States, but

it is a live question among our Euro-pean comrades. Its most eager advo-cates are the Allemanists, or Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party; but the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Rus-sia also lays great stress upon it and it finds some supporters in Germany, and more in Austria, Italy, Spain, Bel gium, and the Skandinavian countries. It was put on the order of business of the Amsterdam Congress by request of the French Allemanists on the one Labor Party of Holland on the other, each organization presenting a resolu-tion and a report in justification of it. The subject was discussed at length in commission, and in general session Jean Alleman made the principal speech in favor of the general strike policy and Henrietta Roland-Holst of Holland led on the other side. Dutch resolution was adopted on a roll-call of nations.

As the best means of giving to read-

ers of The Worker the substance of the discussions, we translate the two reports and resolutions, and shall prob-ably follow them with excerpts from other writings on the subject

It must be remarked that the advo-cates of the general strike, in this their principal declaration, have not made their meaning very clear. A great part of their argument might be understood only as a justification of ordinary trade-union activity, which few Social ists would dispute, and not as having any important bearing on the real revolutionary movement. The Dutch counter-report, however, enakes the matter much clearer.

The following is the resolution sub-nitted by the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party of France:

Whereas, It is shown by an impartial inrestigation of political and economic facts which of late years have brought the prole-tariat into conflict with the various forms of 'capitalist exploitation-That different nati unlities in their re-

ective Socialist organizations have been the people forever pushing me on. Ahead of me is that consciousness of led to use the weapon of the general strike as the most effective means for assuring the triumph of working-class demands, as the people forever pulling me beyond. Back here are classes and constitualso to uphold the defence of public lib-

and loss. The moneyed man and the In all acute crises the instinct of the working class turus, as it were, spontane as one of the most powerful and accessible methods at its disposition. The Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party

nvites the International Congress of Amsterdam to suggest to all nations represented at the Congress a systematic study of a rational and methodical organization of the international general strike, which, and no bankruptcy. Children and citizens with plenty of room. No poor and without being the only means of revolu-tion, constitutes a weapon of emancipation what I see across the frontiers. And that is what I am playing the game that no class-conscious Socialist has the right to misconceive or belittle.

This resolution was supported by the tollowing report, prepared by J. B. Layaud and Th. Cordé;

We have not, in this brief report, to dis-cuss partial strikes, which generally have as their object the raising of wages; the statistics published by the Minister of 525 strikes, 273 had this object; only 69 receeded-and often we must make some Partial strikes caused the ess of 664,148 days' work in 1896 and of how much suffering in comparison with the results obtained! We know, also, that strikes are often forced upon the workers, who leave the shop in sympathy with comndes unjustly discharged, or to compel the removal of a brutal boss. In a word, strikes always have honorable reasons. Victories are the more often temporary, inasmuch as the concessions unde by the em-ployers are little by little withdrawn and the workers slip back to their old position It seems to us actural to seek a remedy

whether the general strike is to be peace ful or revolutionary. We hold simply that it ought to be the general strike. We are not obliged to add anything to these two words. The general strike cannot be "de-Perhaps to-morrow, perhaps much later, it will be necessary for us to act; it is there-fore necessary for us to prepare for it.

ourselves with for the emancipation of one people cannot be complete if the producers in neighboring countries are under the roke of capi-

general strike without delay, and to purone the work untiringly. In each country the party must give to it the antional char-acter which interests the people of that country; thus, while the obtaining of universal suffrage is a vital question in Bel-gium, it is no longer a question in France; also, certain economic questions have leen olved in some countries and not in others. particular demands, at least until all Euope can make a general strike for the suppression of standing armies.

We believe that we ought to add to our

ffirmation some examples which show that, in all circumstances where it is nec-cessary for the proletariat to demonstrate its organized power, it has recourse to the only-weapon which the law allows it, the strike, and that, from political and eco-nomic causes, it tends to enlarge its action and generalize the strike. In April, 1800, the Belgian miners, after

having tried by all the means of concilia-tion with the mine-owners and by asking for the intervention of the public powers. to get an increase of wages only partly cor-responding to the exorbitant profits of the mining companies, found themselves under essity of calling a general strike of In the same way, in 1999, sixty then

Austrian miners rose against the oppression of five or six capitalist magnates who owned almost all the mines. Considering the topography of that country, we may easily, imagine the difficulty which the labor organizers faced in the mining centers, where the capitalists had sedulously cultivated gammers raced in the mining centers, where the capitalists had seedhously cultivated race-hatred in order to neutralize the class-hatred which their own abominable exploitation created. In addition to this difficulty, the strikers had to meet all the

lice prevented meetings and arrested speakers; and, as the employers were also the could break the spirit of the workers and, fearing the terrible economic crisis which threatened to follow, the public powers intervened and guaranteed to the miners a reduction of the workday from twelve or

fourteen hours to nine. We pass over in silence the other events of 1900 and 1901 and come to Spain.

In consequence of an economic crisis which made many victims in the Peninsula. omic crists the labor organizations resolved to demand the eight-hour day. The employers turned a deaf car to the demand. The metalworkers thereupon went on strike, and other unions followed, in sympathy. You all know the savage repression, the heartless conduct of the Spanish police, who slaugh and children indis tered men, women, and children indiscriminately. After the defent of the move ment, arrests and condemnations multiplied. Out of this defeat was really born ganized for future battles. We speak likewise of the threat of a

workers for the bettering of their cond tions. The government foolishly propose to return to their work. The Italian bour geoisie, seeing the danger from the railway workers' threat and considering the gigan-tle disturbance which would result from such a strike, did not carry out its libertithe workers.

Thus, in proportion as the working class

ceks to wrest from the unwilling hands of the capitalists the reforms which are neces-sary for its development, we see it defining its action by the strike and threatening to generalize it.
In Belgium, with the view of obtaining

universal suffrage, the Labor Party, after an energetic but unsuccessful campaign of meetings, placards, and pamphiets, did not hesitate to call a general strike. As in all conflicts of this nature, capital appealed to the police power to check the movement. In this particular case the Belgian bourgeoisle was implacably feroclous; the civil guard (corresponding to the militia, or na-tional guard, in the United States.—Ed.) committed the monstrous crime of firing upon their brothers; it was not until after-ward that some members of this branch of the army protested and refused to maych against the strikers. It was then earth was strewn with corpses, and this formidable movement was paralyzed before it had really touched the masses of the Belgian wage-workers. Ought the Belgian proletariat, then, to

reject the general strike? We do not think so, and we are encouraged in our opinion by the memory of what has happened in Sweden. The government of that country, in response to the popular demand for unversal suffrage, proposed in parliament a bill just as reactionary as the law it was intended to replace. The Socialist Party decided to reply with a general strike. The government took fright, withdrew its proposition, and formulated another more in accord with the demands of the working class. In view of this success, the workers tinue their vigorous course of action until complete satisfaction is gained. We must speak also of the Pennsylvania strike. There, in spite of the confusion of

languages-since the miners were of all nationalities—the movement assumed extraor-dinary dimensions. Naturally the capitalists were stubbern and implacable. America was threatened with an economic crisis; factories were closed for lack of fuel and terrible suffering soon made itself felt la working-class homes. It was then that I resident Roosevelt, fearing for his popu-larity, resolved to act, with the aid of the financier Pierpont Morgan. (There is a lit-tic inaccuracy here. Morgan bitterly oppesed the President' Intervention.-Ed.) He brought the mine-owners and the union only when, deceived by appearances, the miners were convinced that they had obtained a veritable gain. Another considera-tion weighed equally in their decision. They did not feel that they ought to prolong the movement, because of the suffer the strike.

It is not only in industry d. e., manufacagriculture-the very convenient European ase of the word "industry."-Ed.) that the the fields have also to bear heavy toll and which has never sailed on American of the agricultural laborers of Golicia (Australia). To the number of a hundred thousand, the strikers held out against their oppressors, in spite of massacres, imprisonments, and intimidation of every kind. This of the agricultural laborers of Galicia (Aus-

In France we have had also a general strike of the miners, in which, despite the arrogance of the mining companies, the markers showed sufficient energy to oblige tion of all the workers of the world. the public powers to intervenc. We express no opinion upon the tactics employed or the value of the results obtained; we simply say that the general strike, evwhen carried on under deplorable condi tions, compels the authorities to wake from their apathy and pay attention to the clamors of the people threatening social We come now to 1903. In Holland the

organized workers refused to work with scabs. The employers resisted; the unions acted together; the economic life was par alyzed; the hourgeoisic had to give in. In view of this proletarian victory, the runn cipal workers of 'Amsterdam (the street railways, gas and water works, telephones, etc., are municipal propesty.-Ed.) ed higher wages. As the finances of the er unions followed. The bourgroisie saw the danger and united solidly. The Cieri-cals, the Conservatives of all sorts, joined by the Liberals, demanded laws restraining the liberties of labor. Unfortunately, the wage-workers in this case had less cohesion than in the former movement, fight was lost, and the new laws were en acted to limit the rights of the unions.

We here conclude our short review. could cite other European movements; bu

Purposely, we have only cited facts, re fraining from judging them. Our opposients (i. e., Socialists who oppose the general strike propaganda.—Ed.) have been more pretentious. And yet, ought not those comrades who have suffered defeat to b

Is the general strike capable of being powerful weapon in the hands of the work ers? We answer with a resolute Yes.

We reserve the right to make carnes

the militants of all countries to organize themselves in order to be able to use it Next week we expect to present the together with the Roland-Hoist re

## THE "COMMON PEOPLE."

efforts at the Congress of Amsterdam to

indicated to the organized and conscious

ers a force of unconquerable inertia or to

al and international revolt.

It is the possibility of the methodical

and rational organization of the general strike that, frightens the capitalist class,

the implacable foe of social progress

whether under republican or m

olution.

manifest by a grand movement the pati

proletariat a particularly efficacious mean

gain a majority for

By Geo. Roewer, Jr.

