The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XIV.-NO. 29.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 16,- 1904.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

80,000 PUPILS ON HALF-TIME.

of School-Rooms.

wew York School Children Crowded In Such a Way That Education is impracticable and Children's Health Suffers-All to Keep Down Millionaire's Taxes.

More than 80,000 children in the city of New York are in half-time classes, because the city government has not provided schoolhouses and teachers

ough for all.

About eleven thousand of the chil-About eleven mousand of the candren are given what are called "extra sittings in classrooms." This means that to that extent the rooms are crowded in excess of their sanitary capacity with regard to light and air. As Superintendent Maxwell says, "The presence of children in these extra sittings does not only affect their par-ticular occupants, but also militates against hygienic conditions for all in

Fourteen thousand more are in 'emergency sittings"—that is, either in the bediam of an assembly room divided only by curtains," making proper order and study quite impossi-ble, or else in rented rooms which were never intended for school purposes and are in many cases utterly

unfit for such use.

This is not a new state of affairs. It was the same under Mayor Low's "Reform" administration. It was the same under the Tammany adminstration of Iceman Van Wyck. For many years, alike under both parties, this outrageous condition has been chronic

Needless to say, it is especially the children of the working class, those of the poorer and more crowded quar-ters of the city, who suffer mostwhose meager chances of education are curtailed and whose health is threatened by the niggardly policy of the capitalist administrations.

The one unanimous and enthusiastic

sentiment in the Board of Estimate is -"We must not raise the tax-rate. During the last week the demands o the Department of Education for finds absolutely necessary for com-mon-school purposes have been ridi-culed and scoffed at by the Mayor and his associates in a way that should forever allegate from them all confidence or respect on the part of the working people. But whenever the tax-rate was mentioned these eminent gentlemen ceased their hilarity and solemuly agreed that it must by no

means be increased.

It was the proud boast of Mayor Low that, while the schools and other public services were neglected under his administration, the landlords' taxes als administration, the landeres were reduced-notwithstanding the McClellan is following carefully in

Low's foosteps.

Every year confirms the Socialist de-charation that, if the workingmen of New York—the class who have made the city and who maintain it by their labor—wish ever to have its affairs ad-ministered in the interest of humanity, of public health and safety and education, they must take the governing power out of the hands of the two par-ties of the propertied class, who re-gard it as a business agency of their own, and put it into the hands of workingmen nominated by working-men and pledged to labor interests

HEARST CHALLENGED.

West Side Socialists Offer Him a Chance to Defend His Anomalous Position.

Mr. Hearst, the erstwhile great leader of the "radical" Democrats, with whose form Mr. Belmont wiped the floor at St. Louis, metaphorically speaking, and who has since then de-cilely supported the candidate and the political misleaders whom he had so bitterly denounced as enemies of "the common people"—this Mr. Hearst has been offered by the Social Democrats of the West Side of New York City a chance to make his position clear be-fore the workinkmen of his district in debate with the Socialist candidate, Gaylord Wilshire.

The following letter was sent some

Dear Sir:-Inasmuch as you are the nomi-Eleventh Congressional District of New York, we have the honor to convey to you a challenge to debate the issues of the day with our nominee for the same district, Mr. Gaylord Wilshire, editor "Wilshire's

. We feel sure that you will welcome this opportunity to express your views before the voters of the district and hope you will kindly give us an early acceptance. We will leave the date of the meeting to

hall in the Eleventh District. We are respectfully yours,

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

At this writing no reply has been re-ceived from Mr. Hearst. It remains to be seen whether he will venture to oppose straight Socialism in a place where the supporters of Debs have a chance to "talk back" at him.

Although copies of the challenge were sent to the "World," the "Sun," he "Press," the "Mail," and the "Globe," not one of these papers saw

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA

World's Richest City Short | The Railway Worker's Terrible Dilemma.

Campany Says He Must Work Twentytwo Hours at a Stretch or Be Dis sults from His Fatigue He Must Go to

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 5 .has made a ruling that will delight the hearts of railway capitalists, and that ought to make railway workers do

Fleischutt, an engineer on a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train. The freight train and a passenger train col-lided near Pottstown last April. Two persons were killed and a dozen in-jured. Fleischutt and others of the crew were held by the Corquer for criminal negligence

the men charged with negligence had been kept on duty for twenty-two hours, and the plea was made that it was physically impossible for them to be in a proper condition to do their work safely, and that this fact ought to be taken into consideration by the jury as an extenuating circumstance.

cal condition; that if was Fleischutt's duty to refuse to work when he found off too exhausted to do his work vell; that the fact that he would be discharged for such refusal had noth-

Fleischutt was convicted.

WORSE THAN WAR.

Nearly 10,000 Killed on Railways Last Year-Frightfully Growing Death-Roll - Capitalist Profit Means Grade Crossings, Bad Equipment, Overwork-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Accidents on railways cost 9,984 lives in the United States last year, according to statistics gathered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This is the highest total for any year since the Commission began'to take the figures. The loss of life on the railways dur-ing the last year was greater than in the whole of the late Spanish-American war.

mous slaughter-increasing as it is from year to year, and far greater in proportion to the amount of traffic than on the English or Continental railways, where stricter regulations prevail-are admitted to be the imperfect equipment of the railways and trains in the matter of signalling braking, and coupling, the mainten quent overworking of the men. this keeps down expenses and increases the railways capitalists' profits, which grow in proportion with the wholesale sacrifice of other people's

lives. The following table shows the terri-

during the mst ten years.	
1895	6,133
1896	5,845
1807	6,457
1898	6,859
1809	7,123
1900	7,865
1901	8,455
1902	8,588
1903	9,840
1904	9,984

and about 80 per cent, of the kined and about 80 per cent, of the injured are employees, and under our present administration of law by and for the capitalist class these victims, or their bereaved families have practically no redress. The law says that when a workingman takes a job on the rall-way he "voluntarily assumes the risk," and the company that makes profit out

relation to accidents, the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commission (pp. 68, 69), says in its cool official manner: The accident reports made to the Commission discloses that in numerous instances railway employees are required to be continually on duty, or voluntarily remain on duty.* for such an unusual numerous discounts of the continual ber of hours as appears to be excessive, and be set by you, and we will also pay all warrants the inference that accidents more expenses of the meeting. We will hire any ball you may designate or, if you have no if their powers of mind and body are imor less frequently result from that cause. If their powers of mind and body are im-paired by protracted service which exceeds

""Voluntarily remain on duty," is good.
Rallway men "voluntarily" work affree,
twenty, or twenty-five hours at a strentch,
just as they "voluntarily" release the employer from all responsibility to them in
case of accident-because they must do it
in order to get or to hold their jobs. No
matter how unreagonable an order is, it
must be obsered, their penalty of discharge
for insubordination. There is no escape, no
appeal: the employer is an autocrat; he
owns the job and is accountable to no one.
Two or three such discharges mean the

charged-Court Says If Accident Re-Jail.

It was proved by the defense that The Judge overruled this plea, de-

claring no man had a right to work on ing to do with the case; that if he obeyed orders and continued to work, and disaster ensued, he was guilty of

ed Men, and Consequent Slaughter.

The principal causes for this enor-

during the last ten years:	
1895	6,13
1896	5,843
1807	6,457
1898	6,859
1899	7,12
1900	7,86
1901	8,45
1902	8,588
1903	9,840
1904	9,984

this table included deaths only. File number of persons injured—many of them crippled for life—each year is about six times as great. The total of killed and injured for the ten years exceeds half a million.

More than 30 per cent, of the killed and shout \$50 per cent, of the injured.

of his labor is freed from all respon-

In the matter of overwork and its

matter how unreasonable an order is, it must be obeyed, under penalty of discharge for insubordination. There is no escape, no appeal: the employer is an autocrat; he owns the job and is accountable to no one. Two or three such discharges mean the blacklist and pauperism. The penalty for dissobedlence is sure; it falls on the worknown a family as well as on himself, and thus it strikes most actively the most conscientions men. The worknown bows to the invitable, takes his chances—and if he is killed another takes his place under the same computation of want or foar of want, and faces the same danger. So much for the "voluntary" rashness of the workingman, at which the philps-shownic theories.

Trickery by Marking a Cross within the Circle Thereunder—Comrades, Lose No Opportunity to Spread the News to All Voters in the State! the safety of the travelling public so con-stantly depends. From the data compiled in Accident Bulletins 3 and 4, it appears that in seven cases of a serious characte the men claimed to the at fault had fallen asleep on duty, or had been constantly on duty from fifteen to twenty-five hours prior

to the happening of the accident. Indeed, to the happening of instances reported in the large number of instances reported in ome serious thinking.
The case was that of John F. which men were shown to have been at work much longer than the usual hours of employment, indicates that this is a matter of actual gravity in which the public and the employees are desply concerned.

Here, again, profit is the direct incentive to the destruction of life. As

has been remarked, it is almost impossible for an employee injured or the family of one who is killed, to recover damages from the company, and even in the cases of passengers and pedes trians, the advantage of capitalis is on the company's side, so that the danger to life and limb causes little pecuniary loss to those who control the railways. The destruction of their en gines and cars, and of freight that they may be made to pay for, is a matter of more concern to them; but they find that, on the whole, it pays them better to drive their employees and keep the pay-roll down than to prevent accidents by employing a sufficient

About 10 per cent, of the death-roll is due to the maintenance of grade crossings, which is directly traceable to the railways companies' greed for profits and the criminal neglect of leg-islators and local officers, who have it in their power to compel the raising or lowering of the tracks to avoid such omes to their class, while the tribute of human life is paid almost exclusive ly by workingmen and their children

PRISON FOR STRIKERS.

Connecticut Teamsters Go to Jail for

"Conspiracy to Gause a Strike." NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.— Eight teamsters were to-day sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the county jail on the charge of having "conspired to bring about a strike" of their trade. The men were convicted in the Superior Court last spring, but had appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the decision. The Stat Attorney takes great credit to himself for his magnanimity in consenting to let the men work through the summer that they could provide for their

If this case does not wake up the workingmen of Connecticut, would almost be tempted to despair of their ever asserting their manhood. We watch with interest for the returns of Nov. 8, for the Socialist Party stands alone in denouncing the princi-ples of property rule under which such infamous sentences are imposed.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

So Savs Old-Party Judge of Eight-Hour Rule Established by Socialist Aldermen in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.-Judge Halsey of the Circuit Court to-day handed down an opinion in which he declares

The case is one in which the city advertised for blds on a city contract specifying that the contract was to be figured on a basis of an eight-hour workday. The contract was awarded Milwaukee firm whose price was low-er, but whose workday exceeded eight hours. Judge Halsey decrees that the

nours. Judge Haisey decrees that the city charter provides for contracts being let to the lowest bidder. The case will be appealed.

The ci.*u.thour provision was forced through by the Socialist members of the City Council. Now that the court has held it unconstitutional for a city to require that the men who do its to require that the men who do its work shall not be overworked, the Social Democrats of Wisconsin will sim-ply redouble their efforts to elect judges as well as legislative officers, so that laws approved by the people may

OLD LAW HITS STRIKERS.

Chicago Employers Revive Statute Which May Obviate Injunction.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.-The Chicago Employers' Association to-day, throug Attorney Dudley Taylor, brought into operation a long-dormant law by which it is believed picketing and strike activity can be prevented without re-sort to injunctions. It is "an act to pro-

sort to injunctions. It is "an act to pro-hibit any person from obstructing the regular operation and conduct of the business of any railroad company or other corporation, firm, or individual." The law, which was put upon the statute books of Illinois in 1877, was applied for the first time to-day, when three members of the Janitors' Union were arraigned on a charge of attack-ing a non-union janitor in a down-

STEVENS, NOT FENTON.

of the Socialist Party last week. Our candidate for Stale Auditor in Massa-chusetts is Charles Stevens of Ply-mouth, not Alva E. Fenton of Spring-field.

A HIGH TRUST PROSTITUTED.

make all possible allowance for ignorance and misunderstanding among its opponents, especially when these are also participants in the labor movement; it is always inclined to argue and convince, rather than to denounce and to deal with principles rather than with personalities. But there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue, when falsehood and malignity must be denounced in the severest terms.

In his opposition to Socialism in the past, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has taken the ground that the introduction of partizan politics into the trade unions was dangerous to their existence and should be opposed. We have have recognized his right to his opin-

But now we find President Compas repudiating his own opinion and condemning himself by wantonly introducing partizan politics into the Federation. We refer to the editorial in the "Pederationist" for October, in which President Compers takes it upon him. self, not only to advise the workingmen of Colorado to vote for the Democratic candidate, but goes so far as to sneer at the Socialist Party and ad vise the workingmen of Colorado not to support the Socialist ticket.

We remand our fellow workingmen of the fact that only five years ago in declared and outrages committed state authorities very similar to those which have been committed this year that this was done by Democratic Governor Steunenberg. We remind them that one of the stnunchest supporters of the Democratic party in this campaign is Grover Cleveland who, as President of the United States in 1834. sent Federal troops to Chicago to crush the railway workers' strike. We remind them of Democratic Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania who cent militia to break the steel workers. strike at Homestead and of Democrat ie Governor Flower of New York who chared the New York Eight-Hour Law unconstitutional in April, 1903, thus putting himself in the same position with President Roosevelt, whose Local New York, Social Democratic "open-shop" policy the unions know.

The Socialist Party is inclined to | We remind them that the Democratic national convention at St. Louis rejected the proposed plank in condemn ation of the outrages committed by the Republican administration in Colo rado and rejected also the proposed anti-injunction plank favored by the American Federation of Labor.

WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK STATE, VOTE WITH A CROSS UNDER THE ARM AND TORCH.

Party Name!— He May Succeed, for the Law is in Capitalist Hands — If, on Nov. 8, You Find Some Other Name Instead of "Social Democratic" in the Third Column, Look for the Names of Our Candidates, EUGENE V. DEBS and BENJAMIN HANFORD, and Our Emblem, the ARM AND TORCH, and Rebuke Political

David B. Hill, Boss of the "Reorganized Democracy" and Agent of August Belmont, Is Trying to Deprive the Social Democratic Party of the Use of Its

Finally, we remind them that the Democratic party in Colorado as well as in the nation, like the Republican party in state and nation, is pledged to the maintenance of the system of private ownership and capitalist profit, out of which inevitably arises the con fliet of Labor and Capital and the lawless violence of the capitalist class and its political tools.

In view of ail these facts we con demn Samuel Gompers for his unwardisagreed with him on this point, but ranted action in using his official position, on the one hand, to favor one of the two parties which support the capitalist system and both of which have repeatedly been guilty of shameful outrages against Labor, and, on the other hand, to oppose the party of the working class, the only party which, by its platform and the record of its candidates is pledged to the sup port of the working class in all its struggles.

We further condemn Samuel Gompers for his unwarrantable action in using his position as President of the American Federation of Labor to give his official sanction, under date May 21, 1904, to a slanderous and indecen the state of Idaho martial law was attack upon Socialism and upon certain Socialists in the form of a book against the organized miners by the published by one David Goldstein and one Martha Moore Avery. In this, as in the other matter, he has misused by Governor Peabody of Colorado, and his official authority and shown himself unworthy of the confidence of an organization which seeks to bring harmony and reason in place of discord and prejudice into the world of Labor.

