The Worker.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1905.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without re-littences must state distinctly how long they are to run, Agents are personally charged and hald responsible for

unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

and the second s PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XV.-NO. 26.

THE REAL UNITED STATES SENATE.

When we Socialists declare in plain terms that the economic interests of When we socialists accurate in plant the political parties actually rest, whatever phrases may be used to disguise them, we are often set down as extremists and doctrinaries. We take pleasure, therefore, in quoting from the most sober and respectable of old-party dailies, the New York "Evening Post"—and from its editorial columns, at that—the following portions of an article illustrative of the real nature of the United States Senate:

members by states, "the senior Senator from Michigan" and the "junior Sena tor from Ohio", is misleading under present-day conditions. The "Con-gressional Record" would be vastly more informing if it made a change to

square with the facts. Thus:
"The senior Senator from the Ship-ping Subsidy Ring was unanimously elected to serve as President pro tempore. He accordingly took the chair.
"Mr. President."

"The senior Senator from the Bur-

lington Railroad."
"I ask unanimous consent that the Pure Food Bill, which has been before the Senate at intervals for twenty years, be made unfinished business for this Congress, in order that it shall be impossible to attempt railroad legisla-tion."
"Mr. President."

"The senior Senator from the United

The scalor Sengor from the United States Express Company."
"It seems to me that this proposal is dangerous. Millions of people take pure-food legislation seriously, and there is always the possibility that we may be stampeded into passing something of the kind if it is too long between the problem. fore the public. It would seem to me much better to make wagon-road legis-lation for Alaska the unfinished business."
"Mr. President."

"The Senator from the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil."

and the standard Oil."
"This is exactly right. There is peril in this pure-food legislation. We all agree that something should displace railroad debates, but I think the state of the revenues would be much

The Senator from the Southern Pacific Railroad. (Six men arise, asking for recognition.) The Chair refers to the senior Senator from the Southern Pacific, who resides in California."

"Mr. President."

"The sculor Senator from the Boston and Maine Railroad." "I protest against the evil of over entation of which the recent truggle for recognition was an illus-tration. The old idea upon which this honorable body was founded contem-

plated two Senators from each state interests have wisely taken the place of states, it seems to me desirable that each interest should limit its repre sentation to two. The Boston Maine Railroad, which I have the honor to represent in this chamber gets along very well with two Sena tors, understanding as it does that lawmakers from other great sovereign railroad corporations will work har sly with us, for common ends.

conditions in the Great West. The in terests which I have the honor to represent could doubtiess get along with two Schators here instead of seven were this the whole of the govern mental structure; but it should not be forgotten that there are legislature scattered thru the middle-grade citle of our section, where it is essential that our constituents should be in control, and this is possible only when the men who come here know their the men who come here know their business, and understand how to do

"Mr. President."

"The senior Senator from the Life

"The great life insurance companies have important interests which must be safeguarded in this chamber, and they have, for prudential reasons, seen fit to send a number of Senators here. It should not be forgotten that our relations with the railroad interests are cordial and sympathetic, and never an

"The senior Senator from General Commercialism."

"As the Democratic leader on this floor, it seems to me a great mistake for honorable members not to diversify crops more. The Senator who become identified with the single great interest which he serves, soon loses the ability to render it the most efficient service. Diversify your crops, I say. Practise rotation. Mystify the public. Practise rotation. Mystify the public. Point the finger of scorn at reformers. Cultivate race prejudice.'

REALISM IN THE SENATE.

State lines are rapidly vanishing in the Senate. The designation of its interests have wisely taken the place

"The junior Senator from the Hill

Insurance Interests."

"Mr. President."

"The sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries of this applause does not

CAMPAIGN ISSUE OF THE WORKER.

The Worker of Oct, 14 will be a special campaign propaganda number of double the usual size, but sold at the

usual price.
There will be two editions, one for There will be two editions, one for New York City and one for the rest of the country. As the old-party city conventions are to be held on Oct. 6 and 7, the time will be opportune for a special effort on the part of the comrades of Grenter New York in pushing their ocal Socialist paper. One or two pag. 8 in this edition will be devoted exclusively to the New York campaign, and in the other edition matter of general interest will be substituted. In eral interest will be substituted. both editions controversial matter will be excluded, as is usual in our special

campaign and May Day numbers. The general edition will come from the press on Thursday morning, Oct. 12, and the city edition on Friday morning, Oct. 13. Orders sent in by mail will be filled in sequence as received. To give the publication office an idea how many copies to print and thus avoid confusion and delay, it is desir-able that orders for bundles be sent

As the cost of this special number is nearly double that of a regular issue to ask that cash accompany orders, thus avoiding unnecessary bookkeeping and correspondence.