Especially within the last few years we have listened, but not without pro test, to much talk about the "con people" and their so-called friends

These supposed friends were most prominently personified in the person ages of W. J. Bryan and W. R. Hearst. But, alas! these two ink drops on the pages of American contemporary po-litical history are no more. Moreover, it naturally should be so. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst, you ought that if you believe in an exploiting system it will never do to even pretend to return a part of the plunder to those from whom you have taken it, par-dcularly so when the couers behind the Democratic party would be affected by such action

Yes, Mr. Bryan, you at least had a shadow of a party in '96, but Wall Street has taken care of that. In fact, your middle class party of '96 and over to the big fish without even a semblance of an effort to conceal this fact.

As for Mr. Hearst, the self-bonsted friend of the dear "common people," with his Niagara of ink and his Pike's Peak of gold, succeeded only in making himself ridiculous at the St. Louis convention. He was out of the question from the start notwithstanding reports to the contrary that appeared in his papers.

M. cssrs. Hearst and Bryan may, but I doubt it very much, learn some day that there is no middle ground under capitalism. You must either stand for it or against it. It cannot be patched or repaired any more than a punctur-ed soup-bubble. As capitalism sup-planted feudalism, just so sure will Socialism succeed capitalism

Now, since the alleged champions of the "common people" have been laid low in their political graves, I wish to have a word with you poor deluded "common people," left on the field of conflict without a friend. How sad, yet how fortunate for your own common good! All apologists and trim-

ple" I refer to the workers, while Bryan and Hearst included the small try. or shopkeepers. I would not call you "common people," but better the "preferred stock" of our civilization, such as it is. Aye, each one of you a gold nugget, for without your ceaseless nugget, for without your ceaseless toil, your ever constant activity, inc world would be devoid of all its wealth and grandeur, that you have made ye

You millions of workingmen whe have been moving along with the slow-ness of a snall in your perceptions of the political situation, to you I would speak. How applicable at this time is that part of Patrick Henry's speech; "It is natural to man to include in the illusions of hope. We are not to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that syren, i., she transforms us into beasts." Int. submissive, apathetle slaves of to However, you workingmen, who have worshipped at the thrones of the Syrea of the West and Galliest man of the East, are not alone on the nautreal ocean without a boat to transport you

There is a ship, a mightier one than the ship of Emancipation, has already set sail. The sailors and pilot are cover its final port of entry, and after you may assist us in the direction or this ship, the Socialist Party, which from economic servitude and degrada tion. Then and only then will that time worn and rusty sermon about the brotherhood of man become a blossoming reality right here on earth.

### THE MODERN SAMSON.

Once, in a dressny mood I strayed along a spendid half of art.

I saw one picture on the wall that berned its import on my heart!

That fixed its menting in my soul, and stamped its impress on my munities of the that fixed in the stamped by millions bound and blind.

The cances held the burly form of Hebrew Sensen at the mill.
Dodle and ox-like tradeing round, obedi-cat to a master's will.
Its capters heek bin, at his test, and for-his evelatis duffed and seared.
Oh, where has the the damtees grole-the gold-like strength that made has feared.

Oh. Samson: then art but a type of Laber, thro the wearf years.

Treading the conseless roll of tail, in want and unavailing tears.

Thy insiers muck thee, and despite thy pattent strength on which they free; the feels protests they inner in haughty evermistering greed.

Slave of the units of Drivilege, scourged on by Poverty and dread.

The selfishness of ages weights the crown of thorse upon the head.

The greed of all the years has bound the feer of want about the brown.

A serf than wert in ages past, wealth owned thee then it owns thee now.

Oh, slave, by Ignorance enthrallof, uplift thy visage to the light!
The sut of reason shines for all, Look up-its beams will give the sight!
Thou hast power to shape the world, to make it what thou dat have it, be, Ther's is no need of other power than thine Will to make thee free.

Anon.

-As there was no split at the International Socialist Congress in Am-sterdam, the capitalist press of this country promptly supplied the denciency by manufacturing ohe

### TARRED WITH THE SAME STICK.

By Charles Dobbs.

A campaign story, which has the vir tue of being absolutely true, serves to prove the aptness of Debs' characteriention of the Republican and Democratic parties as "the two wings of the same bird of prey." Close observers of the trend of political affairs will re-call that shortly after Tom Taggart was chosen chairman of the national Democratic committee he was attack-ed for his connection with the famous "Monte Carlo" of America. French Springs is where all the "hot sports" go to clean themselves out and get in shape for another round of getting rid of their "nnearned increment." It is a "wide open" place, where all sorts of cames of chance are in progress. vields a big revenue to the company which owns it and Tom Taggart is the head of the company.

The Republican editors seized on this

circumstance with avidity and the cartoonists represented Tom dressed up in clothes made of playing cards. It was a good play to capture the plous, Pur tan vote for the Republicans as a re-buke to the Democrats for intrusting the conduct of their campaign to the proprietor of a gambling joint. It threatened to become a paramount is sue when all at once the Republicans dropped it like a hot potato. Why they dropped it lis the story and it is here given for the first time in print.

Like a "dead game sport" Taggart stood it for a while, hoping that some kind Triend would give the Republican editors the tip that the gambling re sort was "loaded." The kind friend, himself. He didn't make a "squeal" in public. It is not just the proper thing to tell the public about things which happen "among gentlemen," so Tom, still like a "dead game sport, conveyed his tip quietly to the Republicans. He wrote or sent word substantially as fellowa:

"Gentlemen:—It is true that I am the head of the company operating French Lick Springs, but if I am attacked on that score again I would be obliged if you would also state that the Republican candidate for Vice. himself. He didn't make a "squeal"

obliged if you would also state that the Republican candidate for Vice-President, the Hon. Charles Warren Fairbanks, is the second largest stock-holder in the gamble's paradise and the Hon. Whiteld Scott Durbin, Re-publican Governor of Indiana, also pulls down his share of the profits ac-cruing from the nefarious enterprise."

## LOSING HIS VOTE.

A prominent member of the Ne York bar said to me the other day that e was inclined to vote the Socialist ticket, but did not like to lose his vote believing that Socialism had not a shadow of a chance at this time. Such a confession, coming from a man of learning, a man of culture, a man of high intellectuality, was, to say the least, startling. Here is a man who is really concerned for the well being of the masses and yet has not the courage of his convictions. What does his conhis convictions. What does his con-fession mean? It means in effect that he realizes the need of a revolutionary change, recognizes the fact that bota leading political parties are corrupt, and yet will continue the present system rather than "lose his vote" means that he will aid in electing single proposition for the improvement of the conditions he deplores, rather than "lose his vote." It means that ruled may continue to oppress the wealth producing class of the com-munity, despoil them of their just earnings, squander the confiscated wealth in criminal extravagances, put to death women and children by tenof thousands by confining them in crowded unsanitary habitations, rath of the er than "lose his vote." It means that the system of profit and graft with its of murder, suicide, arson, rob violence and fearful human mis ery is to be perpetuated rather than "lose his vote." +

A vote in a good cause has never yet been lost. If John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Garrison and others of their time had been afraid to "lose theli votes," chattel slavery would still be a firmly established institution in the United States. Why, we owe most of our rights and liberties to men who were not only not afraid to lose their votes but not afraid to lose their heads in the struggle for justice.

Probably the Socialist candidates for the principal offices will not be elected this year, but the time will come and perhaps sooner than many expect, whom they will be elected and these timid people who do not like to lose their votes will wish they had not only voted but agitated at the time whe votes and agitators were needed.

—Henry George, Jr., says he will "support Judge Parker." Lucky thing for Henry that his father gave him that name, or he might be hard put to it to support himself.

#### 9000000000000000000000000000 PARTY NEWS.

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The National Quorum will meet at national headquarters on Friday, Sept.

Secretary Tom Fitton reports that C. C. Whittemore has been expelled from Local Buffalo, N. Y., for "dishonesty in handling the funds of the lo-

The following leaflets have been translated into Italian, French, German, Polish, Bohemian, Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish and can be obtained from the National Secretary tained from the National Secretary, 200 Dearborn street, Chicago: Nation-al Platform; "The Mission of the So-cialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs; "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?" by A. M. Simons. Prices of each, \$1,25 for 500; \$2 per 1,000. The first monthly official bulletin contains full information about the

campaign literature and supplies fur-hished by the national headquarters.

filshed by the national headquarters.

Literature Combination No. 10, now
being offered by the national headquarters, consists of one copy of each
of the following booklets: "Unionism
and Socialism," "The American Movement," "The Socialist Party and th Working Class," by Eugene V. Debs; Working Class, by Eugene v. Poss, "The Labor War in Colorado," and "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford, and "Speeches of Acceptance of Debs and Hanford," all six for 20 cents, postpaid. Regular price is 35 cents. Order from William Mailny-National Secretary, 269 Dearborn treet, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND. The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign

been made to the National Campaign Fund since the last report: Regular Contributions:—C. V. Har-bottle, Syracuse, N. Y., \$1; John Schuitz, Fairbury, Neb., \$2; J. Simon-son, Chattanooga, Tenn., 50c.; E. E. Bennett, Polk City, Ia., 50c.; James D. Parrott, Orange Park, Fia., \$1; P. Bisson, Knowles, Cal., \$4; Otto E. Par-ton, for Local Bricham, Urah Afor, J. son, for Local Brigham, Utah, 45c.; J. D. Cameron, Pearl Idaho, \$6.50; M. Eisner, Philadelphia, Pa., 75c.; Andrew H. Young, Kinmundy, Ili., \$1; W. H. Williscraft, Tahlequah, I. T., \$1; J. H. Zenger, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$2; N. Baillet, Tallahoma, Tenn., \$1.25; Maurice E. Bulot, Fronteane, Kans., \$3.50; Aug. Von Behren, for Workingmen's Aug. Von Behren, for Workingmen's Sick and Accident Society, Springfield, Ill., \$5; Humphrey B. Campbeil, New Kensington, Pa., \$4.75; Michael J. Cannon, Rambler, Wyo., \$1.50; Wm. Mailly, Chicago, Ill., \$10; Thos. Bren-nan, Sweet Water, Tenn., \$1; previous-by acknowledged, \$817.87; total, \$805.52. Half, Der. Vindt. Edw. Garding.