To Samuel Gompers the man, who differs with us in epinion on political or other questions, we concede all the rights of a fellow man. As for Samuel Gompers the recreant officer of a great labor organization, who has prostituted his high office to the service of capitalist polities and of personal rancor and ambition, who has not scrusent militin to break the switch | pled to make the Presidency of the men's strike at Buffalo. We remind American Federation a campaign them that Judge Parker, the Demo- agency for Democratic politicians and eratic candidate for President this an advertising agency for vulgar senyear, is one of the judges who de- sation-mongers, we arraign him at the tar of the conscience and reason of the rank and file of the working class. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

the Eight-Hour Ordinance of this city | THE SUBORDINATE WHO SAW A GREAT LIGHT.

From George Ade's "Breaking into Society."

was getting the Nub End of the Deal. He kicked on the long Hours and the small Salary, and helped to organize a Clerks' Protective Association. He

In order to keep him simmered down, the Owners gave him an Interest. After that he began to perspire when he looked at the Pay-Roll, and it did seem to him that a lot of big. lazy Jummixes were standing around the Shop doing the Soldier act. He learned to snap his Fingers every time the Of-

at six o'clock in the Evening. It seem- | the Firm.

Day. As for the Saturday Half-Holiday Movement, that was little better than Highway Robbery. Those who formerly sleved alongside of him in was for the Toller as against the Main , the Calleys had to address him as Mister, and he had them numbered the same as Convicts.

One day an Underling ventured to

> had been the Friend of the Salaried "Right you are," said the Boss, "But

remind the Slave-Driver that once h

when I plugged for the lowly Wage-Earner, I had never been in the Direc-tors' Office to see that beautiful tableaux entitled 'Virtue copping out to snap his Fingers every time the Office Boy giggled. As for the faithful old Book-Keeper who wanted an farrense to 50 and a week's vacation in the Summer, the best he got was a little Talk about Contentment being a Jewel.

The Associate Partner played Simon Legree, all except the make-up. The saddest moment of the Day for him was when the whole Bunch knocked of at six o'clock in the Evening. It seem-

REGISTER AND ENROLL. Friday and Saturday, Oct. 14 and

15, are registration days in the state Nov. 8 it is necessary to register. Last year's registration does not count for year's registration does not count for this year. Every voter who wishes to cast a ballot for Debs and Hanford should take the first opportunity to register and should not fall at the same time to ENROLL for the Social in the primaries next year if, as is

In the primaries next year if, as is probable, our party comes under the operation of the Primary Law.

Each voter presenting himself for registration will be given a blank showing the emblems of the various parties. Every Socialist will make a cross within the circle under the Arm and Torch, put the blank into the accompanying envelope, and return it to

"DIE VATERLANDSLOSEN GESELLEN." Socialism has quickened the intelle

of the worker, and has first enabled him to think, however faultily, on political and economic topics. It has by organizing thousands or social clubs, given these whilom dull and torpid masses a genuine taste for an appre-ciation of purely esthetic pleasure, such as music, singing, theatrical per-formances, concerts, and above all, books. The Socialists in Germany have done what the government had left un-done, viz., founded thousands of work-ingmen's libraries. The Socialist press has in this respect done wonders.— Wolf von Schierbrand, "Germany," p.

—We are told that when Jehovah created the world he saw that it was good. What would be say now?—Ber-

After Allowing the Name "Social Democratic" to Go Uncontested for Four Years, Democrats Suddenly Discover That It Is Illegal-Not the First Time Hill Has Been Judiciously Ignorant-Politicians' Alarm Testifies to Growth of Socialism-De Leon's S. L. P. Joins in "Peanut Politics"-Law Is on Our Side, but Courts Sometimes Twist Law. Last week we reported the scheme | B. Hill, who long ago earned the so-broached by Gov. Odell, Chairman of briquet of "Peanut Politician." Mr. to deceive the voters; and our case is

the Republican State Committee of New York, for a Republican endorse ment of Mr. Goldfogle, the Democratal District, the district where our can didate, Joseph Barondess, is making menal campaign. If any further evidence was needed to show how much the two old parties dread the growth of Socialism, the Demostate machine has furnished it. On Oct. 5, Col. John S. McEwan of Albany, recognized for many years as a personal licutenant of David B. Hill, filed in the office of the Secretary of State an objection to our use of name "Social Democratic Party" name "Social Democratic Party" on the official ballot. The objector alleges the use of this name to be in violation of the Election Law, on ground that it is "substantially" "practically" the same as the name of the Democratic party and that its use "will actually deceive Democratic and independent voters and cause many of them to believe that in voting for the said candidates of the Social Democratic Party, so-called, that they are voting for the regular candidates of the Democratic party."

It will be remembered that in the year 1900 our party nominated by petition a full electoral and state ticket in New York, that this ticket was filed and appeared on the ballot under the Social Democratic name, no objection being made to it, and that it received 13,493 votes; that in 1901 we made many local nominations, all under the same name, and no protest was made; that in 1902 we nominated a full ticket under the same name and no protest was made, and our ticket polled 23,400 votes; that in 1903 we nominated for the only state office then to be filled that of Judge of the Court of Appeals, under the same party name and no protest was made, and our candidat polled 33.399 votes. Yet now, after allowing the matter to pass for four suc-cessive years, after allowing the voters of the state to learn the true signi feance of the term "Social Demo-cratic" as equivalent to "Socialist," the Democratic party suddenly ap-pears, at the last possible moment, so-shortly before election that our party could have no fair chance to inform the voters of a change of name, and demands that the name of the Social Democratic Party be kept off the bal-

The trick is characteristic of David | cratic" with a qualifying adjective is | final outcome.

briquet of "Peanut Politician." Mr. Hill's stalking herse, Coi. McEwan, al-leges that "the Democratic state organization did not know of the filing" of our certificates in 1900, 1902, and 1903. "until too late to file objections thereto"-though the filing is a matter of public record, under definite provisions of the Election Law, which law clearly specifies the time for filing and the time for making objections, and although the filing of the Social Democratic nominations in all three years was immediately reported in the daily papers all over the state. Such conpapers all over the state. Such con-venient ignorance and such sudden enlightenment as Col. McEwan professe is quite in line with Mr. Hill's marvel-lous ignorance of all Judge Parker's political opinions at the time he engi neered the latter's nomination at St The hearing before the Secretary of State at Albany is set for Wednesday

Oct. 12, the day on which the general edition of this paper goes to press Morris Hillquit appears as counsel for the Social Democratic Party, and Henry L. Slobodin of the State Comittee is giving his assistance.
It is very likely that the Secretary of State will reserve decision for a day or two. His decision, whichever way

it goes, is not final, however. An ap-peal can be taken to a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District, and the court's decision may e delayed till Oct. 24, fifteen days be-The law of the case is clearly on our side. In addition to the fact of our uncontested use of the name in this

state in four successive elections, it can easily be proven that the term "Social Democratie" has for many years early as 1874, and continuously in two or more states since 1897) in England where the Social Democratic Federa-tion has existed since 1834, and on the Continent of Europe; that in all the literature of Socialism its meaning is ade clear; that for a number of year it has been commonly used in the daily press to designate our party, and with reference to Mr. Hill's party; and that our own press and party organization have lest no opportunity to make its meaning clear to all In the case of the National Democratic

stronger than was that of the National Democrats, inasmuch as they had used that party name but two months and had never before had it on the ballot, so that the people had not had a chance to get used to it, as they have to the name "Social Democratic." Yet, while the case of our party is

a strong one in law and reason, and while it will be ably upheld by our counsel, we must take into consideration the well-known fact that cases in-volving political interests are not always decided in strict accordance with the principles of law. We must be prepared for unjust treatment, when all the machinery of the law is in the hands of the two parties who support the system of capitalism that we the system of capitalism that we op-pose. In a word, we may lose, and may be compelled, fifteen days before election, to adopt a new party name. In view of this possibility, it is of

the utmost importance that our comrades throughout the state do all they can to acquaint their fellow citizens with the truth in regard to this piece of political chicanery and to keep before them the fact that, whatever party name may appear, the way to vote against Republican capitalist rule and Democratic capitalist rule at once is to vote with a cross in the circle unand the names of Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanferd. One more word to the comrades. The

State Committee will need money, both to fight the case before the Secretary of State and the Supreme Court and also to print literature and send out speakers to advertise the facts. The state campaign fund has been too much neglected this year. Our state organizations should at once be put in a condition to make one great final effort to defeat Hill's move and muster under the Arm and Torca the full vote to which we are entitled. Regrettable as this affair may be,

there is one pleasing side to it. It is a most important sign of the times. It shows that Socialism has become in the Empire State a political factor that the old parties dare not any longer ignore. The conspiracy of silence is broken. Henceforth open war against Socialism is declared. The very leader of the "re-organized" Democracy of the nation has taken up the fight.

GOMPERS EVADES THE ISSUE.

September, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, whose editor is Samuel Compers, contains the

following: Q. Mr. Gompers, do you think that the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt has been received or will be received enthusiastically in labor circles throughout the country?

Q. Do you believe that the promises of the "full dinner pail," made by the Republicass four years ago, have been fulfilled? A. I prefer not to answer your questions I am engaged in trying to opposite

of protecting and promoting their is this fact, that the more closely we adhere ence, the more permanent and successful do we become. I shall, therefore, during this campaign continue to devete my energies to the work outlined by our movemen gies to the work outlined by our movement.

The success of the labor movement does
not depend upon a political party or a political campaign. Its work is not confined
to a brief period every four years, but is
carried on day after day and year after

carried on day after day and year after year.

If the workingmen while exercising their political privileges and rights will free themselves from partisan domination and adhere more closely, to the movement for the maintenance of the rights which they have achieved, and the attainance of the rights which they have achieved, and the attainance of the better it will be for them and the country at large, and these can be best secured by the American Federation of Labor, as such, abstaining from partisan political action.

The questions that were directed to The questions that were directed to

The questions that were directed to Mr. Gompers for an answer should not have been evaded.

They awere questions of weight and moment, and the fact that Gompers is the executive head of the mightlest organization numerically in the world is a potent reason that a direct reply should be given to the prestions saked.

should be given to the questions asked.

The men of intelligence in the ranks of organized labor, when reading the above editorial in the "American Federationist" can arrive at but one con clusion, and that is, that Mr. Gomper lacks the mental courage to give defin ite answers to questions that affect the greatest problem that confronts the nations of the world. In this day and age, when greed, for-tified by the powers of government, rides rampant over human rights and strangles liberty for profit, it requires

men without fear, brave, intrepld men, who will be firm, clinging tenaciously to honest convictions, and endowed with a valor that scorns equivocation

The "American Federationist" for | have a monopoly upon the earth and the machinery of production and distribution.

Mr. Gompers must admit without a noment's hesitation that the few who live in luxury upon the sweat and toll of the many have syndicated the gov-ernment, or, in other words, that the few, clothed with economic power, is the government itself. Mr. Gompers has been at the head of

the American Federation of Labor for nearly a quarter of a century. He has been in a position that gave him the opportunity to have a far-reaching grasp of the political and industrial sitnation. He has probably been in every state of the Union, and we presum that he has carefully observed the conof any state in the Union has been

found sufficiently strong to halt the corporate interests in their mad gallop of greed. Not a single federal statute has been able to curb the trusts in which ignorance has designated as "the life of trade." Why have laws been helpless and impotent in bringing about the death of combinations which are becoming yokes upon the necks of the people? Simply, because the comparatively few who have waged a battle in the politi-cal arena have conquered the powers

ing the growth and development of plu-tocratic wealth.

Mr. Gompers declares: "I am engaged in trying to organize the work-ingmen of the country for the pur-pose of protecting and promoting their industrial and their economic inter-

of government, and made the very gov

ernment itself an auxiliary in advance

That is a grand and glorious mission and worthy of the highest laudation, but what shall be the methods used by which the goal shall be reached? If the workingmen are to occupy a neu-tral position on the political battlefield while Parry and his cohorts are electing members to Congress and purchas-ing legislative bodies to send repre-sentatives to the United States Senate, who are chained and shackled to the interests of the multi-millionaires, how can Gompers expect to promote the in-dustrial and economic interests of the working people? .

Does he expect that the representa tives whose seats in public office were by corporations will come to the relief or rescue of the workingman? Does he expect that officers of the courts whe owe their election and appoint-ment through the influence of corpor-ate and commercial combinations, will enforce the law and administer in-Mr. Gompers will not deny for one moment the incontrovertibility of the fact, that the powers of government are now in the hands of the men who

tice? If he does, then the days of miricles have not passed away.

For years Mr. Gompers as the Presilent of the American Federation of Labor has been struggling with Con-gress and the Senate for the passage of an eight-hour law and an anti-ininnetion bill, but with all the influence of an organization which boasts of a membership of 2,000,000, who are disunited politically, he has been unable to place upon the federal statutes the much coveted laws. With all the pow-er and influence of organized labor throughout the United States, no representative voice of unionism is heard tween the two old parties has witnessed the legislative committees of the American Federation of Labor, occu-pying the humiliating position of beggars soliciting legislative crumbs, which if they were granted, would be mere, temporary palliatives applied to the disease that permeates our whole economic life. Eight-hour laws are but the products that grow from the indi trial-malaria that is sapping the vital-

ity of labor. Eight-hour laws and anti-injunction bills are but the revolts of unionism against humanity being overworked and protests against unjust decisions from debauched judiciaries. The pass-age of these bills or a million of them similar in character will not reach the root or cause of the disease that is rotting our civilization.

The privileged few having economic power through a monopoly of produc-tion and distribution are able to prostitute the legislative, judicial and ex-ecutive departments of government, and make them accessories in enslaving the disinherited many.

This economic power must be taken from the hands of the few by overthrowing private ownership in the earth and the means of life and dis-tributing the same among the whole to be utilized for the use and benefit of all humanity. Strip Morgan, Gould or Rockefeller of their economic power and they would be as harmless as

The membership of the American Federation of Labor can be satisfied little longer with simple trade union-ism. They are beholding employers' associations and citizens' alliances marching in a solid political phalanx for no other purpose than to destroy organized labor by legalized authority. They will little longer stand upon the industrial battlefield with only the

worn-out and obsolete weapons of the strike and boycott in their hands to meet the enemies of unionism. Neces sity and self-preservation will force them to invade the political arean as a united body, pledged to overthrow the system that makes masters and

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

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the S. D. F. should always be separately addressed.

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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 erfain provisions of the election laws, the occlaist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and at semblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

the so-called Socialist Labor Pacy-atter is a small, ring-ruled, moribund ization which bitterly opposes the unions and carries on an abusive cam-of slander against the real Socialist ment, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through it second general election. Its growing powers indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its votus abown in these figures:



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

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

> CHARLES R. BACH, OF ROCHESTER.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-

E. J. SOUIRES 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.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Chief Judge of the Court of Ap

CHAS. H. MATCHETT of Brooklyn For Associate Judge of the Court of

IMPORTANT FOR NEW YORK.

As was announced last week, the aext issue of The Worker will be a special campaign number, carefully designed for circulation among such a are not yet Socialists but are willing to learn.

Recent developments make it esp cially important that this campaign number should be widely circulated in the State of New York, in order to ckmate David B. Hill's attempt to eldetrack the Socialist vote. It is ab solutely necessary to make it known to the voters of the state-particularly the workingmen-just what is going on, and to inform them how to yot In case the final decision is against uin the matter of the party name. This subject will be clearly treated in next week's paper. If 50,000 copies of tha can be judiciously distributed in this state, it will go far to defeat Hill's dirty trick, even though we are de feated in court. It must be remer bered that a paper is always more car fully read than a card or leaflet; and being more carefully read, it is more talked about afterward, and has doubly greater effect.