This special number should be sol or given away at street and hall meet-ings and should be distributed from se to house wherever the comrade are able and willing to undertake such work. Individuals can do good work by handing it out to their neighbors and to fellow workmen in the shop or

BUNDLE PRICES:

The prices for bundles to a single ddress are as follows: Less than 100, one cent a copy; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; \$00 or more, 50 cents a hundred.

Address orders and make checks of money orders payable to

THE WORKER. 184 William Street, New York City.

MEN SACRIFICED TO MONEY.

Most men, even in this comparativel free country, through mere ignorance and mistake, are so occupied with facilitious cares and superfluously coarse labors of life that its finer fruits cannot be plucked them. Their fingers, from excessive for that. Actually, the laboring man has not leasure for a true lategrity day by day; be cannot afford to sustain the manifest relations to me. his labor would be depre-elated in the market. He has no time to be anything but a machine. How can be remember well his ignorance—which his growth requires—who has so often to use his knowledge? We should feed and clothe him gratuitously sometimes," and recruit him. The finest qualities of our nature, like the bloom on fruits, can be preserved only by the most delicate handling. Yet we do not treat ourselves nor one another thus tenderly.—Thoreau.

MAND THIS PAPER TO A PRIEND.

THE EARTH AS A HOUSE OF STRIFE.

Never before in history has the right war been more fully admitted in e rounded periods of public speeches, in books, in public prints, in all the public works of peace, culminating in the establishment of The Hague Trib-unal—that solemnly official—recogni-tion of the Earth as a House of Strife. To him whose indignation is qualified by a measure of hope and affection, the efforts of mankind to work its own salvation present a sight of disarming comicality. After clinging for ages to the steps of the throne, they are now, without modifying much their attitude, trying with touching ingenuity to steal one by one the thunderbolts of their Jupiter. They have removed war from the list of heaven-sent visitation that could only be prayed against; they have erased its name from the suppl cation against the wrath of war; anies of the Roman church; they have dragged the scourge down from the skies and have made it into a calm and

regulated institution. There are many kinds of aggressic the the sanction of them all is one and the same—the magazine-rifle of the latest pattern. In preparation for or against such a form of action, the states of Europe are spending such from the labors of factory and count

ing-house. Never before has war received so much homage at the lips of men, never has it reigned with less undisputed sway in their minds. It has harnessed science to its gun-carriages; it has er riched a few respectable manufactur-ers, scattered doles of food and rainent amongst a few thousand skilled workmen, devoured the first youth of vest of countless corpses. It has per-verted the intelligence of men, women, and children, and has made the and children, and has made the speeches of Emperors. Kings, Presispeeches of Emperors. King dents, and Ministers monotor protestations of fidelity to Indeed, it has made peace altoardent gether its own; it has modelled peace on its own image—a martial overbear-ing, war-lord sort of peace, with a mailed fist and turned-up mustaches, ringing with the din of grand manocuvres, eloquent with allusions to glorious feats of arms; it has made peace so magnificent as to be almost it has taken even more upon itself. As if it were the prophet of a new faith it has sent out more spostles of its own, who at one time went about, mostly in newspapers, preaching the gospel of the mystic sanctity of its sac-rifices and the regenerating power of spilt blood to the poor in mind-wl name is legion.—Josept Conrad, in "North American Review.

ANOTHER SUCCESS IN BRITISH MUNIDIPAL ELECTIONS

British comrades have wen an other small but significant victory. Northampton, our candidate, W. Bunt-ing, was elected, receiving 1,548 votes, as against 1,011 for the Conservative and 978 for the Liberal. This adds one to a series of Social Democratic muni-cipal victories which bodes well for our success in the next parliamentary to a series of Social Den

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Farce of Tsar's Proposed Assembly Exposed.

In Industrial Centers the Vest Majority Even of the Few Qualified to Vote Under "Reform" Decree Treat It with Scorn-People Do Not Take the Bait.