Half-Day Fund: Edw. Gardner, Ohio lists, \$3.89; J. E. Nash, Minne-sota lists, \$13.84; W. H. Pierce, Mon-tana lists, \$2.91; John A. C. Menton, Michigan lists, \$1.90; Thos. J. Coon-rod, Idaho lists; 50c.; J. B. Killingbeck, New Jersey lists, \$56.90; Fred. H. Strickland, Indiana lists, \$23.77; Jas. S. Smith, Illinois lists, \$45.89; W. H. Wilkins, New Hampshire lists, \$1.25; previously acknowledged, \$2,625.48; to-tal, \$2,776.33.

Grand total, \$3,641.85; Simon Libros. Philadelphia, Pa., asks the National Secretary to correct an error in last week's bulletin. The contribution of \$25 credited to the Workingmen's Co-operative Associa-tion of Philadelphia, Pn., was donated by the Arbeiter Ring, Branch 12 of Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAK-ERS.

Dates for national campaign speakers travelling under the direction of the national headquarters for the week ending Sept. 24 are arranged as fol-lows:

Ark.; Sept. 19, Kansas City, Mo.; Sept. 20, Wiehita, Kaus.; Sept. 21 and 22, en route; Sept. 23, Los Angeles, Cal.; Sept. 24, San Francisco, Cal. n
Ben Hruford: Sept. 18, Naugatuck,
Conn.; Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, New
York state, under the direction of the

state secretary. Franklin H. Wentworth: Sept. 19, Oil City, Pa.; Sept. 20, Sharon, Pa.; Sept. 21, New Castle, Pa.; Sept. 22, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sept. 23, Waeeling, W.

ot. 18, Boston; Sept. 19, Lynn; Sept. Whitman; Sept. 21, Ablugion; Sept. 2. Stoughton; Sept. 23, Somerville; Sept. 24. Haverhill.

John Spargo: Sept. 18, Sait Lake City, Utah; Sept. 19, Ogden, Utah; Sept. 21, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Sept. 22,

Authony, Idaho; Sept. 23, 24 and 25, Butte, Mont. John W. Brown: Sept. 18, Baltimore, Md.: Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22, Hagers-

town; Md.

John M. Werk: Sept. 18, Larned,
Kas.; Sept. 29, Concordia, Kas.; Sept.
21 and 22, Hollenberg, Kas.

M. W. Wilkins: Sept. 18, vacant;
Sept. 10, Camden, N. J.; Sept. 20, Newark, N. J.; Sept. 21, Elizabeth, N. J.;
Sept. 22, Jersey City, N. J.; Sept. 23
and 24, Haledon, N. J.

Chus G. Towner, was taken side at

16, 17 and 18. Dates for the remainder of the week are as follows: Sept. 19 and 20, Bellaire, O.; Sept. 21, Dillonvale, O.; Sept. 22, Allegheny County, Pa.; Sept. 23, Wilmerding, Pa.; Sept.

24, Irwin, Pa.

The tour of Louis Goaziou, French speaker, is now being made up and will soon be announced.

will soon be announced.

Arrangements are being completed for a tour of the middle western states by an Hailan speaker, and locals desiring one should write the National Secour candidates.

The reports from Eugene V. Debs' first meetings are all of one character. Greeted by great crowds at each place he visits, the Socialist Party Presiden-tial candidate is arousing the enthusi-asm of the Socialist workers to a white heat and striking dismay and terror into the hearts of the old-party politi-

Extracts from reports received are as

follows:
F. L. Robinson of Louisville, Ky.,
writes: "For over two hours Comrace
Debs held the audience with his scathing arraignment of the two old parties, pointing out in most convincing fashion the reasons why they cannot be the friends of the working class. and making clear that their very existence, and the existence of the class that controls them, is necessarily grounded upon the robbery of the wealth producers. That the arguments were most telling and effective was proven by the deep interest manifest-ed and the repeated applause that came in response to every telling point made by Comrade Debs, who received an ovation after the meeting. He was especially struck, he said, by the large number of young men who assured him that their first vote for President would be cast for the Socialist ticket."

Secretary J. M. Dial, Jr., reported that the meeting at the Ludiow La-goon, Covington, Ky., Sept. 4, arrang ed by a joint committee from Locals Cincinnati, Covington, Newport, Bellevue, Dayton, and West Covington, was an unqualified success. The attend-ance broke all records at this pleasure resort, 15,000 people being on the grounds during the day. "Comrade Debs spoke in the Park Theater, and Debs spoke in the Park Theater, and overy available inch of space was filled to overflowing. Hundreds were turned away. Comrade Debs' speech was a masterly effort, combining keen wit and biting sarcasm with a depth of human sympathy and faultless reason-ing that carried his audience complete-ly away. At the close of the meeting hundreds crowded to shake Debs' han and say they were 'done with the old parties.' Comrade Debs finished speak-ing at 5 p. m., and from that time unitl 9:30 the grounds were filled with groups of men earnestly discussing So-cialism. It was a glorious opening of

(Continued on page 4.)

FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION. Editor of The Worker.—Socialist meetings often discuss the question: "What can we do to spread Socialism and to aid our party press". In all the meetings which I have attended the contrades regularly callation will git the aid. "What can our press" in the conclusion that "What can out the contrades of the contr

A strauger suddenly stens up and asks any of our more intelligent men, whose prominence among the others be had an opportunity to witness: "Say, what is So-cialism anyhow?" Is our prominent com-rade fit, ready, capable to serve a prompt, concise, correct reply, so as to give satisfac-tion and command respect? Not at all: A stutter, a futter, a patched up, chibarrars-less. And yet this simple dustion is asked John M. Werk: Sept. 18, Larnet, Kas.; Sept. 29, Concordia, Kas.; Sept. 20, Concordia, Kas.; Sept. 21 and 22, Hollenberg, Kas.

M. W. Wilkins: Sept. 18, vacant; Sept. 10, Camelon, N. J.; Sept. 20, Neivark, N. J.; Sept. 21, Elizabeth, N. J.; Sept. 22, Jersey City, N. J.; Sept. 23 and 24, Haledon, N. J.

Chas. G. Towner was taken sick at Louisville, Ky., and had to abandon his tour of Indiana until he is able to enter the field again. Charles I. Breckon of Chicago filled dates as far as Vincennes on Sept. 10, after which he left to fill a series of dates in Iowa. Another comrade will take Towner's place until the latter can resume his work. Dates are as follows: Sept. 23, Maryland. John M. Ray: Sept. 21, Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Sept. 22, Princeton, Ind.; Sept. 23, Bloomfield, Ind.; Sept. 21 and 22, Jellico, Tenn.; Sept. 25, Maryland. John M. Ray: Sept. 18, Laurel, Harry M. McKee: Sept. 21, Abita Springs, La.; Sept. 22, Crowley, La.; Sept. 23, Maryland, Mrs.; Sept. 19 and 20, Estabulchte, Miss.; Sept. 19 and 20 Estabulchte, Miss.; Sept. 19 and 20 Estabulchte, Miss.; Sept. 19 and 20 Estabulchte, Miss.; Sept. 19 and 19 and

ism. Let routine business take a seeond place, and agitation and education become the prominent feature of all
our meetings. I know the prominent
our meetings. I know the promite
twen is our way of deing business, but the
old folks stand in the way.

My plan is this. Let the National Excestive Committee issue every two weeks ten
thousand copies of a circular to be rent to
all the locals and sub-locals tassembly districts of the land. These circulars should
contain requiral resons on Socialism in senplain, souches, the essential features prominent beginning with the very fundamentals
and developing step by step into all details,
so as to form a regular three years course.
Each branch should elect as its regular officer a speaker who is a good reader and has
a good voice. One circular should be sent
to each speaker and one to ench secretary
for file. Ferraing it at the part of the
good feation. This system, once organized, would in the course of time not only
spread the knowledge of, and interest in,
Socialism at a rate never seen before
but simultaneously develop first, good readers, then good speakers, and finally gonuine
agitators by the thousand. It would create
an enthusiasm about Socialism and the liberak and file such as never was witnessed
before. It would bring about a thorough understanding of the principles, demands and
tactics of Socialism never thought of hefore. The periodical meetings would be
anneh befter attended, everybody feeding
certain of something good in readiness for
him and enjoying the evident good it must
yought within one predicatel period.
Just think, the same well prepared lesson
is taught regularly every fortnight in all
the towns of North America, and an interexting debate will follow, the more includgreat as time passes on. For the mere entertainment, straingers could be invited and
would enjoy it. The educational charactor
of the course, but there are others.

Everylody knows what a cateclasm is.

The churches need it to train their fock.

It makes t

ciples, but whatever is effective in his practice is worth while adopting. And what the fortnightly lesson will do for the general education of and the rousing of interest and cuthusiasm among the masses, the catechism would do for their preparation and equipment. Thus fitted, these thoughter the control of the control

course of time to the highest possible standard, and be without competitor among ourselves.

No far we have stimulated interest and enthusiasm, we also ought to satisfy the human mind in giving recognition in a broad sense for qualification. For as there ever will be pupils and teachers, apprentices and masters, so we ought to recognize to the sense of the property of the propert times ato come." It needs a positive aggressive enthusiasm that slone will carry the bulwarks of capitalism. That fight will be probably not as bloody, but surely, as costly as the fight about Liao Yang. It will need all the good equipment in peu and tongue that the Japanese have it is will need all the good equipment in peu and tongue that the Japanese have it is substant endurance, otherwise the modification of awful misery to hundreds of thousands.

It needs aggressiveness! But alas! Our old folks, those who rest on laurels gained a deende or two ago, have become very constitution of the control of the control

In the above sentence "Mr. and Mrs. Wilson" should read "Mr. and Mrs. Wallson". Mr. Wilson Jas. no membership in Local San Mateo, he is a member of Local Okland.