Next week's isue of The Worker, while it will take up especially thi question which is of particular intertse in New York, will not be lacking in matter appropriate for general circultion. Indeed, even our treatment o the Hill scheme will be useful for propaganda all over the country. So us keep the pressmen busy next

KING THEODORE'S PREROGA-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw

speech before the Republican League

at Indianapolis last week, challenging or denying the right of Congress to investigate the conduct of the executive departments, to give directions to the dministrative officials or "interfere with the discharge of their respective duties"-such was his phrase, perhaps modeled on the form commonly used in injunctions against labor-is sufficiently astonishing. It is certainly new doctrine this, that the most popular branch of the government, that branch which is in closest touch with the people by reason of its direct and frequent election, has no power to exercise surveillance over Their High Mightinesses of the Cabinet. It is new doctrine, or else it is very old doctrine as old as the time of Queen Elizabeth, who used to send sharp messages

LET US BE ON GUARD.

of rebuke to the House of Commons

when it ventured to consider "matters

of state" or discuss the limits of the

royal prerogative, or do anything but

vote appropriations and enact into law

the propositions emanating from the

crown.

The explanation given by Comrade Buckland of Holyoke, Mass., of his involuntary and, in fact, unconscious candidacy on the Democratic ticket is very clear and satisfactory. We are, of course, very glad to have thus verified our supposition that Comrade Buckland was quite free from any blame in the matter.

possible of our voters into the party

organization, so that they may know

each other and understand both the

principles and the practise of Socialist

politics and be prepared for all emer-

gencies, and so that a full quota of real

Socialists may be brought to partici-

pate in all our primaries; and finally,

to see to it that in every district some

of the comrades make a special study

of the election and primary laws, so

as to avoid technical errors or omis-

sions that might put us at a disadvan-

"The police force that can alone be trust

ed is a force that does not partake of local

KNOWS NOTHING BUT ITS ORDERS.

That was the idea of Napoleon. It

was the idea of Louis XIV. It was the idea of Alva. It is the idea of Nicholas. "Bayonets that do not

think"-an armed force that "knows

nothing but its orders"-that has been

the tyrants' ideal bulwark of law and

always and everywhere

great democracies—the Athens of Peri-

cles, the Switzerland of Winkelried.

the Holland of Barneveld, the England of Cromwell, the Thirteen Colonies of

1776-have bad a different ideal. The

mass of free and equal men-citizens

ing brains as well as strong right arms

these, in every really splendid period of history, have been the guaranty of pence and justice. But the spokesmen

of capitalist class rule in America to-

day, like the protagonists of monarch-ic or feudal rule in other days and lands, can see no safety but in the

THE SCANT SUPPLY.

[There was not enough of the last wa to go round.—Theodore Roosevelt.]

Lo! what a strange lament bursts from the

Of our bold captain, whom these piping

f wealth and ease! No more the embattle

Harling forth death, the foliage rank tha

With the hot blood of men; the hid

to more the great hopes suffering vas

Mourn for the scant supply of foul dis

Of limbiess bodies and perduring pain;

So long, and send no word, and

Of peace oppress with their monot

unthinking bayonet.

subjects—comrades, not mercenar men with feeling hearts and think

There is only one such force in this coutry, and that is the United States Army."

New York Times, Sept. 20.

es or local sympathies, a force which

The incident, however, suggests the need for increased vigilance on the part of Socialists in view of the provisions of primary laws in the various states. It is altogether likely, for instance, that we in New York will, by our increased vote at the pending election, be brought under the operation of the general primary law of this state, and that, at the same time, as the old-party politicians consider our votes as a growing danger, they will lay many plans for committing us to compromise or for introducing dissension among us. It may easily happen from time to time that, in certain districts, we shall be the recipients of unwelcome endorsements, and we must be on the alert and ready to repudiate such offered alliances with all necessary vigor. What is still more important, we may, in some districts, meet an organized attempt by old-party politicians to send their followers into our primaries and choose our candidates for us. To guard against such a contingency it is necessary, first, that we make every effort to get all real Socialist voters to enroll when they register, thus ensuring them admission to our primaries in the following year; next, to bring as many as

> system of reinvestment, the modus vi-vendi of which consists in underselling the rival, at last succeeds in driving that merchant continue his modus op-erandi? When the bookmakers have so begin to invest their money on the smaller pocketbooks and brains of their own brethren, how long will it be before a Morgan and a Rockefeller stand facing each other, for the final bet? And when Rockefeller goes under, in whose inferiority will Morgan

capitalism in the world market. When the time for benevolent feudalism arrives which of the two classes constituting society will possess the amount and quality of ben evolence necessary to carry out that big utopia? The most mature capital-ism of Colorado is not exhibting a surplusage of benevolence towards the common people; except Parrycide is to of heart. This

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. ulation Statement for the Week

Again Shows Gain-Individual Subsociation List Grows Slowly but Steadily.

Our circulation report for last weel shows a continuance of the slow but steady increase of the individual subscription list, which is the really im portant thing. It also shows a con-siderably larger total circulation than did the preceding report. The state ment is as follows:

week is as follows:		
	Week ending	
	Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
Printed	17,000	16,000
Single subscriptions	10,302	10,261
Bundles	1,270	905
Sample copies	119	96
Exchanges	. 569	569
Sold in office in bundles		
and at retall	3,962	3,439

16,222 15,270 The Phili dered 3,000 copies of next week' campaign issue of The Worker, intend ing to place a copy in every seat at the Debs meeting on Oct. 22.

Local Bradford, Pa., takes 300 for distribution at Goebel's meeting in hat place. Local Oneida, N. Y., is another that

has come in for 300 copies of the cam e 19th A. D., Brooklyn, is one of

the organizations that never fall to make good use of The Worker—taking make good use of The Worker—taking 1,000 copies this time.

George Roewer, Jr., spoke in Malden, Mass., inst Satunday and took seven subscriptions for The Worker.

He enrolls new readers at every meet-

GRANULATED SOCIALISM FOR YOUNG CAMPAIGNERS. By Peter E. Burrowes

fear-that workingmen will then be re-

duced to such a state of imbecility as not to know the hand that smites them, Before that time capitalism will have

long entered upon such a reign of in-sanity and murder that there shall be

no fools left among the working

It will not be through any new and

impossible "frame of mind" beginning on top, or by any social machinery there designed that society shall go on

change and whose experience best fits

it to continue what is fundamental and evolutionary in the present order of society, the next half of Socialism.

that is, community of work, interest

A working class movement seems to

be out of the question by those who

think that social changes are begotten in the select minds apart from the prevailing conditions of men. Capital-

ism is supposed to be managed by se-lect minds, and that it can be super-

ceded only by minds still more select, therefore that it can never be super-

ceded by a working class movement. But whatever sort of minds nursed capitalism in, the thing itself has long

become an almost mindless system in

the realm of production; while in the

realm of distribution, where all its mind is invested, it is sinking to its fall. The workingmen's movement is not made on the realm of distribution

but on that of production to own and control that which even now they

alone are conducting. Capitalism, which is a mongrel state system for the socialization and exploitation of

labor, subject to the control of private

owners, having completed its machin-

ery of production so that it goes by itself, has really left the working

leass in the revolutionary position of being able to do without the capital-

ist's mind-as it has long done without

his personal presence and superinten-dence. For the first time in the record

of social changes the man at work is the man who must stay. They cannot

turn sheep into the mills to fatten on

and grow wool out of the rusty wheels

as agriculturists were formerly ousted by flocks and herds. The system is al-together human and its human is alto-

The order of society which shall

succeed capitalism comes through the

workingman's movement; because the

world is now one great unit as to sup-ply and demand. The town of A is no

longer inhabited by persons producing for the town of A and exchanging its

surplus with the surplus of B, but the towns of A and B are both working

for all the towns in the gazeteer of

the world. The growth of the world market has given birth and growth to a world's single producer—the hired

man. The human race is cut down of

all its economic branches but two-

this man and his master. Society can-not live by the master but it can live

The politics of states has always

been a fairly flexible expression of that side of the loaf which knew how

to butter itself thickest, and is never

in itself against anything but the thin

nest. The state therefore will become anything which the majority of peo

ple it cannot do without may become

When that majority no longer consists

of the profit mongers, when capital-ism is no longer able to support the state out of the fleecings of labor, why

then the state will apply to the orig

The constitution of phrases which

gave the workmen political freedom under the cover and within the limits

of the commercial bushel measure, pleases nobody and satisfies nobody.

Even the capitalist who sits on the

bushel is no longer satisfied with phrases which make the little wretch

beneath so restlessly run around call-

ing for Roosevelt and Parker or some

thing darker to light the torch of lib-erty in his little prison. The work-

ingmen will stay there only as long as

the capitalist can afford to sit there. And when he rises to hustle, as rise he must, that bushel will go over and

with it the phrase-liberty which could

make no man free while another sat

by the man.

gether the humanity of workers.

and ownership, shall be ushered in.

most urgently demands

when capitalism collapses. By movement among that class wh

We are not creating a crisis but preparing for one, and it is not a New York but an international crisis. The capitalist system has now entered that stage of main drainage into which all stage of main drainage into which all the labor power and all the buying power of the world must enter. But the system, adequate along the drain-age line, has no adequate outlet; there-fore the "back up" is at hand. It will soen be choked and civilization or capi-talism must then stand still.

When the motive of production wa changed to a market motive only, in stead of the old use motive, the be ginning of capitalism was laid, unco sciously but inevitably. The crisis for which Socialists are now preparing and instructing the world was commenced with the profit hunters' quest of a world market. The new motive imperiously demands two things, more stuff and more market. Capitalism possesses all the creative power for the first, but not for the second. For the past hundred years the genius of the system has been expended on the first requirement; and invention, constru tion and economy have in that time produced the half triumph of being able to produce stuff enough for the buyers of two worlds by the disastrous method of destroying the buyers.

If the power of buying were a natnral power still possessed by every man, as it was before capitalism deprived the working masses of the world of the implements of production, capitalism would be a great success as a producer of stuff, because i is a system of social production. Bu inasmuch as its sociality change character at the point where producunlistic system of marketing and ap propriating the whole product, it is there we all begin to suffocate. If the power of consuming possessed by world were still proportionately pos-sessed by our master class—the capi-talists, suplementary markets for luxury might keep us employed after the poorer masses of the world were supplied up to their purchasing ability. But the motive of capitalism is the purchase of live labor for sale at a profit to OTHERS and not the extra thing it cannot do is the thing it must do or perish. And the thing it cannot do is this: It cannot confiscate all the exchange labor value out of the per sons of the working masses and yet leave in their possession money end back the bulk of capitalisti

When an army has to count its vic tories for defeats, that army mus soon collapse. Thus when one nation' capitalism drives that of another out of that nation's own home market, the workingmen of the nation so entered are that much out of work, out of pocket and out of the market; and the selling nation must reduce prices to meet the depression its entrance has brought about, or reduce wages at home to keep that foreign market. It is a case of a swimming pig cutting its own throat with its own sharp toes under each ear.

When a merchant, depending upon a away all rivals, at whose cost will completely fleeced the public that no re outside bets are made, and they reinvest? This also is the climax of

AN UNWELCOME "HONOR," SAYS E A. BUCKLAND.

We noted last week the report print-ed in the Boston "Globe" that E. A. Buckland, one of the candidates of the Socialist Party in Holyoke, Mass., had received two votes in the Democratic ary of a certain district there and thus became the regular nominee o the Democratic party. In reply to ou inquiry, Comrade Buckland says not only that this endorsement was un-sought and undesired, but that he knew nothing of it till afterward. The district in question—the portion of the city in which the wealthy citizens live is overwhelmingly Republican. The Democrats have difficulty in finding anyone to lead the "forlorn hope" and often leave the place blank. In this case the Democratic leaders had no candidate to put forward and a few voters in their primary filled the void by writing in Buckland's name. "The questionable honor," .writes Comrade Buckland, "will be short-lived, as I shall formally withdraw, and my name will appear on the official ballot only as the Socialist candidate."

State Secretary Putney writes us to the same effect, making it clear that Comrade Buckland was in no way responsible for his short-lived Den sponsible for his short-lived Democrat-ic candidacy, and urging that com-rades everywhere be on their guard against confusions which may arise nder the working of the primary law. It is very unsafe, for instance, for the Socialist Party to leave any place blank, as this gives old-party politicians a chance to take our party nam

for some of their representatives. -Revolution always begins with the populace, never with the leaders. They argue, they resolve, they organize; it is the populace that, like the edge of the cloud, shows the lightnin first.—Wendell Phillips.

IF YOU KNEW WHAT IT COST.

ected. Do you know that? I do not

think you know it. I think that if you knew it you would task yourself with the rebel cause. That you would

et yourself about making peace with

the soul. Paying all the costs. In-

Meeting all comers. If you knew what

If you knew what it cost. Even the

penny you pay for your newspaper on the street. Even the nickel you give

to your bootblack. Even the tip you

one too rich and your winter's coat

none too thick. Even the necessaries

the ride up town on the elevated. If you knew what such things cost. How

a girl selling her life away with her flesh. How the costs were at the bot-tom of the river with the suicide. How

the costs were in the heart of the man

who blew his brains out because he

had betrayed his trust. How the costs trailed a trail of blood out of every

factory and store. How the costs

dropped dear drops of dear blood upon every rentroll and wage-list. How the

osts were figured up in fierce war and

often fiercer peace. If you could go back over the history of the dollar that

plus whether of property or opportun

ity. The whole story made plain to

ters. Not one item of it missed, from the moment it starts in economic ag-

gression to the moment it ends in so

cial distress. The god of it not con fused with the devil of it. The swee

of it not confused with the bitter of it.

Do you admit that you would still let

the story go on-as before? That you would add sequels and chapters of

sequels to the story? Rehearsing the

same incidents of rapine and disaster

Cataloguing the same lists of wound-ed and killed? Continuing in alliance

still with the same forces of invasion

and operating still the same economic

instruments of terture? Do you think I think so much evil of you? So much

evil that I could believe you would

choose to be devilish when you knew how to be divine? Do you think I set your price so low? That I would knock

you down to the first bidder of per-

fidy? If I believed that you knew what

the election has gone." The quickest way to find out is "good naturedly" to

ignore the letter of the law and count

the straight ballots first, putting aside scratched ballots till all the straights

are counted, "because it takes so much

time to examine scratched ballots.

Then if the number of straight ballots already counted is equal to the num-

ber of voters registered, the counting

ceases "according to law," and the scratched ballots are thrown away "according to law," if the number of

straight ballots already counted is not

yet equal to the number of voters reg-istered, enough scratched ballots are counted to even up the number count-

ed with the number of registered

voters; then the counting must cease "according to law." In either case it is

the scratched ballots that are set aside

as surplus above the number of bal-

But at the present stage in the prog-

ress of our movement many will vote for the head of the ticket and scratch irregularly down the column. A large percentage of ballots in any new move-

ment is new: many of our ballots are

scratched; and by a shrew trick as pointed out, they are treated as "left

A suggestion: Get from you

torney-General or Secretary

watch.

registered voters in the precinct.

overs"-surplus above the number of

a copy of your State Election Laws. It

can be had for the labor of writing a

postal card making the request. Study those laws till you are able to protect

our movement on election day. Then

Our vote is going to be immense. The

master politicians of the old parties

ment look less encouraging to the mill

ions now looking toward the young giant in American politics—the Social-

Get wise. Get busy. Defend your-self. Dare. Do something. It is up

to you-in your precinct. Get up off your knees. Push your lower lip tight-

ly up against your upper lip-and block the trick of the men who are

laughing at you. Don't whine. Get

ssible, in order to make our move

will "buffalo" us out of 500,000

the price you pay for your food

the waiter in the resta

trepidly challenging your old master. Going forth armed with the new faith

By Horace Traubel.

suffering. All the oppression. All the social deficit. Do you think you would still have been satisfied to accept the result? If you knew what your fine clothes cost. If you knew what your at the opera cost. If you knew what your palace cost. If you knew what a sent at the opera cost. If you knew what a telp to Europe cost. If you knew what your big dinner cost. If you knew what your big dinner cost. If you knew what all the extras and all the preferences cost. Would you still be willing to stand for your riches? Would you still be read to stand for your riches? Would you still be ready to stand for your riches? Would you still be ready to stand for your power? Would you not then rather choose a place with the poor and the humble? I think you do not know now what your benefits cost. What your happiness costs. What your luxury costs. I do not believe you know what they cost and still are contented. what they cost and still are contented with yourself. I believe you do not know. That if you know you would trumpet your protest aloud with invet-erate passion aligning yourself with

If you knew what it cost. All the

the forces of revolt.