ODESSA, Sept. 19.-The registration here in connection with the elections to the National Assembly shows a remarkable condition of affairs. Only 115 out of 7,000 qualified voters have thus far placed their names on the vot-

The fact that in spite of the 520,000 inhabitants of this great port only a single representative is allowed led to action on the part of the municipal authorities, who, anticipating the failure of the elections, value petitioned the government to give Odessa another The military restrictions pre clude the possibility of an electoral

ampaign.
Advices from Kieff, Ekaterinoslaff, and Kharkoff show similar conditions Only four days remain for registra-tion.—Associated Press dispatch.

The foregoing dispatch clearly indi-ates the utterly deceptive nature of the pretended concession made by the Tsar's government in calling a Duma of the greatest industrial cities of the empire, with over half a million peo-ple, only 7,000 are entitled to vote under the "reform edict" and those must vote under martial law and intimidation; moreover, even if these should accept the conditions of the election, the city would have but one representative, while many backward dis-tricts of much smaller population—dis-tricts where the revolutionary spirit has not so strong a foothold-have two

With remarkable unanimity the pecple of Odessa have recognized what a mockery of representation this is and have responded by refusing to take part in the sham election. Similar action is being taken in every industrial center in the empire, in accordance with the advice of the Social Demo cratic organizations.

American readers should understand

that the Tsar's concessions are actu ally no concessions at all and that the ialist organizations of Russia are quite justified in refusing to consider The Socialists stand for a real national constituent assembly, to be bosen on the basis of universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage, with free discussion preceding the elections. discussion preceding the elections. Nothing less will satisfy them. The Tsar's government will not dare to grant such conditions, for to do so would be to sign the death-warrant of absolutism. It follows that a revolutionary crisis may be expected, for it is evident that the government is unable to repress the widespread popular discontent. This revolutionary ment should command the active sym-pathy of every lover of liberty, the world over.

MORE THINKING, LESS WHINING. Just now we are having an excited

ence in the "Times" on the subject of charity. Indignant ladies and gentlemen are demanding that the poor shall be at once abolished. The middle-class stock and shareholder is growing tired of the poor-of the labor growing tired of the poor—of the lator-ing classes generally. He complains that the working classes are claiming to be his equals; and points out, very logically, that if that be so he ought not be expected to pay rates for the education of their children, for the maintenance of themselves when old and worn out. Why should be be expected to subscribe to hospitals and fresh-air funds? If the working class-es are his equals, why do they come begging to him? The argument is unanswerable. One thanks this middle class Diogenes for his plain speaking. It is time the working classes gave up this everlasting begging. They ought to be ashamed to accept charity. Capi-tal does not go a-begging. Capital does not ask the state to maintain it when infirm and incapable. Why should labor? The laboring classes remain so azy, so stupid, one begins to despise them. They appear to be fit for nothing but whining and grumbling. You sdy typists grumble at your twelveand-six to fifteen shillings a week. I get letters from young clerks dream-ing of absurd marriages—whining to be given, in exchange for twelve hours brain work a day, a sufficient wage to enable one to enjoy the primeval rights of common manhood. Your aboring man cannot pay for his children's schooling; they are talking now of providing his children with free breakfasts. Your farm laborer is whin-ing for a roof to his hovel. One is tired of his whining, especially when one reflects that if he dat a little less whining, and a little plain thinking he would do away with the need for whining once and for all. Capital does not and is content with them. Has it ever occurred to labor that the whole law making apparatus of every civilized state is entirely in its own hands?— Jerome K. Jerome, in London Opinion.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION

The Armstrong Cork Company of The Armstrong Cork Company of St. Louis has secured an injunction to prevent the building trades of that city from boycotting that concern. The Citisens' Alliance is backing up the Armstrong Company in the fight.

FARMERS" TRADE UNIONS.

Trade-union principles and methors being adopted by the farmers blishoms and Indian Territory. considerable number have agreed to use the union label on all their pro-ducts and issue working cards.