Oakland.

That this mistake resulted from a type-setter's error may be clearly seen from the fact that the copies sent to The Work-er, the Seattle "Socialist" and the "Social Democratic Herald" were struck off to-sether on the type-writer by carbon. We are sorry this mistake should have hap-

yened. Mr. Wilson has enough to answer for in his attitude toward the party here with out being implicated in acts for which, so fareas we know, he was in no way responsible.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS Organizer, Local San Francisco. San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2.

#### THE OTHER SIDE

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Editor of The Worker—A long screed has been issued by Local &m Francisco, in the second of the Socialist primaries is made the basis of the charge of an attempt to "dich the party." The old-thie vocabulary of DeLeon is requisitioned, and graffers, traitors, rasion and treason are roundly denounced. The many false accusations made against the Socialist Farly and its members by the December of the Socialist of the contry not to jump to conclusions but to wait patiently and heat the other side before rendering judgment. On thing in the 'prevalence of this just attifude, we here present our answer to the charges made, and our reasons for the action takes.

classo is "piesged in monor to leves and Hanford the Chicago platform, to nominate a COMPLETE licket of streadies and sering Socialities, WITHOUT COMPROMISE OF the only harm, beyond depriving the bosses of some of the delegation to the state or local convention, would come from the section of either convention in repadiating the principles of Socialism or the state or local convention, would come from the section of the party. And this is what the local bosses, with characteristic coverely, and charge by Innuendo that our delegates will break their pledges and fuss with what they call in one paragraph the fusion of the Democratic and Labor Party and in another the Echmitz Reaf Republican-Labor Party."

The "traitors" are "rusionista." "The msfority are not members of the party at automisticutional membership, Most of the remaining members declare that they were placed on the ticket without being consulted." So declare the bosses. Let us see.

After the election of 1052 those who had advocated the policy of no nominations against a bous fide Labor Party were reported on the ticket without being consulted." So declare the bosses. Let us see.

After the election of 1052 those who had advocated the policy of no nominations against a bous fide Labor Party were reported on the ticket without being consulted. The consulted is and the labor party were reported to the party, to continue active membership and propaganda, under the decision of the party, to continue active membership and propaganda, under the decision of the party, to continue active membership and propaganda, under the decision of the party, to continue active membership and propaganda, under the decision of the party, to continue active membership and propaganda, under the decision of the party, to continue active membership for the party from fusion. Our delegates of the opposition. The familiare with the party was the not be tracked. Yet of the two ticked for the party from fusion. Our delegates to the bears of state delegates have had but one or one

ing "many on the ticket without consulting them at still"

All the facts show, as the character and service of the candidates testify, that there was no such scheme: that the plot exists unly in frenzied imagination of petty besics who see their power crumbling and seek by casting odium upon others to hide their own raults and delay their fate.

So far from being an attempt to ditch was intended and in the analysis of the contest was intended and in the analysis of the strengthen and aid it.

We have many charges to make against the bosses of Local San Francisco.

The first is, that they practice cliquerale, and attempt centralization of power. While claiming a membership of 200 for the local, the bosses caused the County Committee to fix the number of delegates to the local convention at the ridiculously.

The first is, that they practice cliquevale, and attempt centralization of power.

While relaining a membership of 309 for
the local, the bosses caused the County
committee to fix the number of delegates
ago, the convention was composed of nineproperty.

But the bosses of the number of delegates
ago, the convention was composed of ninegarden
ago, the convention was composed of nineproperty.

But the bosses cannot trust the party membership. Affairs must be gathered line the
horizon are as
he "non
are

Angeles, 'to straighten out the state com-

Angeles, 'to straighten out the state comnitive.''

It was this record of a consistent, continuous straggle for power over the state
shat determined us to monimate a telest
against them in the primaries. We deemed
that determined us to monimate a telest
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that determined us to monimate a telest
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have in mind to state of the state
votes. What definite project they may
have in mind to state of the state
votes. What definite project they may
have in the state of the state
of themselves, we have no means of know
what perty tyranny, lawlessness and intolerance their ruis went means.

Eeginning with 1903, their first act of
power in San Francisco was to abolish the
district clubs, so that all members regard
less of personal differences at together.

Then they introduced a series of brawis
and disorder, calculated to disgust and
drive away self-respecting comrades, and
which caused the local to be rejected from
two halls. Becoming assured of their majorities by this method of driving away
those who sought for comradeship in the
party they compelled some to withered
to Local San Marfox, withing to continue
supporting the party but to have some
peace while doing so. Since then the boases have pretended to expel members in direct violation of the previolons of the
party constitution. They have interfered
with, and even protested to the national
convention against the members they have
direct away, day, that endeavored to
make if possible for a small minority to ba
out applicants from membership, and have
refused comrades its good standing admittance to the business meetings of the local
more recently, with the especial ascendangressive anti-Americanism have been
made without cause a feature and the
many times to denounce a

that National Organizer Goebel was obliged to severely rebuke Organizer Lewis in a public propaganda meeting at Carmen's Hail.

Their petty jealousy has caused them many filmes to denounce able propangandists, and endeavor to boycott their meetings. Coursides Wilson and Mills were at the course of the course

To give expression to this belief in the state convention, to have ourselves represented in the only party that can represent obliged to enter into the contest at the official primary election.

It has been charged that we acted secretive and pretended to represent the local. The convention of the contest of the contest

cial primary election. It has been charged that we acted secretive and pretended to represent the local. This is utterly, false. Kapwing full well the result of a coatest, realizing how open to misrepresentations our action would be understanding theroughly what wrathril and calimations demuciation our stand that the complete of the local is nominees, and the evidence of some scheme to dominate the state convention was conclusive, that we determined to contest the primaries. Lucky for the bosses of Local San Francisco that our time was so short! Three days more and instead of losing seven they would have. They boast of the work they have done to prove their competence and their organizations' strength. "Voting stickers were mailed to members and sympathisers," they say, On election day, "party members turned out loyally, and succeeded in stopping many who were on their way to rote the bogies ticket." It could be a tond to the contest the property of the contest the property of the contest of the contest of the contest of the way to rote the bogies ticket." It could be a tond vote case of 25 they. We leave it to the bosses to choose their excuse—wither they were incapable of reaching these others, and hence lacking in the ability to organize, or they did not wish them to have anything to say about party affairs, or they did not wish them to have stripting to say about party affairs, or they did not wish them to have stripting the say about party affairs, or they did not wish them to have stripting the say about party affairs, or they did not wish them to have stripting the say about party affairs, or they did not wish them to have stripting the say about party affairs, or they did not wish them to have stripting the say about party affairs, or they did not wish them to have stripting with us Comrade the character of consolidation with the contest of the character of consolidation with the contest of the character of consolidation with the contest of the character of the character of the contest of the character

ercised a wise juigment assessed as a secretary them.

We wish here to acquit L. Stirt. Wilson of the charge of "conspiring with us. Comrade Wilson was totally ignorant of our action until it had been taken, no our action until it had been taken, no our secretary to the secretary of the was in no way responsible for our action, or our success. The Socialist Club has its own roster of members and sympathizers. Its strength is amply testified to by the vote it must reed at the polls, with five days preparation.

ter of members and sympathizers. Its
strength is amply testified to by the vote
it immstered at the polls, with five days'
preparation.

These members and sympathizers, these
voters represent part of the Socialists of
San Francisco who have been driven out
of or kept away from or disgusted with
the party by the boss-rule, the intolerant
and narrow faction, the disgrated with
the party by the boss-rule, the intolerant
and narrow faction, the disgrated with
the last year-and-a-half. It was because
it was impossible by the actions of the
local itself for these men to oppose the
salt, intimidation and abuse, and assured
of a fair count of the votes we cast. They
call our action treason. It was in the senethat the votes of the otens we cast. They
call our action treason. It was in the senethat the votes of the otens we cast.

They
call our action treason. By was in the senethat the votes of the otens medical pemocall our action treason. It was in the senethat the votes of the otens per call
and the votes of the otens per call
and the votes of the otens.

But we have ample warrant to appeal to
the primary, and an unimpeculable example set for us. The statement of the local
weeps the unhappy fate of Wm. Coalley,
one of its chief leaders. The statement
praises Mr. Coatley's manifold virtues, just
an it gives Mr. Lewis the boosting advorthement as chairmen of the local. In 1962

Mr. William Coatley was a trailor, for
against the party nominee for delegate to
the state convention from the Forty-third
district. Unfortunately for this "ablest
and most widely respected" gentleman, he
was then as now unable to convince the
other Socialists in his district that he was
the proper person to r

the population in his district that he was the proper person to represent them. However, he has set us a good example. Now tet him hold his peace when we profit by it.

We might close our ease here, but the personal and slanderous attacks made on some of our members demands that we should make some reply. It is hroadly hinted that Coursele leave the head of the hold that coursele his the head by the offer of a judgeehip. Let these initiative the slightest-cloors to this infamous accusation. Comrade Lless has been bribed by the offer of a judgeehip. Let these initiative the slightest-cloors to this infamous accusation. Comrade Lless' twelve years of service in the cause-in-this city is answer sufficient. Let the able Mr. Costley explain the letter from the Hearst private secretary which has caused the downfall already of the local's secretary, Marr Fairbrother, before he accuses others. Let Organizer Lewis, who has lived off the movernal destroy the letter he wrote to the Los Angeles DeLoonlets, denouncing the Socialist Party, and seeking a saiaried office from them, before he makes charges against our members. Before they attempt to exped John M. Bernolds, who spoke and wated against 'fosion,' let them put out from their midst 'Robert Freming, who spoke and worted fee 'finsion,' and the seeking as the Socialist Party. The library of the working class, only in the success of the Socialist Party. The library can be seeking and the seeking are seeking the seeking as the seeking the seeking are seeking the seeking and that we take neiton. We are Socialists at the seeking as the Socialist Party. The library of the working class, only in the success of the Socialist Party. The library of the seeking the seeking and the seeking the

JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

-- EMIL LIESS, Chairman. Adopted Sept. 3.