If you knew what it costs. What Rockefeller costs. What the monopolles cost? What a world of profit costs.
What the innocent joys cost. What the
guilty incomes cost. What bonds cost. What wars and greeds cost. If you knew you would no longer submit even to an outrage from which you might individually profit. For then you would see that you can wish for private good achieved by a forfeit of treasure from the general fund. You would see that a bond does not cost money, It costs blood. It costs starved men and women and children. It costs the tenement houses. It costs the men you see sleeping in the squares at night. You would see that profit does not cost a few dollars and cents. You would see that profit costs the alleys of the cities. Costs overwork and underpay. Costs servility and prostitution. Costs tragedy and despair. Costs the man who has no chance in the world. Costs suicide Costs the thief. Costs the murderer. You would see that we do not pay the costs of things in stores. That gold costs of things in stores. That gold does not pay. That checks do not pay. That the costs are too momento be disposed of by anything out of a purse. That the costs are to be paid by hearts. By degeneracy. By women who sell their bodies. By men who sell their souls. By arts and litera-tures sold at auction. By the existence of classes. By a world of indus-trial discord. That the costs are not paid in notes and drafts. The costs are costs of the soul. They must be paid out of our ideals. They must be paid out of justice. Out of liberty. Out of sympathy. Do not think you can settle the costs through your banker. By an agent. By passing a law, By the ruling of a court. By the yes or no of a cabinet minister. The costs

your possessions cost? What your fences and your protected interests and your privileges cost? If you knew what it cost to be against the social mass? If you knew what it cost to vote and legislate and eat and dress are costs of the soul. They must be met at the expense of the soul. The and leisure yourself against the dream ulc seers? If you knew economic increments are all collected from the soul. Every cent is so colof the eco LOST, 500,000 VOTES. WATCH THE COUNTING.

By George R. Kirkpatrick. The Boston "Herald"—the rabidiy is intense "eagerness to find out ho ntagonistic "Herald"—has admitted the election has gone." The quicke nntagonistic editorially that two years ago the Soinlist vote in the United States was 450,000. But our officially counted and admitted vote was less than 250,000. Here are two questions worthy of

study: First, Why did the "Herald" admit our vote to be 450,000? Second, and still more important, What became of the 200,000 votes not counted officially, but admitted to have been cast admitted even by our red hot enemy, the "Herald?"

The admission was made frankly because it was a fact of astonishing importance for the instruction of anti-socialists; it was a warning frank and flat to look sharply into the latent powers of the new giant bounding for ward in American politics. Most old men are stuffed full of self-flattering confidence of victory, and also of scorn for anything new. Overween ing confidence and stupid contempt for the enemy are both dangerous to any political party. The Boston "Herald" ow edge the possible power of the Socialist Party to wreck old party plans. But how did the 200,000 Socialist

votes get away from us? Let me illusthe magnitude of the trick and bow it is played in many cases: There are in the United States

than 2 700 counties. Suppose there are on the average, thirty voting precincts in each county. If, on the average, the Socialist Party is tricked out of five ballots at each precinct, "in the hurry of counting," then we lost 405,000 bal-lots; and we lose also something infin-Itely more important, namely, the tre-mendous force, the bombarding power, of those 405,000 additional ballets on the public mind. This is important. State election laws, of course, vary

somewhat. But in most states there is at least respectable semblance of provision for protecting the purity of the ballot. For example, in Ohio, the number of hallots counted in's precinct must not be greater than the numb of registered voters in that precinc and the ballots must be con variably in the order in which they are m the ballot box. (Now for the trick). On election night there

GERMAN SOCIALIST

to work themselves to death. People of the character or ability of Chara-Zetkin are not to be had every day WOMER HOLD CONGRESS. The Socialist women hold their Con-ress this year immediately before the leneral Party Congress in Bremen. On and it certainly seems a pity that sh should be allowed to destroy her own health over work which others ough to be found to undertake, even per the order of proceedings is a paper on "Child Protection," by L. Zeitz, and the "Ten-hour Day," by Clara Zetkin, haps when not quite so well. Still, the principle of economizing one's strength ought to prevail in the movement as who also treats of popular education. That both subjects will receive more well as elsewhere. And there is no doubt what I have said in regard t on to doubt; but, as was remarked eason to doubt; but, as was remarked y more than one delegate at the re-ent Congress who noticed how the necessant work caused by her really williant translations worked on the icelath of our gifted and all too-con-cientious friend, there is no reason to look that we allow our willing houses. equally to the English movement.—J. B. Askew, in London Justice.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST VIEW OF THE WAR.

How many crimes are committed in the name of righteousness! exclaims the Socialist paper, "Heimin Shim bun," of Tokyo. It was declared that Japan planged into the war with the Russians in order to secure the independence of China and Corea; and thousands of lives have already been sacrificed for that purpose. But we cannot help shedding tears for poor Corea; because she is just like a sheep

which is at the mercy of two wolves fighting for supremacy. It does not make any difference to Corea whether the victory is won by Japan or Rus Corea at this moment confirms our pessimistic view.

One Nagamori presented a petition to the Corean government only lately for the grant of a special privilege to cultivate barren lands in that country. The main points of the petition were

Even the things you must have or starve or freeze. Even the apparent-ly pure and helpful amusements. Even (1) The cultivation of forests, wild you knew what such things cost. How their coats were not money but souls. How the costs went back like foliage fields and other barren lands in Corea shall be entrusted to Nagamori.

(2) All the funds needed in such cul-tivation shall be supplied to Nagamori. to its roots underground. How the costs were in a garret with a woman sewing her life away with thread. How the costs were in a bagnio with

(3) This privilege of cultivation shall not be granted to any one else.

(4) Nagamori shall use these culti-

vated lands for agriculture, forestry and pasturage (5) A certain sum of money shall be

paid to the imperial household as a tax during the first five years after the work of cultivation has begun. (6) Minute rules shall be drawn up

when the contract shall have been signed. (7) . he term of the contract shall be

or fifty years.
It is no wonder that the petition aroused strong opposition-among the Corean people, because any one can easily see that the land of Corea will be swindled away to its last acre in that way. We cannot say with certainty whether Nagamori is backed by the Japanese government or not; but, it we remember that Nagamori was once a prosecutor in the Tokyo Court of Justice and had no chance to lay up a large amount of money sufficient to undertake the enterprise he is now

planning we cannot help supposing

that the government or some large cap

italists are behind him When the Corean government refus ed to give permission to Nagamori !! is said that the Japanese government began to threaten the Corean emper through its minister in Seoul. What high-handed measures What a shame less act! Corea is now over-crowded with Japanese speculators who are ready to suck the blood of the Coreans like fearful vampires. It is said that some are trying to get the privilege of establishing a salt monopoly and otn-ers a tobacco monopoly. If the Japanese behave themselves in that way and the Japanese government lets the peo-ple have their own way, the independence and security of Corea will neve be guaranteed by the Russo-Japanes war. It is the duty of our government as well as of our people to help the Coreans in educational and economic affairs, but to think only of their own interests at the expense of the Corean is nothing but mean robbery.

Generally speaking war is robbery There may be some wars which are righteous in name, but the result is al-ways robbery. We think it would be ways robbery. We think it would be more frank and innocent if the Japanese people were to say that they are fighting for the acquisition not only of Corea but of Manchuria. Where is pat-riotism? Where is righteousness? This exploitation in Corea exposes the real nature of the war more clearly than anything else.

SOCIALISM IN DENMARK.

Socialism made its first appearance in Denmark in 1848, through the propaganda of a physician, Dréjer, a ver itable encyclopedic genius, who made many important contributions to general science. Unfortunately, Dréje died very young, and after him Social ism went into a long eclipse. It reap peared only in 1871, at the time of the Commune. A student of French ori-gin, Louis Pio, then published a book on contemporary Socialism. He was active in the propaganda till 1877, when be went to America. Up to that time Socialism had gained but few adherents in Denmark, but thenceforth it spread rapidly and took on a definite and clearly proletarian character. Borgbjer, a member of the Danish Parliament one of the few active comrades who are not manual workers, defollows

"The Danish Socialist Party is almost exclusively composed of unionist workingmen. It includes only a few intellectuals, and to this we must at-Aribute its serious and practical character. The intellectuals—comrades who practise some of the liberal pro fessions or occupy veiversity positions are men who have long lived the life of the people and are impregnated with their aspirations and desires. Thus there is the closest union between them and the workingmen

"The political action of Danish So-cialism is only the extension or complement of the trade-union movement. Our unions are very prosperous, very powerful, and I believe we have one of the best organizations in the world. Eighty thousand workers are folned in ocal and national unions, which are held together in the Danish Federation of Trade Unions. Each member pays weekly dues amounting to about 30 or 40 francs a year. [This is equal to \$6 or \$8 in American money, but is equivalent to perhaps twice as much in proportion to wages and prices .- Ed.] The president of the Federation is Martin Olsen, who is a member of Parliament and of the City Council of Copenhagen Another prominent leader is P. Knudsen, a glover, also in Parliament. Both are Socialists

"The political organization is independent of the union organization though largely composed of the same men. Our Social Democratic Federation is composed of groups in the fifty-five electoral districts of the country. Nearly all the unionists belong to it, but it also includes peasants, small traders, and unorganized employees.

"For twenty years we acted in alli-ance with the Left to overthrow the ministry of the Right, which held itself in power even when it did not have a majority. In 1901, united with the Left, we succeeded in driving the min-istry of the Right from office. It was replaced by a government of the Left But as the latter soon began to make friends with the Right, the Socialists broke from the old alliance and went into opposition. At the last elections we put up candidates against the government, and in the Seventh Computa-gen district to defeated the Minister of Finance, C. Hage, one of the lenders of the Left, electing a unionist wood-worker. The election as a whole was very favorable for us, our total vote increasing from 40,000 to 65,000 and giving us sixteen members in Parliament instead of nine. We should have twenty-five or thirty if our proportion of the vote were fully represented. With three or four exceptions, our representatives are unionist work

"Although in opposition, we try by all means to obtain reforms. We are practical reformists, though keeping our high ideal intact.

"One of our Councilmen in Copenhagen, J. Jensen, has been elected as Burgomaster of Finances, the most im-portant office in the city administration. This election by a Socialist and Radical Council shows the confidence which is commanded by our party.
Comrade Jensen was a dyer.
"It is in the administration of our |rade unions that men are trained to govern our cities according to Socialist princi-ples."

The Danish party supplements its political and trade-union organization with co-operative societies and a work of popular education

At Copenhagen there are co-operative bakeries, dairies, butcher shops, and a a margarine factory, but the co-opera-tive groceries are still few and not well patronized. The small farmers and agricultural laborers have strong co-operative societies, both for production and for buying and selling. They mauufacture and export butter and market eggs through these societies. They are united in a national federation, whose otal annual business amounts to more than \$4,000,000.

Popular education is not neglected For nearly twenty years the Socialist and Radical Students' Circle has car ried on active work through the whole country. But the principal means of education are the unions and the So cialist papers, which are owned by the party. The principal organ, the Copen-hagen "Sozial-Demokrat," has 42,000 cribers. The party has twenty-one other papers, terr of them dailies -Louis Lumet in La Petite République.

THE ABLE-BODIED PAUPER Whoever has intellingently observed

the tramp, or visited the able-bodied ward of a workhouse, will admit that our social failures are not all drunkards and weaklings. Some of them are men who do not fit the class they were born into. Precisely the same qualities that make the educated gentleman an artist may make an unedn cated manual laborer an able-bodied pauper. There are men who fall helpessly into the workhouse because they are good for nothing; but there are also men who are there because they are strong-minded enough to disregard the social convention (obviously not a disinterested one on the part of the ratepayer) which bids a man live by heavy and badly paid drudgery when e has the alternative of walking into the workhouse, announcing himself as a destitute person, and legally compell-ing the guardians to feed, clothe and iouse himself without great exertion. When a man who is born a poet re fuses a stool in a stockbroker's office, and starves in a garret, spunging on poor landlady or on his friends and relatives sooner than work against his grain; or when a lady, because she is a lady, will face any extremity of parasitic dependence rather than take a situation as cook or parformald, we make large allowance for them. To such allowances the able-bodied pauper, and his nomadic variant the tramp, are equally entitled. Further, the imaginative man, if his life is to be tolerable to him, must have leisure to tell himself stories, and a position which lends itself to imaginative decoration. The ranks of unskilled labor offer no such position. We misuse our laborers horribly; and when a man refuses to be misused, we have no right to say that he is refusing honest work. Let us be frank in this matter before we go on with our play; so that we may enjoy it without hypocrisy. If we were reasoning, far-sighted people, four-fifths of us would go straight to the guardians for relief, and knock the whole social system to pieces with most beneficial reconstructive results. The reason we do not do this is because we work like bees or ants, by instinct or habit, not reasoning about the matter at all. Therefore when man comes along who can and does reason, and who, applying the Kantian test to his conduct, can truly say to us. If everybody did as I do, the world would be compelled to reform itself in-dustrially, and abolish slavery and equator. which exist only because everybody does as you do, let us honor that man and scribusly consider the advisability of following his example! Such a man is the able-bodied, able minded pauper. Were he a gentleman doing his best to get a pension or a sinecure, instead of sweeping a crossing, nobody would blame him for de chling that so long as the alternative lies between living mainly at the ex-pense of the community and allowing the community to live mainly at his, it would be folly to accept what is to

THE PEOPLE.

him personally the greater of the tevils,-Bernard Shaw.

(This remarkable sounct, written 30) cear age by Tommaso Campanella, the tallan reformer, the author of the utopian cork, "The City of the Sun," has never rework, "The City of the Sun," has never recelved, the attention it deserves, it is a
pasionate lament for the bilindiness, the
apathy, the lack of class consciousness
among the workers, "whose own is all
things between earth and heaven," but
who, generation after generation, permit
themselves to be cruelly exploited by their
industrial and political masters. The translation is by John Addington Symonds.)
The people is a beast of modily light
That knows not lig own force, and therefore stands
and with wood and stone; the powerless hand
of a mer city with the powerof a mer city of the condition of the condione chain;
but the heast force, and what the child
int the heast force, and what the child

One lick would be enough to break the chald the beast fears, and what the child demands own terror understands. Codies, foot attracted by burginers valu. Most wonderfull With its own hand it lies and gags itelf-gives itself death and war for pence doled out by kings between earth and heaven;

But this it knows not; and if one arise To tell this truth, it kills him unforgiven.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS.

THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Brought Before the Amsterdam Congress by Argentina, but Left for Further Consideration and Action to the Congress of 1907.