PROGRESSIVE STAGE. ANOTHER LABOR

bsen's Great Comedy, "The League of Youth", to Be Produced on Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 8. The first production of the second

senson of the Progressive Stage So-clety will be Henrik Isben's five act comedy, "The Young Men's League". This comedy deals with political coruntion and is one of the most satirical f the modern school. politics with the goal "in course of time to become a Deputy or a Minister and to marry happily, a girl of rich and to nighty happly, a girl of rich and good family". His manifold schemes to accomplish this end, seeking connection with whomsoever he thinks will promote his personal advantage, lead to complications that produce roars of mindustrial disputes.

Two performances of the play will be given one on Smudy afternoot. Oct. 8, 2330 p. m., and one on Tuesday afternoon. Oct. 10, 230 p. m., at the sufferneon. Oct. 10, 230 p. m., at the sufferneon.

should be ordered soon from Julius Hopp, President, 147 W. Forty-fifth treet as all seats for these performances are reserved. To avoid financial difficulties in carrying on the work; tickets should be paid for in advance, out they may also be obtained from the Treasurer on the day of the per-

On Sunday evening, Oct. 1, 8 p. m. at, the hill of the League for Political Education. 19-21 W. Forty-fourth street, Julius Hopp will lecture on The Medicar Pranta and 4th Purpose. Ad-Modern Drama and Its Purpose. mision free to members; non-ment-

At the annual meeting officers were elected as follows -- President, Juline Hopp: Treasurer, Miss. Emerin Campi bell; Librarian, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds; Recording Secretary, Margaret Klein, Art Committee, Mrs. B.D. Bryan, Miss Mary T. Stone of the Professional Wo-man's League, Hugh T. Swayne, Assistant Secretary of the Actors' Society of America; Advisory Board, Ebe Barker, Bliss Carman, Helen A. Clarke, Ernest H. Crosby, Robert Er-skine Ely, Bolton Hall, Geo. D. Her-ron, Courtemy Lennon: Jack Louisig, Geo. J. Smith, Hornes Traubel.

DO YOU WISH TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to Socialism, but do not belong to the organized Socialisticarie. The favorable of the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct, the year-round easilying. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above to the right path-because it depends on its organized rank and file for guidance and for support.

YOU are a Socialist, we want YOU.

if in New York County, address Organ-ter U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, New if in Kings County, address Organizer

If eisewhere in the state of New York, ddress, State Secretary John C. Chase, 61 address State Secretary John C. Chase, 64 E. Fourth atreet, New York
If In any other state, a card of inquiry to National Secretary, J. Mainton Barnes, 2dd Dearborn street, Chicago, will bring you a prompt reply, giving the address of your state secretary and other needed information. YOU BELONG, AND JOIN NOW

RUSKIN ON COMMUNISM. I am myself a Communist of the old chool-reddest of the red. . . Will you e at the sains, now, however, to learn in the state; but, that the common treas ure of the whole nation should be of superb and precious things in redundant every body's property, nobody could gather, and of birds which, being everybody's property, nobody could shoot. And, in a word, that instead of common property, or national dakt, which every poor person national coast, which every poor person in the nation is taxed annually to fulfill his part of, there should be a com-mon wealth; or national reverse of debt, consisting of pleasant things, which every poor person in the nation should be sum-moned to receive his dole of, nanually, and of pretty things, which everyone capable of admiration, foreigners as well as natives, should unfeignedly admire.—John Ruskiv, in "Fors Clavigera."

POLITICIANS IMMUNE.

New York Editor to Philadelphia Corr

caught in anti-vice crusade and

Have you subscribed for a Social-

Editor: "Politicians caught, but no reputa-

ist paper yet, or do you propose to main ignorent for the next & years?

LAW ATTACKED.

Trouble Ahead for Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

Mine Owners Inspire Suits to Test Law Which Forbids Employment of Inexperienced Men as Miners-Probability that Courts Will Say Law Is Unconstitutional.

There is reason to expect that the antheneite miners of Pennsylvania will soon be given another object-lesson il-

helper. This law, in so far as it-was atternoon, Oct. 10, 2.30 p. m., at the enforced, was of considerable advan-Murray Hill Theatre, Forty-second tage to the mine workers in their big street and Lexington avenue. Admis-sion, 50 cents for all seats. Tickets ficult for the mine owners to get strike should be ordered soon, from Julius brenkers in any lame of the strike breakers in any large numbers. The so-called "operators", therefore, wish so-called "operators", therefore, wish to get this law out of the way before another strike occurs.