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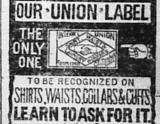
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Laurdry called for and delivered free A? Kangaroan araw slop na-

No nuc drawn on smaller animals

10th A. D., as well as such other as-

leation meetings will be held in the second Agitation District, one in each Assembly District as follows: Sixth A

D., Grand American Hatt, 7 and 9 Sec

ond avenue; 10th A. D., Progress Assembly Rooms, 28 Avenue A; 14th A. D., Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Marks Place; dates of meetings to be de-

cided by the Assembly Districts. De-

cided to introduce a systematic house to-house canvass during this campaign

Decided to send circular to all party

members of the 6th, 10th and 14th A. D. requesting them to act as cap-tains of election districts during the

ampaign and on Election Day. A cir-

cular is also to be sent to all enrolled Social Democrata, asking them to as

sist in the house-to-house cauvass and act as watchers on Election Day. The Agitation Committee will assign the

different captains to their respective election districts. Ten thousand state

platforms were ordered. Three hun fred colored lithographs of our pres

dential candidates were ordered and a

comrade will be engaged to distribute them in all parts of the district in

store windows, halls, etc. Organiza-tions so far represented have donated \$60. This is not at all sufficient, con-

sidering-the amount of work that must

be done. Every progressive organiza-tion in the Second Agitation District should see to it that a good donation is

voted at their next meetings. The next meeting of the Second Agitation District Committee will be held Mon-

day, Sept. 19, at 8 p. m. sharp. Address

Edward Meyer, 64 E. Fourth street.

At a joint meeting of the 12th and 16th A. D. it was decided that during

meet together and carry on their cam

paign co-operatively. The committee on headquarters was given full power to rent a suitable store on some busy

street on or near the boundary line be

tween the districts. The committee

at 374 E. Houston street, which will

soon be thrown open to the public. Provided with splendid headquarters the 12th and 16th will now begin their

campaign in real earnest. Captains

for every election district have already

been appointed. Many are folilling the party and are offering their services,

gind to help. Enthusiastic meetings are held almost every night and large quantities of good solid literature are being sold daily. The comrades intend

to make this the most energetic and of

fective campaign that these districts have ever seen; they mean to make

hundreds of our fellow workingmen in

telligent and class conscious Socialists

and they ask the other comrades to keep an eye on the 12th and 16th from

A special meeting of the General

Committee will be held on Saturday evening. Sept. 17, at the W. E. A. club

At its last meeting the 24th A. D. decided to employ Comrade Frost to carry on the agitation in the district

by means of open-air meetings and the

distribution of literature from house to

The first agitation meeting will be

held Monday, Sept. 19, at the corner of Fifty-sixth stret and First avenue, at 12 noon, and in the evening of the

same day, corner Sixty-third street and

Second avenue, at 8 p. m. On Wednes-day, Sept. 21, 12 noon, Fifty-ninth stret and First avenue, and on Friday,

Sept. 23, 8 p. m., Fifty-ninth street and

First avenue.

The district has taken 500 copies of

and will get 5,000 "Mission of the S. D.

P." 2000 German leaflets, 1,000 Jew. lsh, 1,000 state platforms, 100 posters of Debs and Hapford, and will take

100 copies of The Worker every week

during the campaign. A campaign

Karegy as chairman and H. Reich as

secretary; this committee will meet every evening at 350 E. Fifty-eighth

street and those members who were

not present at the last meeting of the

district and are willing to assist this committee should call at the above ad-

mitted. The candidate for Assembly

in the 24th, Comrade Cowy, has been a member of the party for quite a number of years and is also a member

of Typographical Union No. 16 and secretary of the Algemeine Kranken and Sterbe Kasse. He will work for the

cause both orally and by means of dis

tribution of leaflets from house to

house, especially among the German union men, among whom he is well known and liked. Judging from the

At the last meeting of the 22d A. D., the decision to hold a picnic was re-considered and it was decided to hold

an evening entertainment instead, as it is too late in the season for a picnic. The entertainment will be held on Oct.

8 in Schubert's Turtle Bay Hall, 80

Second avenue. Tickets given out will entitle the holder to admission. The committee has done everything in their

power to make it a pleasant and joyfu

evening and the raffle of a bicycle, the gift of a comrade, and other surprises will increase the interest. The proceeds

are for the agitation fund-if you go to war you need ammunition. A notion was carried that every member should see that The Worker is for sale on the

news-stand which he patronizes and that a card is put up advertising the paper. Volunteers are wanted to paste stickers for our candidates all around

stickers for our candidates all around the district and distribute leaflets at the open-air meetings.

At the last meeting of the 35th A. D., Br. 2, three new members were proposed. Sigmond Simons, John John-son and C. E. Jones were elected dele-gates to the Demonstration Confer-ence. Comrade Canton resigned from the General Committee and Comrade

ence. Comrade Cantoe resigned from the General Committee and Comrade Bergwald was elected in his place. The delegates to the General Commit-tee were instructed to vote for the re-jection of Meyer London as a party candidate. Motion was carried that the Bronx Agitation Committee hold one meeting in September and one in October in the High Bridge Village dis-trict.

The Van Nest comrades, organized in Branch 2 of the Annexed District, will hold their annual outing and pic-nic at Bronx Woods on Sunday, Sept.

One new member was ad

Hanford's "Labor War in Colorad

house, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street,

ted a large and spacious sto

ns to the secretary

A DAILY TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER to be published in the interests of THE WORKING CLASS. TRADE UNIONS AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS are invited to send two delegates each to the NEW YORK "CALL" CONFERENCE of New York, meeting every sec-ond Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, New York, or the NEW YORK "CALL" CONFERENCE of Brooklyn, meeting every fourth Thursday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 940

avenue, Brooklyn.
WORKINGMEN, THIS IS TO BE YOUR PAPER. Organized by workingmen and controlled by the delegates to the conferences and the WORK-INGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, which meets every first Monday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

locals should be prompt in asking for

dates if they wish to secure them.

Ben Hanford will speak in the following places in New York state: Sept.
19. Syracuse: Sept. 30. Jamestown;

Sept. 21, Buffalo; Sept. 22, Rochester;

The campaign literature issued by

the State Committee is being used in

large quantity by many of the locals and the leastet written by our standard bearer, Comrade Debs, is being distrib-

uted at all meetings by many of the

locals. Every local in the state will undoubtedly use many of these leaf-lets before the campaign is over. The

State Committe has found it neces-

sary to have the third hundred thou-

sand lot printed. All locals that de-sire to use these leaflets as well as all

other campaign literature gotten out by the State Committee, should get their order in now so that there may be plenty of time to get them from

the printer. The New York edition of

the pamphlet of Comrade Debs. "Un-

in a few days, and every local that i

holding agitation meetings should have

them on hand to sell at meetings. They may be secured from the state secre tary at \$4 per hundred. This is one

of the very best propaganda pamph-

lets.

The New York edition of the large

lithographs of Debs and Hanford has

been received and they are ready to send out to the locals. Every local should have as many of these posted

as possible. They draw attention to

our movement and our party as noth-

ing else can do. They will be sent postpaid to any address at \$2 per 100.

Returns are coming in on the penny

banks and all comrades holding banks

same at once.

There are a few half-day's pay sub-

scription lists outstanding yet and all comrades having these lists in their possession are requested to return

Returns are coming in on the lists issued by the State Committee. Sever-al locals have returned the lists with

good collections and have asked for

carry on this campaign and thousands

of men will contribute a dime or a quarter to the cause if asked to do so.

Comrades should send in all moneys

as fast as collected. The money is needed to get literature out.

Many locals are now holding conven-

tions for the purpose of nominating candidates in their Assembly, Senator-ial and Congressional Districts and all

locals that have not yet decided to hold

conventions should see that this is done at once. It is necessary that we have candidates in as many districts

as possible. We have reached that

point in our growth where we should and can have candidates for every

elective office. Nomination papers may

be obtained from the state secretary on

lling same. Harry W. Laidler, a young speaker

from Kansas, who is now living in Brooklyn, spoke at the Labor Day pic-nic in New Rochelle and made a last-

New York City.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee

saturday, Sept. 10th. Chairman, Com-

Twenty-three applicants for mein-

Report of Credential Committee -

26th A. D., Bohemian Branch, tender credentials for Fr. Skroaner in place

of Comrade Engel. 18th A. D., tender

credentials for G. Graf in place of H. Pick. 30th A. D., tender credentials

Gunz. Delegates seated in accordance with report of committee.

to membership. Letter from State

Committee enclosing letter from Com-rade Herbert Burrowes of London stat-

ing that he and Comrade Curran of

them to address a meeting here; re-

Report of Auditing Committee.— Committee reports that they have ex-amined books of local and found same

dvanced by the treasurer to the finan-

dal secretary to cover current expenses e recorded in detail; recommendation

Organizer submitted list of nomina

ions made by New York County, Sen-atorial, Congressional and Assembly District Conventions. Organizer stated that the following nominees had not

met the requirements stated in the Rules and Regulations of the Social Democratic Party and the By-Laws of

Local New York: David Schurr, nominee for Senate from 14th Senatorial District: John Nagel, nominee for Assembly from 2d A. D.; Meyer London.

sembly from 2d A. D.; Meyer London, nominee for Assembly from 4th A. D.; Chas. Franz, nominee for Assembly from 14th A. D.; Samuel Edelstein, nominee for Assembly from 16th A. D.; Wm. H. Leffingwell, nominee for Assembly from, 25th A. D.; Samuel Bennim, nominee for Assembly from 82d

correct in every particular.

Recommend that in future all me

ferred to Executive Committe

Read and concurred in.

rade Jablinowski; Vice-chairman, Com-

ing impression.

rade Lane

bership admitted.

application, with all information ab

due the State Committee on these lists

same immediately.

Sept. 23, Brooklyn.

#### PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.)

a campaign that promises more for So cialism than ever in the past." Josephine W. Elstein reports upor Josephine W. Eisteln reports upon the Labor Day meeting at Erie, Pa.: "Comrade Debs spoke to an audience estimated at thousands and the points chosen by him for his speech were exceedingly appropriate and forceful. Our celebration was attended by dele-gates and others from perhaps a dozen anding towns and ours was t

ed a dignified celebration of Labor

The New York "World" gave a column report of the meeting in Carnegie Hall on Sept. 6, in part as follows: "A more loyal audience never gathered in Carnegie Hall, which was crowded to ors. Captain Hussey with a hun dred policemen was on hand to take charge of the big crowd. There was a rush as soon as the doors were opened, and the police were compelled to form a long line down Fifty-sixth form a long line down right-street to prevent injury while the hall was filling. The main floor and the four galleries were filled to their utmost capacity, and an overflow meeting was held outside. The entrance of Mr. Debs was the signal for a remarkable greeting from his followers. Men and women—the women composing nearly half the audience—cheered un-til they were hoarse. They jumped on waving bats and nandker continued the deafening welcome for fully five minutes. When Mr. Debs was introduced the scenes of few minutes before were repeated. His opening statement that organized labor was called upon to face organized anarchy of governments arouse another deafening voiley of cheers. His first mention of Grover Cleveland's name called forth continued

The reception accorded Ben Hanford. Vice-Presidential candidate. the various cities he has visited has been no less enthusiastic and gratifying At Ottumwa, Ia., the local press reports that every seat in the large court room was occupied and many stood in aisles and doorways during the address. At Muscatine fully 1,000 people listened to Hanford in the Court House square and the local com-rades report much good accomplished. The Canton, Ill., "Register" reported

that "Mr. Hanford is a ready talker emphasizing his points with apt word pictures. He is thoroughly familiar with his subject, and clothes stock ar guments in new language. The So cialists are greatly gratified at the re-ception their candidate received."

The Joliet, Ill., "News" gave a lengthy report of Hanford's meeting in that city, and Comrade Nelson of Streator writes that "Hanford has a great effect on the audience and did nuch good. Instilling more enthusiasm than any other meeting we have had." At Haverhill, Mass., on Labor Day

Hanford was the Socialist speaker, the press reports stating that 15,000 people

The work of the campaign is pro gressing in good shape in New York hustle on all along the line. All of the active locals are holding meetings and distributing much literature and sev eral of the locals that have been sleet ing have come to life and are endeav paign. Tom Pendergast has been do ing good work in the northern part of the state and held successful meetings and infused new life in the locals that were not active. He has held meetings in Boonville, Carthage, Lowville, Tu rin, Constableville, and Utica within the past week and will now visit Ilion, Herkimer. Dolgeville and Oneida and finally reach Syracuse. He will then work his way down through the south-ern section of the state. In one town Comrade Pendergast was commanded to stop talking by a policeman. Al-though he had about finished his speech, he of course started in anew upon this insolent order and was thereupon arrested! This is probably the first time that a candidate for govthe people. As soon as the local offi-cials learned who Comrade Pendergast was, he was at once released with

Franklin H. Wentworth has had very successful meetings and will close his tour on Sept. 15 at Gloversville. Good reports of his work have been received from many points along his route and the comrades report that much interest in the movement has been aroused by his work. Chas, Dobbs will start on a tour of

the state on Sept. 15. He will make New Rochelle, Yonkers, and Peekskilt on the first part of his tour and will then be sent up the state to Fort Ed ward, Rome, Watertown, and interven se-secured by locals by writing the state secretary at once. The comrades should by all means have Comrade Dobbs in their city if it is possible to do so. He is a capable speaker and

be prompt in asking for him. First come first served in this city. Com-rade White is a good outdoor speaker and makes a deep impression. John W. Brown will take up his tour

on Oct. 18 and continue until Nov. 1 naim, nonlines for Assembly from 32d
A. D. Motion carried that the improperly nominated candidates be considered collectively. Moved and seconded that the State Committee be requested to permit all the candidates who had not met the constitutional require-

## GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING IN ACADEMY OF MUSIC OCT. 23.

A great ratification meeting for the national Socialist ticket and the state ticket of the Secial Democratic Party will be held in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street and Irving Place, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23.

The speakers will be: Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party; Thomas Pendergast, candidate for Governor of New York; Charles R. Bach, candidate for Lieutenant-Gövernor, and Herbert Burrows and Peter Curran of England,

will be in New York at that time. Those who hold tickets for the provious Debs meeting in Carnegie Hall, and were unable to get in on account of the extraordinary crowd, can exchange them for tickets to this meeting by applying to the Organizer, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.

Further announcements in regard to this great meeting will be made later when the arrangements have been

ments to remain on the ballot. Moved and seconded that a committee from the First Agitation District be permitted to deliver resolutions passed at a meeting of the First Agitation District relative to the candidacy of Meyer London for Assembly in 4th A. D. Motion declared out of order by chair. Appeal taken from decision of chair. On vote decision of chair was sus tained. Privilege of floor extended to Comrade Jonas. Privilege of floor extended to Comrade Barondess. Comrade Lichtschein stated that the dele-gates from his District had been instructed to request that vote on tart motion be taken by individual ron call. Motion carried that vote be taken by individual roll call. Result of vote.

ayes 30, noes 24.

Letter read from Socialistic Co-oper ative Publishing Association reques ing that a new committee be elected confer with them to devise mean of increasing the circulation of The Worker. New committee was elected as follows: Comrades Friedman, Edwards, Mayes, Lowenthal, Jablin owski.

CITY EXECUTIVE.

Meeting City Executive Committee Sept. 12. Present: Edwards, Ehret Fishman, Kelly, Lane, Lichtschein Miellenhausen, Nathan, Obrist, Ort land, Solomon, Spindler, Staring, Van Name. Absent, unexcused: Egerton. Chairman, Comrade Ehret.

Comrade Flick reported that he had ecu elected delegate from Murray Hill

Reports of Agitation Districts were

eard as follows: First Agitation District, report of Comrade Fishman. Net banner raised on Sept. 1 opposite "Vorwaerts" Building. Banner cost \$141. Stereopticon views planned showing Socialist caroons and inscriptions, three or four nights of every week. At meeting held on Sept. 1 speakers were Comrades Vandervelde, Lafontaine, Jonas, Bar ondess, Chase and others. Immense crowds on hand. Leaflet written by A. Kahn, covering issues of campaign to be printed. Organizer Feigenbaum has now about twenty-five campaign speakers. Many meetings held nightly. more lists. The comrades should bear in mind the importance of pushing these lists. Much money is needed to Large crowds. Assembly Districts or election district captains making ouse-to-house canvasses, distributing literature, etc. Agitation District do nates \$25 to 12th and 16th A. D. and \$25 to 8th A. D.; 12th and 16th A. D. to have headquarters on Houston street. Lectures to be given there

every Sunday night. Second Agitation District, report Comrade Solomon. Twenty-five dollars received from Brewers Union No. 1; \$10 from Brewers Union No. 59 \$24 from Cremation Society. gates sent to Agitation District from additional progressive organizations in district. Regular outdoor meetings

held every week. Sale of The Worker pushed. Considerable literature sold. Murray Hill Agitation District, report of Comrade Flick. District at last organized on working basis. Extra open-air meetings to be held every eek. Literature to be sold in thre week. Interactive to be sout in three districts. Money collected for this purpose. Members to attempt to have The Worker placed on news-stands in neighborhood. Delegate instructed to request that larger badges be used on Election Day, Comrade Paulitsch

elected Organizer of Agitation District West Side Agitation District, report of Comrade Spindler. Enthu Agitation District meeting held. Head quarters now to be secured. Reporthat some speakers scheduled for street meetings do not appear at ap-pointed time and place. Request that campaign banner be furnished district, to be placed in window of headquar ters. Intend to hold one large ratincation meeting in district.

for Comrades E. Rahm and Jos. Yorkville Agitation District, report Meyer in place of Comrades Stahl and of Comrade Miellenhausen. Commit tees to be sent to organizations in dis-trict to distribute literature and solicit Communications.—Letter from 324 and 33d A. D. withdrawing its protest against admission of Comrade London contributions; \$11.23 collected at Gred-lich meeting. Regular street meetings held; 1,000 "What Socialism Stands For" ordered. Organizer requested to furnish additional speakers to properly cover meetings. Literature to be dis tributed on all elevated railroad sta the Gas Workers Union would be in New York about Oct. 22d, and inquir-ing if arrangements could be made for tions in district.

Harlem Agitation District, report o Comrade Kelly. Full attendance at last meeting of Agitation District. Regular street meetings held, with large crowds. Extra meeting to be held durcuring headquarters on 125th street under consideration.

Bronx Agitation District, report of Comrade Staring. No meeting held since last report. Committees to visit progressive organizations in district to solicit contributions. Successful oper air meetings held. Considerable liter-ature sold. Arbeiter Ring co-operating with Agitation District. Special mee ing arranged with English and Jewish

speakers.
Organizer's Report.—Debs meeting a complete success. Income to date, \$626,35; total expenses, \$536.80; cash and tickets outstanding, \$218.05. Net income from tickets will be about \$240 over and above all expenses. Income from sale of literature, \$55.50; paid for same, \$28; leaving a profit of \$27.50. Altogather meeting will show 27.50. Altogether meeting will show a surplus of about \$275. Campaign tund subscriptions coming in fairly rapidly. Received to date, \$464.80. Comrade Dietzgen contributed \$100 to local. Comrade Herron contributed \$100 to local and \$100 to state fund:

About \$7.55 expected by next week of the W.S. & D.B. on Oct. 2 and before the W.S. & D.B. on Oct. 2 and About 8.25 expected by next week, of which State Committee is to receive its pro rata. The 50,000 "Mission of the S. D. P." previously ordered, already distributed; 8,000 of these were distributed in Labor Day Parade, 8,000 speakers for the Jewish section of the

nt Debs Meeting; 25,000 "Mission of the S. D. P." in German ordered. State Committee has had state plat Organizer complains that speakers neg-lect to follow his instructions. Organizer states that he has written Na-tional Secretary to ascertain if Comrade Debs can be secured for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23. Reports that October Demonstration Conference has passed a resolution calling for a parade in connection with the October

three be elected to confer with Or-ganizer relative to assignment and control of speakers. Comrades Van Name, Spindler, Staring chosen as com-Organizer instructed to ascertali

Motion carried that committee

what hall could be secured for Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23; also if meeting car be arranged on that date for Debs Comrades Burrowes and Curran of England, and the candidates for Gov-ernor and Lieutenant-Governor. Committee elected to investigate

anditions in the 24th A. D. report, through Comrade Lichtschein, that two visits were made to this district District has twenty-eight members and ome money in Treasury, but only three or four active workers. They now elected two delegates to Murray Hill Agitation District and will endeavor to perform some active work. Comrade Frost to devote his to build up the district.