PARIS, Sept. 8.-A question consid ed at the International Congress in Amsterdam, but of which I have here tofore failed to make any report, was that of emigration and immigration This was put on the order of business by request of the Socialist Party of Argentina, but it naturally interests the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and all the newer counletarian migration set, while in another way it interests the various older countries from which these currents flow. Unfortunately, no definite action was taken upon it, disagreements nrising at the last hour which necessi

The resolutions proposed by the Argentine comrades were in these terms: The Congress declares that a propaganda tending to limit the emigration artificially fomented by governments for the profit o the capitalist class and to the injury of

not exist, is absolutely necessary.

The Congress declares that it is desirable that the parliamentary representatives of the party should strive so to reform leg-Islation that citizens naturalized in the countries of immigration should have the right to choose, on returning to their native countries, which citizenship they The resolutions were accompanted

with a report setting forth the abuses nected with immigration to the Argentine Republic. For a number of years past, that country has been recelving large numbers of immigrants from Italy, from Germany, and from other European countries. To some ex-tent this immigration is spontaneous, and to that extent it could doubtless be assimilated and result in good rathextent it has been artificially stimu lated by the government in the interest of the capitalist class and has resulted in great hardship both to the immi-grants and to the older inhabitants

of the country.

The dominant class in Argentina, as agriculture and especially grazing ar the chief industries, is the class of large landholders. This class, says the report, has put in practice what Marx called "systematic colonization," using the funds to encourage and assist im migration, but preventing the immigrants from directly occupying the land, and so keeping them at the mercy of proprietors and speculators and compelling them to compete intensely and to work for miserably low wages. The government maintains a bureau

of immigration, which publishes in foreign lands most seductive accounts of prospects which await those ne to Argentina. It goes far ther, and pays the steamship compan les so much a head for the immigrants

On the other hand, certain European governments, influenced by more of less fantastic imperialist dreams, stim ulate the emigration of their people to certain chosen points—both the Ger-man and the Italian governments look-ing thus to South America—without taking any account of the condition which their poor and deluded workers

The Argentine comrades hold that it is desirable to receive a foreign con singent which will really help to ele pate the condition of the working class in their country, but that it is neces-sary to condemn these methods by which migration is artificially stimulated for purposes of economic exploi-fation and political aggrandizement on the one hand on the other. Both in the new countries and the old, they say, the parties of Labor ought to oppos such schemes—by bringing their politi-cal influence to bear to restrain and control the action of their governments, and especially, through the agency of the party and of the trade unions, by disseminating accurate in formation as to the actual condition of labor in the various countries to iteract the false impressions fo tered by the capitalist and govern tal immigration and emigration agen-

The picture which they draw, as isting conditions in Argenuna is not a rosente one. The wages are little, if countries, while the cost of living-partly in consequence of the protective tariff system—is considerably higher. using of workers in the cittee districts it is even worse. There is a chronic glut of workers in the labor employ, unemployment on a very large scale is frequent. The common law, moreover, based on the Roman code ern bourgeois society, puts the worker at a great disadvantage, rendering it easy for the unscrupulous employers to withold their employees wages and keep them in absolute dependence. Of positive labor legislation there is so far none whatever—no legal restriction of child or female labor, no employers' Hability laws, no legislation in regard to the sanitation of factories and work shops. Inadequate as is the legisla-tion of this sort in European countries, they say (and in the United States, we may add), it is far worse in Argentina

Another phase of the question which they find of interest is that of naturalimatfon. If the immigrant workers rewithout the right of suffrage, they are not only unable to help the working class citizens to improve the conditions of labor for native and immigrant workers alike, but they may even become a positive obstacle to progress The laws of Argentina make natural less, a large part of the immigrants do not become citizens. This is partly due to the mailgn administration of the law; since the Socialist movement has begun to show some strength, the au-thorities put serious obstacles in the way of the naturalization of all immiants ./ho are suspected of points, ndencies hostile to capitalism. The cialist Party has made an active propaganda against this unconstitutions practice, but so far with little success

A further reason for the failure of large numbers of the immigrants to naturalize is the fact that they believe It better for their immediate interests to retain their citizenship in the country of their origin, often with the view of returning sooner or later. It is in the desire to remove this obstacle that the Argentine comrades ask the party allow returned emigrants who had, during their sojourn abroad, become sume their original citizenship at will

without delay or difficulty.

It will be seen that the evils of which the Argentine comrades complain are not peculiar to their country, but are common to all the newer lands. Aus tralia and New Zealand have suffered from this stimulated immigration and have, of late years, dealt with it by the adoption of exclusion laws much more drastic, probably, than m same evil in the United States; nay, we have it within-our boundaries-as when, for instance, quite recently Southern California and the Seattle re gion have been flooded with pennile laborers, attracted from the East by the false representations given through the capitalist press in the interest of employers who wished to break the la-bor movement on the coest by glutting the labor market. Perhaps the most striking example of this abuse at

esent, however, is in the western fit of Canada, from Manitoba to British Columbia; land speculators, In dustrial employers, and railway and steamship companies have united, and the provincial governments as well as the capitalist press have aided them to attract immigrants from the older provinces, from the United States, and from Europe, with the result that tens of thousands of workingmen have spent their little savings and found themselves stranded and helpless at

the mercy of their exploiters.

Had the resolutions originally offered by the Argentine party come before the Congress unaltered, I have no doubt that they would have been Commission having the matter charge, after discussion, reported the following resolution, in which, as will be seen, other questions were raised: The Congress declares that the working-

class emigrant is the victim of capitalist domination, which forces him to leave his earned livelihood or to assure his persona

which arises to the countries from the in flux of under-paid and subservient working-class elements which are enticed by unscrupulous capitalists in order to undersell native labor by cheap competition or workers of different nationalities.

The Congress denounces, however, all laws which exclude foreign workers or prescribe for them a treatment inferior to that of the native workers.

It declares, moreover, that in all cases an agitation is called for which shall spread among the workers, who may be deceived by the false representations of employers vinced that the immigrant workers, under the influence of this sgitation on the part of Socialists and trade unionists, will after a time join the organizations of the native workingmen and demand the same scale of wages as the latter; and it denounces the hort-sighted policy of the conservati labor organizations which refuse admission into their organizations to the immi

The Congress declares, moreover, that it considers it advisable that the Socialist representatives in parliament should de-mand that their governments withstand the numberless abuses which exist at present and at the same time do their utmost to emigrants may obtain as soon as possible full social and political rights in their new country, with the power to take up again their original status on their return to the country of their birth, and that the different nationalities assure similar rights to immigrants by reciprocal arrangements.

The Congress finally calls upon the Socialist and trade-union parties of all countries to carry on more energetically than ever the ngitation for working-class organ-

ization among immigrants.

A number of delegates felt that this resolution was unsatisfactory, because, in its third paragraph, it seems to express a sweeping condemnation of all laws for the restriction of immigration, which laws, in the opinion of these delegates, may sometimes be justifiable and necessary from the pro-letarian Socialist point of view. It was especially, of course, the Chinese ex-Australia which they had in mind, holding that, under existing ciscumstances, such laws are absolutely necessary (however regrettable the necessity may be)to protect the economic, and political labor movement in the more advanced countries from being swamped and ruined by the influx of large numbers of extremely servile and practically unorganizable workers workers from the most backward nationalities Upon these grounds, Comrader Schlueter, Morris Hillquit, and Lee of the United States, Thompson of Australia, and Van Kol and Verdant of Holland hastily drafted a substitute in The Congress, recognizing the dangers to

the working class which arise from the immigration of foreign workers, for the reason that these may bring about a low ering of wages, a ready supply of strike-breakers, and sometimes bloody conflicts, That under the influence of agitation of

the part of Socialist organizations and trade unions, the immigrant workingmen will after a time join the organizations of native workingmen and demand the same

The Congress therefore denounces all laws which tend to exclude foreign work-Ingmen who have been forced to emigrate through the oppressive conditions in their respective countries.

Considering furthermore that workers

of backward races (such as Asiatic and African coolies) are frequently imported by capitalists in order to keep down native

whereby the progress and the ultimate rea

It was not until the last se the question came before the Congress. The Argentine delegate reported for the Commission, and Hillquit then moved the substitute and spoke briefly in its support. Nicholas Klein-who with Mrs. Ingermann and Mrs. Brown of the delegation from the United States, opposed all restrictive legisla-tion of the sort under discussion—re plied to Hillquit and urged the adop-tion of the Commission's report. A motion was then made and carried to refer the whole question to the Stut gart Congress, as time was evidently acking for an adequate consideration

PARTY NEWS.

"The Eye Opener" is the name of th new campaign card got out by the na-tional headquarters. It tells at a glance the whole political situation, munition. Any workingman can se the point. On one side is a cartoo taken from the New York "Herald (Dem.) and the Chicago "Record-Her ald" (Rep.) showing where the old-party campaign funds come from and why the old parties support the trusts On the other side are utterances o On the other side are utterances on Richmond P. Hobson, Dem., and Sher man Bell, Rep., showing why the trusts support the old parties. These cards should be circulated by the million before Election Day. Sent pre paid, 500 for 60c.; 1,000 for \$1: 3,000 and upwards, 75c. per thousand. Or-der direct from the National Secre-tary, William Mailly, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago Ill.

Prices have been reduced on som of the campaign supplies issued by the national headquarters in order to clear out the stock by Election Day. The

new prices are as follows: Campaign buttons, Debs and Han-ford, 25 for 25c.; 50 for 40c.; 100 or more, 60c. a hundred.

Booklets — "What Workingmen's
Votes Can Do," by Hanford and
"Speeches of Acceptance" by Debs and

Hanford-10 for 25c.; 25 for 50c.; 65 for \$1; 100 for \$1.25; 200 for \$2; 500 Leaflets-"The National Platform," "Do You Know What Socialism Means. by Mance, "The Mission of the Socialis Party," by Debs, and "Which Party

Should Workingmen Support?" by Si mons-in quantities of 500 or more, a In foreign languages, the Platforn and Debs' and Simons' leaflets, 500 for \$1; 1,000 or more, at \$1.50 a thousand

a thousand. Debs medallions, 10c, each. Plate paper portraits of Debs and Hanford, 20c. for the two. Debs and Hanford cards, blank on

one side, 75c. a thousand. No reduction is made on lithographs or on booklets or supplies not men-

All prices given include mail or ex-

ELECTION RETURNS. The National Secretary is making preparations to get as complete returns on Election Day. The intention is to send a dispatch to all the Socialist papers, giving the election returns from the various states in time to be published in the issues of Nov. 12. The importance of this move will be seen when it is remembered how the capltalist press is addicted to suppress news of the Socialist vote.

For this purpose there will be sent out to all locals in the United States self-addressed postal cards especially prepared to give the vote in either the prepared to give the vote in county, in precinct, township, city, or county, in 1900, 1902 and 1904. The vote for the two years first named can be filled in before Election Day. The space for 1904 is to be filled in as soon as the vote is known and the cards then mailed to the National Secretary. This should not be neglected.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND. The following contributions hav been received since last week's report: Regular Contributions:-N. C. Phy. Hur ah, Okla., \$2.25; Carl Ihlig, for Arbelte H. Lewis, Oklahoma City, Okla., \$5.25; A. Manderville, Nocona, Tex., 50c.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beyce, per E. V. Debs, Wallace, Idaho, \$100; Adam Koos and Adolph Theisa, Yorkville, Ill., 30c.; A. Hoffman, for Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Local No. 77, New York City, \$6.75; August Froelich, for Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Local No. 70. New York City, \$10; George Ren kauf, Bellaire, O., \$2: Ben Smith, Ogelsby, Ill., \$2: Richard Hering, for Arbeiter Kranken an Sterbe Kasse, Branck 56, South Hiver, N. J., \$1; Gustave Hauke, Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Branch 190, Nanticoke, Pa., \$5; L. Hiss, New York City, \$1; Franklin Taylor, Elk Creek, Neb., \$1.25; L. Meyer, Jr., Hill City, Kan., \$1; G. Van Name, New York City, 50c.; C. Novoczi, Walsall, Pa., 25c.: "Ehud," New York City, \$2.50; F. Lemke, Foxboro, Mass. Bohlke, Perth Amboy, N. J., 59c.; R. S Sherman, Newark, N. J., 55c.; Max Henken Hoboken, N. J., \$1; Chas. Bressler, Arbeiter Kranken and Sterbe Kasse, Local No. 74, W. Quincy, Mass., \$5; G. Frankel, for Bee Drivers' Union, San Francisco, Cal., \$5.25; Ferd. Foernsier, for International Typographical Union No. 7 (German), New York City, \$25; Brewers' Union No. 5, Philadei-phia, \$27.95; Henry Zoerner, for A. K. and S. K., No. 95, Philadeiphia, Pa., \$2; Wm. Lorenz, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50; George D. Brewer, Girard, Kans., \$1.50; Henry Spie-ker, Metrose, Minn. (coin card), 50c.; Clms. Linn, Wrenshall, Minn., \$1.25; John W. Wheeler, Emmett, Idaho, 50c.; Joseph War. Newark, N. J., \$1; Hebe H. Clark, May wood, Ill. (coin card), 65c.; Chas J. Pusch, for United Brewery Union, No. 60, Find-ley, O., \$2; W. H. Ault, Bartley, Neb., \$1.25; J. A. Burford, Wilcox, Neb., \$1.25; Sl.25; J. A. Burrora, Wincox, Neo., S.L.25; Joa. Brown, Sabettis, Kan. \$1; J. S. Lichty, Spokane, Wash., \$2; Joseph Seaman, West-hope, N. D. (coin card), \$1.75; F. W. Zim-merman, Hammond, Minn., \$1; M. M. De Camp, Ohlo, \$1; E. T. Tucket, Campaign List, Guthrie, Okla. Ter., \$1.75; Alwin Panarkache, Delrail, Ter. \$5. William

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New Hampshire.

Secretary W. H. Wilkins filed 1.28 names with the Secretary of State Oct. 7, thus insuring our national, state and congressional tickets a place on the official ballot. The same day Comrade Arnstein of Dover filed 300 more names to insure councilor, sens-torial, city and county tickets in that ection of the state. Parkman B. Flanders, Socialist ex-

mayor of Haverbill, Mass., will speak in City Hall, Manchester, Wednesday evening, Oct. 12 There will be five tickets on the off

cial ballot in New Hampshire this year: Democrat, Republican, Prohi-bition, Socialist and Populist. The Socialists never had up so many candi-dates at a previous election as now. The Nashua Socialists held a banner

raising Oct. S. Henry Acton offi clated as chairman and introduced William B. Wellman, our candidat for mayor, as the first speaker. Afte a twenty minutes speech defining the principles of Socialism, he gave way to George Roewer, Jr., formerly of New York but now living in Massa-chusetts, who held the close attention of the audience for over an hour. He concluded his remarks by displaying a mission, several subscriptions be ing thus secured. The banner, which was painted by a local artist comrade has a background of rope netting, to which is sewed inscriptions advertising our party name, emblem and Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, together with fine likenesses on canvas. The Nashua Socialists are energetic and stand a chance of electing M. H. O'Nell to the New Hampshir legislature.

Massachusetts.

M. W. Wilkins of San Francisco will speak on "Socialism vs. Capitalism," Sunday, Oct. 16, 8 p. m., in Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, Boston

A dance and entertainment will be given by the Socialist Women's Club and the Socialist Central Committee of Boston on Tuesday evening, Nov. 8, in at Salamanea and Randolph. Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street, Elec-tion returns will be announced. The tickets cost 25 cents. The Socialists of | Dates should be applied for at once. Boston and vicinity are requested t arrange no meetings for this date.