The justification of the law, from the larger point of view, is the fact that coal mining, and especially anthracite mining, is a very dangerous ecupation and such that the safety of skill alone, but on that of every other man in the mine, as well as on the condition of the mine itself. An unskilled man set at the work of a miner may by any one of a dozen errors of judg-ment, cause an explosion or a cave-in that brings death to scores or hundreds of his fellow workers.

Fatal disasters are of frequent coder such safeguards as this law provides, hundreds of miners are killed every year. In most cases, according to the testimony of the best investiga-tors, the trouble could have been prerented by proper ventilation and other precaution on the part of the min. wners, who neglect such precaution swiners, who negiect stein prevailable because their expenses are thus kept down and their profits increased, and because their own lives are in no dan-ger. But whenever the explosion or tother mine horror does occur, the inine owners and their representatives are always ready with their explanationit was always due to some miner's mistake. If this he the true explana-

vent the employment as miners of men who have not had an opportunity to Jearn in the capacity of helpers, under It is your DiTY to join, to do your little of the eyes of more experienced men part in the work, to contribute your little share to the expense, and to exercise your little share to the expense, and to exercise your little share to the expense, and to exercise your little share to the expense, and directing fits whole policy. The duestwary in different localities from your to destroy the law and, in the York of the National Committee, can differ to the local tries and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is used to the local tries and the rest to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is used to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is used to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is used to the local or its subdivisions. When a member is used to the local or its subdivisions with the local or its subdivisions. the eyes of more experienced men. proyment, he is excused and does not loss standing.

If you, can contribute more, of course there is always use for 't, but it is not required. You will be expected, if you fold, to attend the monthly of fortnightly meetings of your local or branch and to are some of your lesture to the work of the party-for the greater portion of the work is done by volunteers.

Are your a real-WORKENG Socialist, are only one who is willing to TALK Socialist, and vote for it when it isn't too much trouble? If you're the real thing, Join the party.

tion in even half the cases where the

selves from blame, then there is ample

reason for a strict regulation to pre-

"operators" offer it to exculpate them-

pushed by the mine owners. One of the plaintiffs is said not to be a miner at all, but a profesional detective. The cases will not be decided for some time, but in view of the usual it may be expected that the outcom will be satisfactory to the mine owners, for the workingmen of Penn-sylvania have in general so decidedly voted the old-party tickets that the au-thorities can afford to treat their

vishes with scant respect In a Pittsburg dispatch an officer the Coal Trust is quoted as saving that the bituminous miners will be com-pelled, next spring, to accept a reduc-tion of wages from 85 cents a ton, the present rate, to 70 cents a ton, and that the men will also be forced to bandon the eight-hour day, and go back to the ten-hour system. The min declare they will win if a strike is forced upon them. All reports from Pennsylvania agree that both sides are feverishly preparing for a test of strength in both the hard and soft coal

A LIKELY FORECAST.

It looks as the another promin educator is getting ready to be kicked out of his job. Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Nebraska, in his lecture at the Univer-Mity of Chicago on The Near Future of American Society, declared that the country would give us "one party championing a type of social union where, as in the trust, a man's title to ensideration and benefits depends apon the amount of his property, and er party standing for the type of scial union where, as in the labor or replaction, a man's title to participate s his manhood." He said that with the disappearance of free land we should see an end of the West from which leveling impulses in the form of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democacq, Lincoln Republicanism, Granger Jan. Populism, and Bryanism had "swept constward and Americanized the crushing and stratifying East."—

BREAD AND BLOOD.

A HOT TIME AT A MEETING.

Mr. Gilmore Learns a Hard Lesson.

Manager of the Academy of Music Tries to Break Up a Socialist Mooting. To His Sorrow-Two Socialists Arrested but Prosecution Dropped.