Committee elected to visit 34th A. D.

reported, through Comrade Edwards, that a visit had been made to, this district. District is not in very bad shape. Membership is small, but a fair proportion of membership attends district meetings. District complains that it cannot get speakers. Finances low, but improving. District meetings to be held every week until election.

FOR THE DAILY.

At the meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, held last Monday, Comrade Butscher reported for the Fourth of July picnic committee, showing a profit to date of \$354.83.

In view of the efforts which are of The Worker the Association recon mends to all comrades that they make a special effort to help along the cir-culation of The Worker either amongst their friends "or at the branch and street meetings. Every party member should at least be a subscriber. Let no opportunity pass to advertise it, especially at all our meetings. In this way we shall the sooner get out the

"Paily Call."

Information was received that the Brewery Workers had under consideration in their national convention a resolution to raise a fund to be turned over to the Socialist Party for the purpose of establishing a daily Social paper. The Secretary was requested to write to the Executive Board of the Brewery Workers pointing out to them that they cannot better and quicker accomplish this purpose than by turning this fund into the treasury of the "Dnily Call." Already we have the nucleus of a fund and as the as-Socialist Party members there is no possibility of its being controlled by any outside influence. The Association also through its Conferences keeps in touch with the progressive element in the trade union movement. The fund for such an undertaking must of necessity come from the working class, ently it is slow in accumulatpower of such a weapon they would come to regard it as an indispensable of their equipment and there would be no difficulty in raising the money. Once the undertaking is placed on a firm basis it will be the best means for solidifying and strengthening the entire working class movement. The brewery workers have realized this and it is hoped that others will soon follow suit.

Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columous avenue, on Sunday evening, Sept.

There will be a debate upon Social-ism between Gaylord Wilshire and James N. Brinson at the German Ma-sonic Temple, 220 E. Fifteenth street, under the auspices of the Manhattan Liberal Club, Friday evening, Oct. 7. Mr. Brinson is from Cripple Creek, Colorado, and comes half across the continent merely to have the pleasure of crossing swords with Comrade Wil

Agitation District Committee, dele ates from the Cremation Society, Br. I, and W. S. & D. B. Fund, Br. I were admitted. Cremation Society, Br I, donated \$5. Secretary E. Meyer re-ported that Brewery Workers Int. Union No. 1 donated \$25, and Brewery Workers Int. Union No. 50 \$10. Bricklayers Union No. 11 donated \$5. tions at their general meeting in Oc-tober: Br. I, W. S. & D. B. Fund; Cigar Makers Union Dist. No. 2: Bakers and Confectioners int. Union successful open-air meetings, as well as general activity. H. Junger will speak before the W. S. & D. B. on Oct. 9 and

street (Tremont avenue), 8 cents fare, passes the grounds. BROOKLYN.

For the big Debs meeting on Oct. 23 at the Majestic Theatre the arrangements are well under way Tickets will be on sale from Satur Campaign Secretary, Labor Lycet 949 Willoughby avenue. General ad mission, 10 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents; private boxes for 6, \$5. The organizer of each Assembly District should call for his tickets at once. Tickets will be on sale at the headquarters of every Assembly District, at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, New York Labor Lyceum and at the office of The Worker. Arrangements are being made to have Comrace Pendergast. candidate for Governor, speak at the

same meeting.

The arrangements for the Hanford meeting at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, on Friday evening, Sept. 23, are all completed A circular letter has been sen to one hundred labor organizations of Brooklyn, inviting their members to attend, and calling their attention to the choice organized labor has at this election between Open-Sho Anti - Eight - Hour - Law - Parker, and Working-Class-Candidate-Debs. thousand circular letters were also sent to enrolled Socialist voters, enclosing 3,000 invitation cards for themelves and friends; 10,000 handbills and 1,000 posters also contribute their share toward the success of the meet The secretaries of Assembly District organizations will also receive invitation cards to be mailed to each and every member of the local. The German comrades are especially rejuested to be present, as Comrade Modest will also address the meeting in German. Music will be furnished by a band of no less than 10 pieces, and the "Marseillaise" will be played renovated and decorated temple of

The comrades of the 16th, 17th and 18th A. D. have started Sunday even-ing lectures at Buffalo Hall, corner Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. First-class out-of-town Socialist lecurers have been secured and these neetings will be continued all through the campaign. The 3d and 14th A. D. is whooping it

up holding well attended street meet-ings and distributing piles of litera-The comrades of the 16th, 17th and

18th A. D. have distributed 10,000 "Mission of S. D. P." by a house-toonso canyage The last consignment of 25,000 "Mission of S. D. P." from the State Committee disappeared in two days; now we are printing the pamphlet in 100,000 lots and will have plenty for all districts.

Twenty-four street meetings held

in the last week is a good showing. All the A. D. organizations are working hard this campaign, invading new districts in every direction. A call for speakers comes from Barren Island and Canarsie. Remarkable appearance of the audience in the newly invaded districts: eyes and mouth wide open; to them Socialism is a new gos They devour the words of our spellbinders; now if they will only di-gest them, then there is some truth n the saving that the only way reach a man's brain is through his stomach.

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE. At the meeting of the Kings County Committee on Scpt. 10 Wm. A. Schmidt was chairman.

Alfred Beck presented credentials from Branch 4 of the 7th A. D. and was seated. Harold Atwood and John Libskie of the 1st, 2d, 4th and 10th A. D. were present as delegates from that brauch without credentials; they vere seated subject to credentials to be brought at the next meeting.

A communication with three sub-

eription lists received from the Na-Eight new members were admitted

The 1st, 2d, 4th and 10th A. D oranch asked for literature to distrib nte at the Navy Yard; 10,000 lenflets were given by the County Co Branch 6th A. D. donnted \$10. The delegates of Branch 1, 7th A.

D., not apearing at three consecutive meetings, the branch was notified.

The 9th A. D. Branch agreeing to distribute literature at the Hydraulic Works and at the Eric Rasin, 500 pleces of literature were given them

for that purpose.

The 13th and 14th donated \$10; also the branch's 40 per cent, of the state 15th, Branch 2, report success with

street meetings and ask for Italian 16th, 17th and 18th donated \$10 will start Buffalo Hall meetings next

Sunday. 10th A D. donated \$10, held mass meeting in Labor Lyceum with Com-rade Greulich of Switzerland as the

speaker. 20th donated \$10. Are arranging for a large demonstration.

21st donated \$10. Will hold demon-

stration during the week.

The committee to the Debs Meeting
Conference reported that the conference decided to co-operate and make Debs meeting success. It was sug-gested that the Conference transfer its energy from the Debs to the Hanford meeting and have a parade or other demonstration.

The Majestic Theater has been se-

The Majestic Theater has been se-cured for the Debs meeting, on the condition that the seats are sold. Prices, general admission, 10c.; re-served seats, 25c.; platform seats, 50c., and boxes (seating 6) \$5. Committee nsks for brass band, also to have a chairman and other speakers appoint-ed and also for another hall, in case

ed and also for another hall, in case of an overflow meeting, where Comrade Debs will speak for ten minutes after leaving the Majestic Theatre. Secured from State Secretary Chase D. A. White and John W. Brown for Werzler's Hall meetings at cost of \$5 per meeting. Can have Chas. Dobbs between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1; Dan. White between Oct. 8 and 18; T. Pendergäst between Oct. 18 and Nov. 1; and John Spargo last two weeks of the campaign. Branches that can arthe campaign. Branches that can arrange meetings for these speakers should do so at once and send in dates ine at Bronk woods on Smidny, Sept.

18. Everybody who would like to enjoy himself and help to swell the campaign fund is welcome. The picnic
grounds can easily be reached from
Morris Park avenue and Taylor street.

Van Nest. Down-town comrades take
Third avenue Elevated R. R. to 177th

so that they may be secured from the State Committee.

Organizer reported the sending out of the following names for State Committeeman: Fred Schaefer and Fred Treat Chail Dobsevage and J. C. Frost, State Committeeman: Fred Schaefer and Fred Treat Chail Dobsevage and J. C. Frost, State Committeeman Chail Dobsevage and J. C. Frost, State Chail Dobsevage and J. C. Fros

GRAND FALL FESTIVAL ARRANGED BY THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION,

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18,

DECKELMANN'S RIDGEWOOD PARK, MYRTLE AVENUE RIDGEWOOD. L. I.

GATES OPEN AT 10 A. M. TICKETS, 10 CENTS EACH.

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL HINDS. NEW AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS.

Proceeds in Aid of the Sinking Fund of the Labor Lyceum. Grand Metzel-Suppe Ready at II A. M. MASS MEETING SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904. BEN. HANFORD

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN. EVERYBODY WELCOME!

Lachemacker. Also the following for Local Quorum: George Marr, William Koenig, Julius Gerber and Warren At-

The Organizer reports that answers to questions sent to branch organizers were on the whole very poorly answered, a few making good reports. The Assistant Organizer reported

that notices of the Hanford meeting will be sent to the enrolled Socialists in the 6th, 15th, 19th and 20th A. D., the districts around the Labor Lyceun and will enclose literature, also will send to unions. Both the Hanford and the Debs meetings will be advertised in The Worker, the "Volkszeitung" and the "Forward."