The Socialist conventions for th Sixth Congressional, Fifth Conncillor and Fourth Essex Senatorial districts were held at Hayerhill, Oct. 5. Ex Representative James F. Carey was nominated for Congress. Frank E. Hale of Merrimac was nominated for the Governor's Council and ex-Select man Jason Spofford of Amesbury: for Senator. The Essex County convention also met and made the following nomi nations: George A. Sanborn of Salem County Commissioner; Francis I Grant, Beverly, and Wm. H. Hitei cock, Lynn, Associate County Commis sioner: Henry B. Noyes, Sheriff Robert Amende, Danvers, District At

Connecticut

New locals have been organized in Greenwich, Torrington and Walling

Rev. H. S. Baker has just com an agitation tour of five dates with excellent meetings. The best was at Terryville, where a local will be formed. Comrade Baker and Comrade Laidler of Middletown will speak in the state this month.

New Jersey.

In Paterson the Central Branch progresses rapidly. Last meeting it counted 19 members. Thursday, Oct. 6, Jas. F. Carey spoke to an audience of 400 men in Turn Hall. Friday last Comrade Headly addressed the regular open-air meeting. On account of the weather this meeting was not so successful as others have been. The audience numbered from 300 capitalists in order to keep down native labor by means of cheap competition, and that such imported workingmen, who very readily submit to exploitation, frequently live in a condition of thinly disguised siavery, the Social Democracy declares—

That it will combat with all means at its command the application of this method to destroy labor organizations and lower the standard of living of the working class, Bahne Paulsen, Osmond, Neb., 10c.; Sed.

The suddence numbered from 300 to 350. It was too cold to hold an open-air meeting. Every Sunday afternoon there is a free lecture on Socialism in Helvetia Hall. The lecture delivered last Sunday by Comrade Walker was very interesting; members of the S. L. P. will state that. The following nominations have been other way.

made by the Socialist Party of Hobe ken: For members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, Ernst Fischer and Gustav Ewald; for Coroner, Chas Kiehn; for Water Registrar, Max Hen ken; for Water Commissioner, Pau

Berthold. Last year's city platform was re-adopted. The Debs Meeting Committee of Essex County met at headquarters, Sun-day, Oct. 4, to further the arrange-ments for the meeting to be held in Kurtz' Coliseum, Springfield avenue, Oct. 25, and approved the following program: Meeting opened by County Organizer James, at 8:15 p. m.; chair-man of meeting, William Walker; address by National Organizer George Goebel; collection; address by Nathan A. Cole of Hoboken; speech by Eugene V. Debs, No admission will be charged to the hall in general, but 50 cent tickets will be issued for platform seats, from the sale of which the committee expect to realize the sum of committee expect to realize the sum o \$50; the rest of the expenses, which are heavy, to be met from the collec-tion. A large amount of advertising matter, posters, cards, etc., is to be put out the week previous to the meeting and all propaganda matter now being idistributed is marked with a notice of tife meeting. The comrades are looking forward to an impressive meeting, and hope to give a great impetus to the movement in and around Newark.

Branch 3, Hoboken, will hold a smoker on Oct. 5 at its headquarter 200 Clinton avenue. Addresses will be made by Congressional candidate, Comrade George Headley and others, besides music and various other en-tertainments. Admission, ten cents. All readers of The Worker in Hoboken and vicinity are cordially invited.

How York State. .

The Arm and Torch campaign is booming in Rochester. Meetings are better attended than ever before, and a lively interest is everywhere shown On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, our gubernatorial candidate, Thomas Pen-dergast, will speak in the Common Council Chamber. On the Tuesday following, National Organizer John W. Brown will address a meeting in Ger-mania Hall on N. Clinton street, Fitzhugh Hall, the largest in the city, has been engaged for Nov. 2, when Eugen V. Debs will speak. It will undoubt edly be filled to the doors. Comrade Welkner of Hornellsville

writes that John C. Chase spoke there on Oct. 4 to an audience of 400 persons. Prospects are good, he says, for a big vote for Debs and Hanford and the whole ticket.
The campaign throughout the state

is now waxing hot. All the locals have become active and are doing all they can to carry on the work of agitation. The demand for speakers is so great that the State Committee has been up able to supply it fully. Several speak-ers are routed through the state this month and most of their dates are already taken. The tours of Comrade white and Brown are all made up and many locals that desired to have them will have to take other speakers. White's dates are: Oct. 14, Yonkers; Oct. 15, Mt, Vernon; Oct. 16, Brooklyn; Oct. 17 and 18, New York, Brown's are: Oct. 18, Rechester; Oct. 19, Ithaare: Oct. 18 Rochester; Oct. 19, Itha car Oct. 20. Rome: Oct. 21. New Ro chelle; Oct. 22, Port Chester; Oct. 23, New York and Brooklyn, Debs meet-ing; Oct. 24 to 29, New York; Oct. 30, Brooklyn; Oct. 31, New York.

Charles R. Bach, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has been work-ing in the western end of the state and starts eastward this week. amnds are coming in every day for his services, but his time is all allotted and locals that have not already spoken fo him will have to forego the pleasur He will follow, subject to unavoidable changes, the following route: Oct. 16 Oneida; Oct. 17, Johnstown; Oct. 18 Gloversville; Oct. 19, Albany; Oct. 20 Port Jervis; Oct. 21, Pearl River; Oct. 22, New York; Oct. 23, New York and Brooklyn; Oct. 24 to 26, Queens Coun ty; Oct. 27, Mt. Vernon; Oct. 28, New Rochelle; Oct. 29, Peekskill; Oct. 30, Brooklyn; Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, New York: Nov. 6. Brooklyn: Nov. 7. Re-

Edward J. Squires of Jamestown Social Democratic candidate for Secre tary of State, has been engaged by the State Committee and will be kept on the road until the end of the campaign. He will work largely in the western end of the state in unorgan ized places. Comrade Squires started out Oct. 6, and in the first three days of his work he organized two locals

Pa., has been engaged for two weeks. Comrade Slavton is a very effective speaker and a well known trade-union worker.

A few more dates are open for Con rade Spargo and the locals that have not secured White or Brown should apply at once for Spargo. There remains but a few days in which to ge Says State Secretary Chase: "Con

rades everywhere are probably now familiar with the fact that objections have been raised against our name ap-pearing upon the ballot, on the ground, that it is an infringement upon the hame of the Democratic party. So far as our rights are concerned, there can be no question about our party having the big end, but when our rights are played with by politicians there is no way to tell how we may be treated. That we shall remain upon the ballot there can be no doubt, but we may be put to a big expense in protecting our-selves in the matter. Should the de-cision go against us, we will be obliged to expend a large sum of money in ad vertising a new name, and every com-rade in the state should consider that this is his fight and stand ready to contribute to the fund of the State Committee. The subscription lists now in the hands of the comrades must be pushed to the utmost and returns made on them to the State Secretary at once. If returns are made on these lists immediately we may be able to

(Continued on page 4.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

get along without a special appeal to the comrades for ald in carrying on fight for existence as a political

The State Secretary acknowledges Watertown, \$13.80; Kings Co., 8th A D. \$1; Brooklyn Young People's Club, \$5.30; E. Feltsberg, \$1; Local New York, \$100; Kings, \$60; Jamestown, \$1.90; L. Mayer, \$2.50; Max Lund, 50c.; Herman Cahn, \$10; A. L., \$1; Local Johnstown, \$2.50; J. G., \$1; "Man hattan," \$1; Wm. Schandt, \$2; pre viously acknowledged, \$250; total,

Secretary Bennetts of Local Yonkers sent the following challenge to r. F. W. Cutier of the First Reformed Church of Yonkers: "I have been instructed by Local Yonkers; Social ocratic Party, to call attention to your statement in your address of Sunday, Oct. 2, in which the States man' quotes you as saying that 'the interests of Capital and Labor are identical; neither can exist without the other.' If the quotation is correct we leel bound to challenge you to an open debate on the subject, we to take the side That the interests of the wag worker are absolutely and diametrical ly antagonistic to the capitalist.' will pay the expenses of the hall and leave it to a ballot of the entire audi-ence as to which is right."

For the Daily.

The financial secretary of the Work-ingmen's Co-operative Publishing As-sociation acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the fund for the stablishment of the "Daily Cali" Cash contributions—Engene V. Debs, \$5; J. K. Willets, Cal., 50c.; W. B. Siusser, Cleveland, 25c.; Young People's Social Deniocratic Club, Brooklyn, \$10; B. W. Stokes, Dover, N. J., \$1; Wm. Schandt, Brooklyn, 81; collected by J. Wilson, Yonkers, \$1,05; previously acknowledged, \$4,022.45; total contributions, \$4,043.25. Paid on pledges—A Lee, \$2; previously acknowledged \$3,716.65; total, \$3,718.65. This bring \$16,522.80.

Here and There.

Local Fair River asks publication for the following resolution, adopted at the regular meeting of Oct. 5:

Whereas. The great obstacle to the ogress of the Socialist movement is a fact that many of its members and sympathizers are not sufficiently grounded in the science and philosophy the questions asked daily by thousands of knowledge-seeking workers all over

"Resolved. That we heartily endors the ideas suggested in a letter which appeared in The Worker of Sept. 18, signed by Carl Graeb, of New York and call on locals all over the country to pass similar resolutions, requesting National Committee to put the idea of Comrade Graeb's letter into practice as soon after the presidential election

Local Covington, Ky., comes in for

Debs is speaking this week at To do, Chicago, Cleveland, New Castle Pittsburg, Reading, and Wilmington Hanford speaks at Chicago, Beloit, Su erior, Minneapolis, and Helena, Went-orth, Spargo, Gertrude B. Hunt, Ray, Ida Crouch Hazlett, Bigelow, Goebe Petricila, Pergier, and Carroll are all speaking this week under the direc-tion of the National Secretary. The National Secretary's financial

es. \$1,335.21 for literature, and \$1.007.88 contributions to the camfund. The expenses were 5.48 and the balance on hand on Oct. 1, \$447.31. Of the expenses, the largest item was \$1,295,75 for print-

New York City.

At last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee, Lichtschein and Mayes presiding, thirty-eight applicants were admitted to party member The City Executive's action in speakers was approved, as also its instruction to districts that no collection tions be taken at street meetings. The delegates to the State Committee made

campaign fund lists. Discussion was means to improve it and extend its circulation. A vote of thanks was given to J.-L. Collins for his exceller services in the campaign. Comrade Hobi reported that two lodges of the . A. of M. in Brooklyn had been un able to get Socialist speakers, and it was decided to ask the State Committee to supply them. The delegate of the 32d A. D. complained of the nor appearance of speakers at street meet-ings. Comrade James reported that the West Side Y. M. C. A. desired three Socialist speakers for a public debate. The City Executive was in-structed to take steps to engage Sul-zer's Harlem River Park for some date

At the meeting of the City Executive on Oct. 10, Edwards, Egerton, Ehret, Flick, Fishman, Kelly, Lichtschein, Nathan, Ortland, Obrist, Solomon. Spindler, Staring, and Van Name were resent; Lane and Mielenhausen we bsent without excuse; Lichtsche presided. The Organizer was instruct ed to get Edward Moore of Philadel phia to speak here. The Bohemian Branch of the 26th A. D. asked further financial help to defray expenses of Bohemian organizer; \$14 was granted. the Organizer showed generally good conditions in the campaign and party work. Lichtschein reported prog of work among Hungarians; he authorized to have 10,000 leaf printed in Hungarian and \$15 was appropriated for the purpose. The finan-cial statement for the period from Sept. 24 to Oct. 10 was as follows: Re ccipts-Dues, \$54.85; new members, \$4.60; literature, \$123.65; campaign fund, \$550.55; balance, Sept. 24, \$625.80; total, \$1,368.54; expenses, \$735.23; balance, Oct. 10, \$633.31. Th

services, \$100 to the State Committee, \$70.50 to speakers, \$82.50 to the Or-ganizer, and \$50.75 to the "Volkszeitung" for advertising. Sunday, Oct. 16, will be the monthly English evening of the Verein für Volksbildung in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Algernon Lee will lecture on "The People's University,"

largest items of expense were \$142.17 to the Co-sperative Press for printing.

\$128 to Collins for railway fare and

and there will be an excellent program recitations, as usual. The 21st A. D. is holding regular Sunday evening lectures at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street

and Columbus avenue. On Oct. 16 Daniel K. Young will take as his sub-ject "The New York 'Herald' of Oct. 16." The subject is certainly "up to date," and the iccture will undoubted-ly be interesting. Admission is free. 224 and 224 A D has obe

its meeting place to Unger's Harlem Union Hall, 1997 Third avenue. All sympathizers who are willing to dis-tribute literature or to serve as watch-ers on Election Day are requested to call at this place on Wednesday even-At the street meetings of the 24th

A. D. this week over fifty tickets for the Debs meeting were sold, and large quantities of literature distrib-The Bohemian comrades held

meeting on Friday evening at 316 E. Fifty-fourth street, addressed by Comrade Spegler in Bohemian and by Com rades Konecky and Frost in English.
The Debs and Hanford Club of the
24th A. D. will hold a mass meeting at 1032 First avenue on Saturday evening, Oct. 15. John C. Chase will speak in English and Rudolph Modest

The Young People's Social Demo cratic Club of Yorkville last week voted \$15 to the campaign fund of the Yorkville Agitation Committee. Som of the members of the Club are assist. ing at the street meetings.

The 10th A. D. holds a great ratifica-

tion meeting on Friday evening. Oct. 14, in the Progress Assembly Rooms, 28-30 Avenue A. John C. Chase, I. Phillips, candidate for Congress in the Phillips, candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth Congressional District, and Henry L. Slobodin, candidate for Assembly, will speak in English, Berthold Korn, candidate for Senator, in German, and Joseph Barondess, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, and Henry Cohn in Jewish. The Socialist Band will provide music.

At the last meeting of the Second Avitation District Johnson

Agitation District delegates were seat-ed from Butchers' Union No. 174, Beot and Shoe Workers No. 399, and Machinists No. 335. The following donations were received: Brewery Work-ers No. 59, \$10: Butchers No. 174, \$12.70: Boot and Shoe Vorkers No. 309, \$2; Kinder Sierbe Kasse, Br. 1, \$5;

GREAT MEETINGS FOR DEBS.

All residents of Greater New York | and the vicinity who are interested in Socialism and the movement of the working class should attend one or the ther of the two great Debs meetings on Sunday, Oct. 23-at 2 p. m. in the New York, and at 8 p. m. in the Ma

jestic Theater, Fulton street and Rock-well place, Brooklyn. Eugene V. Debs, our candidate for President of the United States, is being listened to by enormous crowds wherever he speaks. So great is the demand for his services, that it will be impossible for him to spend more be impossible for him to spend more than one day in New York, and no one should miss this, opportunity to hear the eloquent spokesman and tried and true leader of the progressive labor movement of the United States.

Other well known Socialist speakers will accompany Comrade Debs at both

Mrs. Murdoch, \$1. Five hundred copies of The Worker and a number, of subscription cards for the same paper were ordered for the ratification meet ings. The 6th, 10th, and 14th A. D. report successful open-air meetings and large quantities of literature sold. The 6th and 10th A. D. complained of the failure of some speakers to keep engagements. Ten thousand copies of "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?" and 10,000 of "The Mission of the Social Democratic Party," half of them in English and half in Ger man, were ordered. The 10th A. D. will have a truck for three weeks before Election Day, to work in the Jew ish section, two or more meetings to be held each evening. Comrades H. Jünger and Fritz Frebe spoke to attentive audiences before Branches 1 and 152 of the Kranken Kasse. The circular has been sent to all enrolled Social Democratic voters, calling then

The ratification meeting of the 28th A. D. will be held on Saturday even-ing, Oct. 15, in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second avenue. The meeting will be addressed by Courtenay Lemon, can-didate for Assembly in the 28th A. D., and Thos. J. Lewis, candidate for State Senator in the Fourteenth Sen atorial District. The 28th A. D. will atorial District. The 28th A. D. will meet every Thursday until election at 1407 Avenue A. and all Socialists re-siding within the district are urgently requested to offer their help.