Ordered 100,000 "Mission of the Soclal Democratic Party," and 25,000 na tional platforms. Branches should call for same from the Assistant Organizer, Fred Schaefer, room 1, Labor Lyceum. Executive Committee ordered to in-

struct division organizers to see that

the branches in their respective divis

ings. Motion carried that those organizations which donated money Debs meeting be sent tickets to the

amount of donation.

Comrade Gerber reported that the 2d. 4th and 5th A. D. made no nomina tions, also that the 9th nominated a woman. Comrade Schaefer instructed to attend to this matter.

Chairmen and secretaries of conven-tions are to be in the Labor Lyceum Saturday night to certify to nomin Financial Sa retary reports cash on

hand of \$95.84.

DeLeon's daily leaflet, the "Daily People," said that the Debs meeting in Carnegie Hall "had an atmosphere of frigidity, little enthusiasm being frigidity, little enthusias...

phown." Daniel's pen has lost its cunning; his lies used to be artistic, now they are merely stupid and wild. But perhaps this isn't altogether a lie, even if it did appear in the "Daily People," The warmth of the welcome that greeted Debs may have given Danny's ne that ruthful reporter the cold shivers and he naturally ascribed his cold, claiming sensation of frigidity to the at-

mosphere of the hall. OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Gh A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, N. S. Reich-entinii, A. Neros and J. Pankin. 14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Touth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Chas. Dobbs, 1. Sackin and Thos. J. Lewis. 28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventy ninth street and First avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Chas. Dobsevage and L. D. Mayes. Whones.

Bith A. D.-S. E. corner of Fighty-seventh
street and Third avenue. Speakers J. C.
Frost and I. Phillips.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

25th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tweuty-fifth street and Seventh arenue. Speakers, Jos. Goldstein and Alb. Abrahams.

2st A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Wim. Karlin and L. P. Mayes.

2stih A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers. I. Phillips. Arthur New and E. Speakers. I. Phillips. Arthur New and E.

and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips, Arthur Neros and Ed. J. Lewis. 11th A. D. –8. E. corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Cour-tensy Lemon and J. C. Frest. MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

MONDAY, SEIT. 19.

3d A. D.-S. W. corner of Thompson and Bleceker street. Speakers, N. P. Gelger and Edw. Cassidy.

7th A. D.-S. W. corner of Sixteenth street and Eighth areane. Speakers. I. Phillips and Jos. Wanhope.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Ninth street and Avenue B. Speakers, H. Havidon, Arthur Neros and Ed. Meyer.

18th A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenti-first Phillips and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitsch, John Mullen and Alb. Abrahams, 24th A. D.-N. E. corner of Firty-ninth street and Eirst avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Edw. Searing.

23d A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street and C. dumbna avenue. Speakers, Contrenay Lemon and L. D. Mage. S. W. corner of Skirty third street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis and J. Sackin.

TUENDAY, SEIT, 20. TUENDAY, SEPT. 20.

Bth A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Edw. J. Lewis and W. H. Bartholomew. 11th A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, John Kelly and Arthur Neros.

Kelly and Arthur Neros.

31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Flifteenth street and Flifth avenue. Speakers. L. D. Mayes and N. P. Gelger.

32d A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hundred and Skiteenth street and Third avenue. Speakers. I. Phillips and Alb. Abrahams.

35th A. D.—N. W. corner of Brook and Washington avenues. Speakers. Jos. Wanhope. Henry Harris and Chas. Debecage. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

WEDNINDAY, SEPT. 21.

Ch A. D.-N. W. corner of Pourth street and Avenue A. Speakers, N. S. Reichenthál, A. W. Josephson and H. Yuenger.

13th A. D.-N. W. corner of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Wm. Karlin and Jos. Winhope.

13th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fifty-second street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Wm. 22th A. D.-N. W. corner of Forty-minth street and Third avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulifach, J. C. Frost and H. Haw don.

21th A. D.-S. W. corner of Forty-minth street and Third avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulifach, J. C. Frost and H. Haw don.

21th A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Streenth street and St. Nicholas arenue. Speakers, S. P. Geiger and Edw. (2016).

16th A. D.-S. E. corner of Fifth street and Avenue H. Spenkers, I. Sackin, L. A. Harris and A. Neros. 20th A. D.-S. E. corner of Thirty-first street and Third avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitach, Jacob Paulikin and Edw. Cas-sider. Panintach, Jacob Pankin and Edw. Cas-sidy.

20th A. D.-N. W. corner of Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue. Speakers, Edwin J. Lewis and Jos. Wanhops.

23d A. D.-S. E. corner of Ninety-six street and Third avenue. Speakers, N. P. Geiger and L. D. Mayes.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second arenue. Speakers, A. W. Josephon, Alb. Alzehamis and H. Havdon. Alb. Alzehamis and H. Havdon. Alb. Alzehamis are street and Second avenue. Speakers, I. Philips, Chas. Franz and N. Crigores. I. Philips, Chas. Franz and N. Crigores. I. Philips, Chas. Franz and N. Crigores. Staty-three street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Prost and Fred. Paulitech. 28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eightleth street and Third avenue. Speakers, Courtenay Lemon, Thos. J. Lewis and A. Ne ros. ros.

auth A. D. S. E. corner of Ninety-second
street and First avenue. Spenkers, Jos
Wanhope, Wm. Leffingwell and N. S.
Reichenthal.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.

illist A. Le-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and S venth avenue. Speakers. John Coltins, Courtenay Lemon and L. D. Mayes.

John Coltins, Courtenay Lemon and L. D. Mayes.

John Coltins, Courtenay One Hundred and Thirty-seighth street and Wink avenue, Speakers, N. F. Geiger and Win. Karlin.

Annex District-Place to be given next week. Speakers, Jos. Wauhope, Edw. Cassidy and A. Neros. Brooklyn

FRIDAY, SELT. 16.

9th A. D.-Irving avenue and Harman reet. Speakers, J. A. Weit and J. G. osevage. on A. D.—Corner of Leonard and Grand cet. Speakers, J. A. Well and A. Fraer. 15th A. D., Br. 2-Debevols street and inshwick avenue. Speakers, A. Panzer and Bushwick avenue, Speakers, A. Panzer and W. W. Passage, 24 A. D.-Corner of Atlantic avenue and A. D.-Corner of Atlantic avenue and Nevins street, Spackers, C. W. Sachfieben and F. Lackenscher,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

3d A. D.-Corner of Henry and Sackett freets. Speakers, J. A. We I and W. W. 3d A. D.—Corner of Henry and Sackett streets. Speakers, J. A. Wel and W. W. Passage. D. Br. 2-Thirty-third street and Third arenne. Speakers, F. Lackemacher and M. Peiser.

12th A. D.—Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Speakers and Thirst, J. A. Well and W. W. Passage. Priest, J. A. Well and W. W. Passage. Priest, J. A. Well and W. W. Passage. Priest, J. A. Well and W. W. Passage. Thirty arenne and Boerum street. Speakers, F. Lackemacher and others.

16th A. D.—Ft. Hamilton arenne and Frontieth street. Speakers, F. Lackemacher and others.

16th A. D.—Pennsylvania svenue and Atlantic. Speakers, G. M. Marr and others.

ers.

13th and 14th A. D.—No. Seventh street
and Hedford avenue. Speakers, C. W.
Sachtieben and others. 45th A. D. Manhattan avenue and Mes-role street. Spinekers, J. A. Well and G. erole street. Spinekers, J. A. Well and G. Lewis. lun A. D.-Carlton and Myrtle avenues. Spinekers, M. Pelser and W. W. Passage.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20. 2)th A. D.-Knickerbocker ayonne and imped street, Speakers, M. Peiser and thers.

11th A. D.-Flatbush avenue and Park
lace. Speakers, A. Panzer and C. W.

Washington and Johnston streets. Speakers, Edward Dawson and W. W. Passage, 9th A. D.—Court spreet and Fourth places. Speakers, C. W. Schileben and A. Panasr, 12th A. D.—Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Fraeer.

sth A. D.-Carroll and Bond streets. Speakers, G. W. Marr and W. W. Passage. THURSDAY, SEPT. 22. 13th and 14th A. D.-Eagle and Manhattan avenue. Speakers, C. W. Sachtleben and Warren Atkinson. 17th A. D.-Bedford and Halsey street, Speakers, G. M. Marr and others.

### DEMONSTRATION

CONFERENCE.

The second meeting of the Demonenty delegates from various organiza tions. Credentials were received from the following additional organizations: Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Local No. 174: Bricklayers' Union No. 11; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 50; Arbeiter Mannerchor; International Association of Machinists, Progressive Lodge, No. 335; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local No. 499; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 23 and 100 and 24; Hebrew Actors' Protective Union; United He-brew Trades; Down Town Young Peo-ple's Social Democratic Club; 18th and 20th A. D.: 26th A. D. Brooklyn Rohemian Branch; 35th A. D., Branch 2. Twenty-cight delegates representing the above were seated. The committee to visit the United Hebrew Trades reported that they appeared before that body to ask for their co-operation. The United Hebrew Trades justifueted their delegates to vote for a parade. All affiliated organizations will take part in a parade. Reports of delegates from organizations was aken up by roll call, which showed that fifteen or ganizations favored the holding of a grand parade, and eight were in favor of arranging mass meetings; twenty-three organizations did not instruct their delegates. After a lengthy dis-cussion it was decided that the demon-stration shall be in the form of a par-ade. An arrangements committee of five was elected to work in conjunction with the committee of the S. D. P., Comrades H. A. Boyd, E. Meyer, U. Solomon, J. Abromeit and Sam Raines, it was decided that the parade be held on Oct. 20, the last Saturday in the month. The delegates were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Conference how many members of each union will parade and whether the unions will furnish their own bands and other things necessary in a nerade.