The campaign on the East Side i red-hot. A very great number of meet being distributed in larger quantitie than ever before. Comrade Cahan has written a special leaflet for the cam-paign, which is well received. Debs' and Hanford's pamphlets and The Worker are selling well.

The 18th and 20th A. D. has engaged a man to distribute literature. In the 22d A. D. comrades are at work in every election di strict. About 200 cop-les of The Worker are sold weekly in these three districts. , The 28th A. D. also has hired a man

to distribute literature. The 30th A D. has already covered one-third of its territory by a house-to-house distribu tion by comrades. The 26th A. D. has four men at this work. The 32d-A. D. has distributed about 10,000 leaflets already and will do more.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee

has ordered 20,000 more leaflets in English, 2,000 in German, 1,000 in Italian, and 2,000 in Jewish.

The 28th A. D. now has over eighty

members in good standing.

The 31st A. D. has sold 140 tickets for the Debs meeting on Oct. 23.

The Bronx Agitation Committee has ordered 55,000 pieces of literature. Four street meetings are held each

Branch 6 of the W. S. & D. B. F. has given \$50 to the Bronx Agitation Com-mittee, \$25 to Local New York, and \$50 to the national campaign fund. Thirty-seven copies of The Worker

were sold at one street meeting in the 28th A. D. last week.

BROOKLYN.

Comrade Krueger presided at the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn. It was decided that the member should attend the Sunday evening lee tures at Buffalo Hall as often and as full force as possible. It was de-cided also that one member of the Club be present every evening at the street meetings at Fulton street and DeKalb avenue. The twenty-five tickets for the Labor Lyceum affair of Sept. 18 which remained unsold were paid for from the treasury. Arrange ments are nearly completed for the Club's package party at the Labor Ly-ceum on Oct. 30. All organizations meeting there have been invited to attend. The Club accepted the box tick ets for the Debs meeting in Majestic iter on Oct. 23 and will attend in

a body.

Dan A. White of Massachusetts will

Silver Bldg 31; be the speaker in the Silver Bldg., 315 Washington street, Sunday evening. All comers are welcome.

The Central Labor Union by a unani mous vote decided to go hear Debs in a body and ordered tickets for all its

Campaign Secretary Schaefer re minds the comrades that it is time to begin getting watchers for Election Every polling place should be There are still 25,000 copies of "The

Mission of the Socialist Party" at hendquarters, which ought to be distributed within the next week, as they bear the announcement of the Debs meeting. There are also other leaflets and copies of the "Appeal to Reason." and copies of the "Appeal to Reason." Every comrade should have the Debs and Hanford lithograph displayed in

PROGRESSIVE STAGE. A public rehearsal and entertain ment will be held by the Progressive Stage Society at the hall of the New York College of Music, 128-130 E. Fif-York College of Music, 128-130 E. Fif-ty-eighth street, on Sunday evening. Oct. 16, 8 p. m. The program will in-clude rehearsals of scenes from Shakespeare's "Henry VI" and "Rich-ard III." This affair is held for the purpose of increasing the membership, giving the members an opportunity to become acquainted, and creating a fund for the society, and the admission fee will be fifty cents.

IN COLORADO.

In order to cover expenses our party being composed of workingmen, not backed by millionaires—it has been found necessary to charge a small en-trance fee. "Admission tickets cost 10 A comrade in Cripple Creek, Col., writes the National Secretary that conccuts and reserved-seat tickets 25 cents. These tickets can be had at all party beadquarters in New York and Brooklyn—especially at 184 William street, 64 E. Fourth street, and 206 E.

Eighty-sixth street, New York, and at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willighty-axtu street, A. Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

Comrades are urged especially to make these meetings known among the workingmen in the shops, in the uplons, and elsewhere. The meetings should be not only a great opportunity should be, not only a great opportunity for Socialist education, but a monster demonstration of the growth of the Socialist spirit and the resolution of New York's workingmen to think and vote for themselves. Let us compel at-tention by the size and enthusiasm of the meetings.

PARTY NAME QUESTION.

Secretary of State's Decision Not Yet Given-S. L. P. Seconds Hill's At-

Neile Towner appeared before the Secretary of State on Wednesday as counsel for Col. McEwan in his protest secretary of State on wednesday as counsel for Col. McEwan in his protest against the nominations of the Social Democratic Parity, and Morris Hillquit appeared for our party. A day's time was given for the submission of briefs, after which the Secretary of State will be decided. render his decision.

The De Leonites are joining in Hill's attack... They have filed objections on the ground that the use of the name "Social Democratic Party" is an in-fringement upon their mame, "Socialist Labor Party."... The case will be heard

LYING ABOUT DEBS.

Capitalist Papers Allege That Socialist Candidate Is Boing Paid Big Fees for Campaign Speeches - An Absolute Falsehood.

National Secretary Mailly writes: "The Los Angeles Times," the notorious scab sheet of the Pacific Const, published a statement that Eugene V. Debs received \$100 for the speech de livered in the city named on Sent 23 and it is being copied by other capital-ist papers in the West. In justice to Comrade Debs it may be stated that he is receiving only sufficient from the different places where he speaks to cover the actual expenses of his tour. In some places the charge is higher than in others, the figure be-ing based upon an estimate of dis-tances to be travelled, advertising matter furnished, and other essentials Comrade Debs reports all expenses and collections to the National Secre-tary, as do all the other national speakers. After paying all his ex-penses Comrade Debs remits the bal-ance to the national office and whatever may remain after advertising matter is paid for will go into the national campaign fund. The trip is quite an expensive one because of the territory covered, and the printing bill alone runs close to one thousand dollars. Nearly every one of Comrade Debs' meetings has netted handsom sums for the local campaign funds, the proceeds reaching over \$300 at some points. It is this fact that probably causes alarm among the supporters of Roosevelt and Parker. The Socialist Party will be the sole gainers in every way from its Presidential candidate's campaign tour.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

Try to Stop Socialist Meeting on Broadway, But Have to Admit Our Right-Attempt Makes Meeting More Successful.

Some much needed publicity was given to the noon-day meetings of the Social Democratic Party by the inter-ference of the police with a meeting held last Tuesday at Broadway and Broome street. Precisely at noon the stand was erected and Edward Meyer, as chairman, began to speak. He may spoken only a few minutes, but a good audience was gathering, when an offi-cer stepped up and ordered him to get-off the platform and close the meeting. as chairman, began to speak. He had rade replied that we did not need any permit under the law; he had himself notified police headquarters by letter of our intention to hold a meeing at this time and place, and it was the duty of the department to keep order, not to disturb the meeting. The crowd cheered when he gave notice that he intended to insist on his right to speak and reminded them that old-party meetings were never interfered with in

The officer went away, but in a few utes several others appeared and again ordered the meeting stopped.

Meanwhile Comrade Wanhope began
to speak and a very large crowd was
listening with the closest attention.

Finally a mounted policeman rode through the crowd up to the platform and ordered Wanhope to get down, roughly attempting to push him off the platform. To avoid needless trouble the meeting was suspended for a few minutes, but on Comrade Meyer in-sisting on the right to continue it he was put under arrest and taken to the

As soon as the case was stated, the sergeant in charge had to admit that the police were in the wrong, excusing the officers on the ground that the notice of the meeting, though regularly sent, had been overlooked at the sta-tion. By the time Meyer had returned tion. By the time Meyer and returned to the corner the officers on the beat had been instructed by telephone to allow the meeting to continue, and Wanhope spoke for nearly an hour to a most attentive audience. The attempted suppression and the firm resistance offered to it had the effect of making the meeting much larger than it would the meeting much larger than it would the meeting much larger than it would otherwise have been and of enlisting the sympathy of the hearers from the start. It is very important that, while the comrades should give the police no good ground for interference, they should absolutely refuse to let their

A Comrade Writes of Conditions in Cripple Creek-Wages Cut Right and Left and Workingmen Intimidated.

ditions in that region are terrible, and no workingman dare complain. He says: "You milst say you like it or says: "You must say you like it o sons have been cut a dollar a day, the hodearriers fifty ceuts a day, some of the help in the cheap boarding houses \$2 a week. The wages of help in the hotels have been reduced from \$30 to \$18, waitresses from \$30 to \$25, the head cook from \$100 to \$75, and two cooks from \$80 to \$40 a month. How long we can hold on at this rate is a question. You can hardly get a thing with a union label on it any more. I wish some one could be here and write up all the facts for the Socialist press. I can't do it, as I have to work twelve hours a day, and I don't feel like writ-ing when I get through. Please do not give out my name."

The comrade further states that exactly 751 men were in line in the much advertised Labor Day parade of non union men at Cripple Creek, and that the Citizens' Alliance had hard work to get out that number. He sends pape badges marked "Law and Order," badges marked "Law and On which were worn in the parade,

PARADE CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Conference, held on Oct. 12, it was finally decided that the demonstration this year should be in the nature of a parade. The reports of the various organizations represented at this meeting were almost unanimously in favor of a parade. Brewery Workers No. 1 reported through Delegate Huber that their organization will turn out about 600 men and will bring their own band. Brotherhood of Painters No. 499 will also parade, with at least 300 men in also parade, with at least 300 men in line. The United Hebrew Trades will have at least 3,000 men in line and one or two bands of music. The prospects are very bright for a successful parade and it is to be hoped that all the progressive labor organizations and sympathizers will join in this demonstration and endeavor to make it one of the largest ever held by our

The parade will take place on Saturas follows: From Labor Lycevin, 6-E. Fourth street, to Second avenue, to Seventh street, to Avenue A, to Fif-teenth street, to Second avenue, to Nineteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Twenty-seventh street, to Eighth ave nue, to Twentieth street, to Seventh avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Union Square. The organization will all come together at 7 p. m. and the march will begin not later than 8

to be carried was left in the hands of the arrangements committee. All the other details necessary to assure the success of the parade, as engagement of music, lanterns, torches, trucks, and so forth, were also left to this commit-

Various organizations reported dons tions to defray the expenses of 'the parade. So far \$10 has been collected for this purpose. The expenses will be not less than \$400.

The Conference has decided to meet weekly from now on. The next meet-ing will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 19, when the attendance of all the delegates is requested.

CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

There is still a great deal of work for our party organization to do in this city fund, so far, is very good, indicating a

checks and money orders made payable to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 East

Fourth street, New York.

The following amounts have been re-ceived during the last two weeks: On Lists-Gottlieb Lillick, List 168, \$1 Anton Eberle, List 290, \$1.50; M. J. Kramer, List 202, \$1; John Baur, List 301, \$1; J. G. Kanely, on account List 330, \$4; Henry Merz, List 2000, \$2; J. Sinniger, List 420, \$2; William Meyer, List 453, 85c.; John 420, \$2; William Meyer, List 453, 85c.; John H. Lentz, List 468, \$3; Herman Muhifeith, List 549, \$5; Theo Slegwart, List 620, \$2; Morris Hillquit, List 667, \$10; Samuel Benain, List 602, \$6; George Wans, List 750, \$1.50; Christopher Riecker, List 761, \$3.50; Samuel Eiges, on account List 763, \$1.50; Christian Aegerton, List 789, \$6.50; Arbeiter Mannerchor, Lists 850 and 852 \$7.50: \$25; A. A. Heller, on account List 1912, \$3; Emil Berger, List 2365, \$3; William Bett-hoff, List 2301, 25c; A. E., List 2438, \$1,75; U. Folsy, List 2460, \$4; Miss A. Jaffe, List 2576, \$3.50; Ferd. Meyer, Typo. No. 7, Label office B., List, 2001, \$4; Phil Rabenau, List 2771, \$2.50; Chas. Redding, 2778, \$3.50; R. Stahl, List 2886, \$1; Emil Walther, List

2946, \$1.10; A. Zangara, List 2984, 25c. Cash contributions—Fred Horn, \$1; Feltz-berg, 50c.; Martin Denm, \$2; Louis Kahres, 23c.: Jon Wanhope, \$5; K. L. M. Meserole \$2; John Wilgens, \$3; a letter carrier, 25c. 32. John Wilgens, 83, a letter carrier, 25c.; a Catholic, 25c.; Club Mahlkasten, 255, Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. No. 23, \$10; Bricklayers Union No. 11, \$50; collected by J. F. Swinnerton, \$2.50; L. Mueller, \$1.50; Free German School, Stapleton, S. L. collected at picnic, \$7.50. Additional surplus from Carnegle Hall

Collected by Brewery Workers' Union No. I. among employes in breweries, as follows:-Christ Hupfel Brewing Co., List 1443, \$2.95. J. and M. Hoffmann, List 1445. \$1; M. Groh's Sons. List 1440, \$1.40; A. Fink and Sons. List 1447, \$2.75; John Elchler, List 1440, \$2.10; George Ehret, List 1450, \$12.30; Ebling Brewing Co., List 1452, \$7.75; Joseph Doelger, List 1453, \$1; Peter Doelger Brewing Co., List 1454, 8)c.; Consumers Brewing Co., List 1455, \$0.25; Clausen & Price, List 1456, \$2.75; Central Brewing Co., List 1457, \$8; Bernheimer & Schwartz, List 1450, \$2.55; Beadleston & Woertz, List 1460, \$4.35; Bachman Brewing Co., List 1461, \$1.75; H. Zeitner Brewing Co., List 1965, 90e.; F. & M. Schnefer Brew-ing Co., List 1986, 82.75; Jacob Rappert's Brewing Co., List 1908, \$4.50; Rubsam & Horrmann, List 1929, \$4.20; Ringler Brew-ing Co., List 1946, \$6.25; North Side Brewing Co., List 1942, \$1.25; J. Hoffmann Brew-ing Co., List 1444, Soc.; Val. Loewers, List 1940, \$4.25; John Kress, List 1943, \$1.50; Au-ton Hupfel, List 1949, \$1.65; Lion Brewers,

\$7.65; George Bechtel Brewing Co., \$4.50; 87.63; George Bechtel Brewing Co., \$4.99; M. Eckstein Brewing Co., \$1.00.

On Lists—E. M. Brown, List 10, 50c.; C. K. Ratkowsky, List 3089, \$1.50; C. Klingen-höfer, collected on List 65 by F. Gundlach, \$2; F. Gundlach, bal. List 63, \$6; Dr. M. Houma, List 100, \$10; Sam Miller, List 302, \$2.50; J., M. Weitsman, List 3031, \$1.910, \$

Swobsola, List 1380, \$2.40.
Cash contributions—A. L., \$1; Feltzberg,
50c.; F. Knorr, \$5; Club der Sonnenschuäged, \$5; Louis Kahres, 25c.; J. Besold,
\$2; Kuhner, 50c.; Carl Anders, \$5; Arbeiter
Kinderkasse, Br. 6, \$10; Chris Knopfel,
\$1; Sozialitische Liedertafel, \$5); Gus
Denecke, \$5.00; Clgarmakers Interhational
Union, No. 90, \$75; Social Democratic
Waren's Society, by Hohmann, \$5. Total for two weeks, \$653.85; previously eknowledged, \$944.43; total, \$1,598.28.

Campaign Secretary Schaefer, of Local Klugs County, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the campaign rund: Coopers' Union, List 600, \$13.30; 15th A. D., \$10; List \$08, by Dr. Rossier, \$20; 19th A. D., \$10; List \$08, by Dr. Rossier, \$20; 19th A. D., \$10; List \$08, by Dr. Rossier, \$20; 19th A. D., \$10; List \$08, B. Weppler, \$2.25; 19th A. D., \$10; List \$27, W. Davis, 40c.; B. Cook, \$10; List \$28, \$20; Dr. Rossier, \$20; 19th A. D., \$10; List \$28, \$20; Dr. Rossier, \$2.25; 19th A. D., \$10; List \$28, \$20; Dr. Rossier, \$2.25; Union A. D., \$2.26; Wn. Rossier, \$2.25; Union Property, \$2.25; Union Rossier, \$2.25; Union Property, \$2

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

nue. Thos Nicholson, I. Phillips and Jos Wanhope. 34th A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Miss J. Dahme, Algernon Lee and J. A. Galdalei, Philms and Phillips and J. A. Goldstein,
Annexed, Br. I.—White Plains2 avenue and
Two Ilundred and Nineteenth and Two
Hundred and Twentieth streets. N. P. Gei
ger, L. D. Mayes and E. T. Neben.
Annex, Br. H.—Morris Park avenue and
Union Port Road. J. Spero and J. C. Trost. MONDAY, OCT. 17.

vage, H. E. Slobouin and the control of thirty-seventh in the control of thirty-seventh and Eighth avenue. J. Spero and control of the contro

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

Phillips.

13th A. D.-N. W. corner of Forty-first treet and Eighth avenue, J. C. Chase and Dan. A. White.

14th A. D.-S. W. corner of Ninth street
and avenue C. N. P. Geiger and J. A. D.-N. W. corner of Fifty-ninth First avenue. J. C. Frost and J. 28th A. D.-N. E. corner Eightieth street and First avenue. Miss Johanna Dahme and Jos. Wanhope. 70th A. D.-S. W. corner of Eighty-fifth street and avenue A. E. T. Neben and J. Spero. street and avenue A. E. T. Neben and J. Spero. Slst A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. Henry Harris, Alb. Abrahams and H. Havidon.

25th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred
and Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue.
George Finger, N. S. Reichenthal and L. D. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BROOKLYN. Admission, 10 Cents, Reserved seats, 25 Cents. Tickets for sale at Head-quarters of any Assembly District and at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wil-loughby Avenue.

BROOKLYN CAMPAIGN FUND.

Campaign Secretary Schaefer, of Localings County, acknowledges the receipt of

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

IN NEW YORK CITY.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Pourth street and Second areans. Fred. Faulitach, N. 8. Reicheathal and Miss Dahme.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second svenue. J. Spero, Chas. Franz Serb, D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost, I. Sackin and John Mulen.

28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighteenth street and Second avenue. J. C. Frost, I. Sackin and John Mulen.

28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighteenth street and Second avenue. Magrenous and George Finger.

30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Ninety-second street and Second avenue. Algernous Str. Magres.

30th A. D.—S. W. corner of Toe Hundred and Fiftieth street and Brook avenue. Jos. Wanhope and L. D. Mayes.

3th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Alb. Abrahams and Edw. Cassidy.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

3d A. D.-S. W. corner of Carmine and Bleecker streets. Edw. Scaring and E. T Bieecker streets. Edw. Scarne.
Neben. 11.—S. W. corner of Twenty-fifth
street and Eighth avenue. Jos. Wanhope
and Alb. Abrahams.
10th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street
and Avenue A.—I. Phillips, J. G. Dobsevarge, H. E. Siebodin and H. Juenger; latter
in tlerman.

11th A. D.—N. E. corner of Inity-sevens street and Eighth areuse. J. Spero and Fred Erafft.

18th A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty-sixth street and Second avenue. L. D. Mayes, Edw. Caskidy and John Mullen.

28th A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred, and Twenty-fifth street and Columbias averaged to the street and Third avenue. Dan A. White and Thomas J. Lewis.

28th A. D.—S. E. corner of Dee Hundred and Skiteenth street and Third avenue. Thos. Nicholson, Jos. A. Kelly and Chas. Frank.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

5th A. D.-S. E. corner of Ninth street and SCixth avenue. Fred. Paulitsch and I.

7th A. D.-N. E. corner Twentieth street and Eighth avenue. Chas. Franz, and E. T. Neben. T. Neben.

16th A. D.-S. E. corner of Seventh street and Avenue A. Wm. Karlin, J. Spero and 15th A. D.-N. W. 10th A. D.-S. E. corner of Sevenin street, and Avenue A. Win. Karlin, J. Spero and H. L. Sloisodin.

12th A. U.-N. W. corner of Forty-cighth street and Eighth avenue. Miss Johanna Dahme and F. H. Wentworth.

20th A. D.-S. W. corner of Thirty-seventh street and Second avenue. Fred Paulitsch, John Muslen and Thox Nicholson.

13th A. D.-N. W. corner of Sixtleth street and Amsterdam avenue. L. D. Maves and Thox J. Lewis.

21st A. D.-R. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Columbus avenue. N. P. Geiger, Alb. Abrahanna and J. C. Chase.

22d A. J. H. C. Chase.

21st A. D. Sevener of Contract of the Contract of th street and Third avenue, I. Phillips and Jos. Wanhope. 24th A. D. S. E. corner of Fifty-sixth street and Avenue A. J. C. Frost and Edw. Cassidy.

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT,

FULTON STREET AND ROCKWELL PLACE, SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, EUGENE V. DEBS.

And THOMAS PENDERGAST, Candidate for Governor of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

and Second avenue. Wm. Karlin, J. Spero and Fred Paulitzeh.

9th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. W. M. Bartholomew, L. D. Mayes and Miss J. Dohme.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. F. H. Wentworth, E. T. Neben, and Chas. Frank.

2sth A. D.—N. E. corner of Sixty-fifth street and First avenue. J. C. Frost and J. Konecky. street and First avenue. J. C. Frost and J. Konecky, 28th A. D.—N. W. corner of Seventy-eighth street and First avenue. I. Phillips and Courtenay Lemon. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-sixth and Courtenay Lemon.

30th A. D.-N. E. conner of Eighty-sixth
street and Third arenue. Jos. Wanhope
and Algerian Lee.

34th A. D.-N. W. corner of One Hundred
Forty-third sireet and Alexander avenue.
Jos. A. Kelly, Edw. Casgldy and N. S.
Reichenthal.

Jos. A. Kelly, Edw. Cassidy and N. S. Reichenthal.
13th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fortieth street and Eighth avenue. N. P. Geiger, George Finger and Alb. Abrahams.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22. SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Slat A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh average. The control of the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Thes, J. Lewis and Algernon Lee. 6th A. D.-N. W. corner of One Hundred and Second avenue. Jos. A. Goldstein, E. T. Neben, and J. Spero.

Annex Rr. I.—Westchester avenue and Matilda street. Williamsbridge. Courtenay Lemon and I. Phillips.

Aunex Rr. II.—Westchester avenue and Mathal street. Westchester venue and Main street. Westchester Village. Jos. Wanhope and L. D. Mayes.

Noonday Meetings.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Battery Place, between Washington and West streets.

S. W. corner of Fifty-sixth street and Ave. A. A. arth street and Lafayette Place. SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Hanover Equare, between Pearl and stone street. Grand street, in front of Hoe's factory. MONDAY, OCT. 17. street.
S. W. corner of Ffty-fourth street and Third avenue.
Fourteenth street and Union Square.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19. N. E. corner of Cortlandt and West corner of Sixty-fifth street and

d avenue. W. corner of Broome and Broadway. THURSDAY, OCT. 20. tery Place, between Washington an w. corner Twelfth street and Broad-

PRIDAY, OCT. 21. N. W. corner of South and Broad streets N. E. corner of Fifty-sixth street and Venue A. Grand street, in front of Hoe's factory.

Hanover Square, between Pearl an Indoor Meetings.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Ratification meeting 10th A. D.—Progres Assembly Rooms, 28-30 Avenue A. Speal rrs: I. Phillips, J. C. Chase, H. L. Slobodii os. Barondess and B. Korn.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15. cation meeting, 28th A. D.-Faul Hall, 1551 Second avenue. L. D. Courtenay Lemon and Thos. J

Ratification meeting, 24th A. D.—1602 First avenue, J. C. Chase, J. C. Frost, etc. Ratification meeting arranged by the Ar-belter Ring at 1915 Third avenue. Henry Cohn and B. Feigenbaum.

SUNDAY, OCT. 16. 4th A. D.-N. Y. Socialist Literary Society, 231 East Broadway. Lecture. 16th A. D.-Headquarters 374 East Houston street. Lecture. Verein fit Volksbildung Labor Lyceum. H. East Fourth street. 21st A. D.-Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. Lecture. and First street and Columbus avenue. Lecture. West Side Agitation Committee, 533 Eighth avenue. Lecture.

MONDAY, OCT. 17. 30th A. D.—Ratification meeting, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. Algernon Lec, Miss J. Dahme, Dan. A. White. THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

West Side Ratification Meeting. Speakers, F. H. Wentworth, J. C. Chase, L. D. Abbott and H. Gaylord Wilshire. SATURDAY, OCT. 22. Ratification meeting 22d A. D., at Turtle Say Hall. Speakers, J. C. Chase, Fred. Paulitsch und I: Phillips.

SUNDAY, OCT. 23. Grand Ratification Meeting Social Demo-cratic Party, at Arademy of Music, Four-teenth street and Irring place. Speakers, E. V. Debs and others. Concert by the Brooklyn Letter Carrier's Band.

MONDAY, OCT. 24 Manhattan Lodge, I. A. of M., E. T. TUESDAY, OCT. 25. Ratification meeting arranged by the Po-lifical Educational Committee, District No. 5, I. A. of M., at N. Y. Mannerchor Hall, ESE Sast Fifty-sixth street. L. D. Abbott, John W. Brown and E. T. Neben.

FRIDAY OCT. 14.

2nh A. D.—Wyckoff and Bleecker streets.
C. H. Matchett and C. Sachtleben.
2d A. D.—Atlantic and Nevins streets. Mr.
and Mrs. Fraser.
1st A. D.—Bond and Fulton street. J. G.
Debsevage and J. A. Well,
3d and 9th A. D.—Woodhull and Columbia
street. Lackemacher, Panner and Pelser.
Noonday meeting—Eric Basin, foet of
Beard and Van Brunt streets.

SATURDAY, OCT. 45.

7th A. D., Br. 2.-Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. Mackenzie and Atkinson. 7th A. D., Pr. 1.-Fortieth street and Fort Handlton avenue. Passage and Lache-macher. 19th A. D.-Broadway and Jefferson street. Well and Droste. street. Well and Drostene and Fifteenth street. M. Pelser and Marr. 21st A. D.—Fennsylvania and Atlantic arennes. Dawson and others. 3d A. D.—Carrell and Bicks street. Panear and Matchett. 21st A. D.—Ukin and Osborn streets. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser. Noon-day meeting.—Navy Yard and Sand street. MONDAY, OCT. 17.

Sth A. D.—Smith and Douglass streets.
Dreste and Mackenzie.
13th and 14th A. D.—Norman and Manhattan avenues. Pelser and Passage.
15th A. D.—Starg and Humbolt streets.
15th A. D.—Starg and Humbolt streets.
10th A. D.—Myrtle and Cariton avenues.
Sachtleben and Matchett. TUESDAY, OCT. 18.

10th A. D.-Knickerbocker and Himro-dreets. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, and G WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19. 12th A. D.—Prospect and liighth avenues. Matchett and Mr. and Mrs. Praser. 1st A. D.—Johnson and Washington streets. Sachtleben and Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, OCT. 20.

PREMIUM OFFER.

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Lady or gentleman's pocketbook.
 Beautiful picture, "The Nest."
 Beautiful picture, "The Forest."

THE WORKER, 184 William Str., New York,

HOW THEY LOVE LABOR.

By Charles Dobbs.

The futile character of the labor leadership that depends on the begging policy to get things was again illustrated in the recent alliance of capitalist and labor interests in the effort to secure from the President an order changing the form and color of the import stamps used on boxes of cigars. On this issue the independent tobacco interests were bucking the trust, and they attempted to bring political influence to bear on Roosevelt. They had no difficulty in convincing Samuel Gompers that the interests of the cigarmakers demanded a small, instead of a large, stamp on the imported cigars and he went to the White House with the independent manufacturers and dealers to give the President a hint that if he didn't turn down the trust labor would join hands with the anti-trust interests in making a

protest at the polls.

If the independent manufacturers were to be believed, they loved nothing so much as labor, but just what this sort of love amounts to I was able to determine by a conversation with a representative of the independent tobacco interests. While discussing the import stamp issue he said to me in substance: "This fight is only a de-tail. If we can demonstrate our po-litical strength our next step will be to inaugurate a fight for tree trade to inaugurate a fight for free trade with the Philippines. If we can get that we can make a tremendous saving in the price of manufacturing cigars. Now we pay about \$30 a thou-sand, but if we can get free trade with the Philippines we can ship our tobacco over there and have it made into cigars for something like \$3 a thousand. When the Spaniards were thousand. When the Spaniards were in control there they brought expert clgarmakers over from Cuba, and the Filipinos are to this day just as ex-pert as the cigarmakers of Cuba and better than the eigarmakers of this country. And the best part of it is that we can get these Filipinos and Chinese to work for from 37 to 50

cents a day." Labor at 37 and 50 cents a day is what appeals to the capitalist, whether he be of the trust or the independent brand, and these men with whom Gompers has been fraternizing have been planning, even while they were shaking "his honest, toil-worn hand." to bring about a condition of things under which the cigarmakers of this country would be forced to compete with the miserable wretches in the Philippines who work for 37 and 50

A TIMELY PROTEST.

John Martin did well at the International Peace Conference in Boston, to raise his voice in protest against the proposed characterization of Andrew Carnegie as "an earnest worker for the world's just and rational organiza-tion." As a respectable member of the capitalist class, Mr. Carnegie stands for the economic forces that He at the bottom of all modern interpaal wars, and his own particular record as an employer in the steel industry distinguishes him as an enemy of industrial peace. Comrade Mar-tin's protest saved the Congress from utterly stultifying itself. On the whole, these peace "get togethers" are too idyllic, too much of the nature of love feasts, to have very much effect and anything which helps to bring down from the clouds of sentiment to the hard ground of fact, is to be wel-comed. May be it wasn't "nice" of Comrade Martin to object, but it was frank and sensible.

A SURPRISE FOR THE PRIEST. John Spargo, who is at present on

an agitation tour in the middle western states, relates an incident showing that the priests of the Roman Catholic Church in denouncing Socialism, by no means carry it all their own way with their flock.

For some time past the priests of Dubnque, In., have conducted a cierical campaign against Socialism. Re-

cently one of them delivered a sermon on "Karl Marx and" His Immoral Teachings," which was supposed to be a most effective beacon of warning to his flock. Next week, however, he was disagreeably surprised when an active Socialist couple took their infact to him for baptism. The good man in-If th A. D.—Redford and Halsey streets.

Marr and Matchett.

In the and I if the A. D.—Nessix and Humbold streets. Well and Pelser.

In the A. D.—Juction Broadway, Division and Hope-grant streets.

Mart A. D.—Bedford and Halsey streets.

In the annual they desired to give the infant, and was promptly informed that they and decided to call him Karl Marx.