After his experience last Saturday Mr. Gilmore, the manager of the Academy of Music, at Fourteenth street and Irving Place, New York, will probably never again personally interfere Mr. Gilmore, who is, by the way, a member of the local Republican Exe

cutive Committee, became incensed a the fact that many people on the way to his box effice yielded to the superior attraction on the corner and stopped to o listen to Social Democratic ideas Perhaps his position as an eco and political boss has rendered Mr Gilmere impatient of opposition to his will-he probably thought he could treat the Socialists and their bearers as he treats his employees and bully the meeting out of existence. At any rate Mr. Gilmore did not have recourse to any perceable means of complaint. On the contrary, he descended on the meeting with many mighty cursings bellowing like a bull, and with the very evident intention of hauling down our banner and demolishing things generally. Comrade Donohue, who was chairman, was on the platform the time, and he did not purpose to be demolished—to repeat, he was on the platform at the time but he landed on the ground so quickly that no one, least of all Mr. Gilmore, knew how he got there, and at the same instant something else landed - namely, Battling Nelson smash on Mr. Gilbenüttful pink nose, and flowed as freely as at the battle of Mukden. Mr. Gilmore paused in his mad rush and then thoughtfully retired to the extreme rear and called up the police on the telephone. Mean-while the squeaking of a little S. L. P. meeting on the opposite corner added

The Police Captain ordered-that the meeting be discontinued and sent two officers to carry out this dictate. Mr. Gilmore discreetly refrained from ask ing for the arrest of Comrade Dono-hue, knowing full well that there we c many witnesses to prove that the physical punishment inflicted upon him was dealt out in self-defense.

The right to continue the meeting was insisted upon and two speakers, Jacob Panken and Fred Paulitsch, were, therefore, arrested and taken off to the station house one after the other. Their arrests, however, also inmen, and as this left no officer present; the meeting was, therefore, free from police interference and John Colling while the policemen were occupied with their long journer to the station. But the end was not yet. Mr. Gil-

ore, smarting under his well-earned injuries, did not learn by experience He bravely set six of his ushers upor but every one of them were laid low His most brilliant scheme, however meeting from the roof of his theatre This drenching so infuriated the pullie that they took up the fight and stormed the theatre, breaking a few windows, and in some cases forcing their way into the house. Eventually the reserves were called out to clear away the crowd.

The two Socialist speakers who had been arrested were released on bail. Malkiel was on hand to defend them. but no charges were made and they were released without trial, having for no other reason than the whim of a police captain who did not dare to prosecute the prisoners whom he had arrested.

LABOR MAN HEADS MINISTRY IN SGUTH AUSTRALIA As a result of the recently reported

victory won at the polls by the Labor

party. Tom Price has become Premis of the state of South Australia. the Legislature met, Price, the Labor party's leader, moved an adjournmen government. The resolution was car ried by 24 to 17, and the governmen resigned. Thereupon a new ministry was formed with Mr. Price as Premier Mr. Kirkpatrick, also a Labor mem-ber, is chief Secretary and Minister of Labor. The other members of the ministry are Progressists. The vote which defeated the government was a coali-tion vote, and the new ministry has been formed on coalition lines. A fight will now be made against the Senate to destroy the inequalities of suffrage in electing that body. How much can be accomplished by the coalition re

LETTER CARRIERS' HOME.

The National Association of Letter Carriers is going to follow the exam ple of the International Typographica Union and establish a home for invalid members at Colorado Springs. The Let ter Carriers' Home will be intended especially for the benefit of those members of the organization who have ome victims of consumption.

THE FREEMAN'S WEAPON.

We have a weapon friner set
And better than the bayonet;
A weapon that comes down as etill
As smowfakes fall upon the sod;
Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightaing does the will of God.
And from its force nor bolts nor lo
Can shield you—'tis the heliot-box.

Whi

A LITTLE LESSON IN POLITICS.

without feeling, but emphatically, that elections, but of no value whatever to men like McCall have no political con-Victious that stand in the way of their the triumph of that party which will better serve their personal financial interests and will, for contributions, past, present and future, continue to protect those interests by len'ent legis ation and by pretense at execution of law which shall be tenderly blind to all their offenses. That party they espouse in the board room, and con-tribute to it of the moneys they hold in trust and, occasionally, a little of

Just read the above over again, Mr. Workingman. It is worth while, not because we say so, but because it is the expression of a man for whom over five millions of your class voted last year-Judge Parker.

The judge is evidently trying leave the impression that Mr. McCall, the President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a bad man, but you will notice that he does not consider him a fool. At least he does not say so. And nobody else considers McCall a fool either. In fact the same paper that reports Judge Parker's criticism devotes half a page to a history of this McCall, tells how he was once a poor boy, but that thru energy, industry, and brains he now occu pies a position with a salary of \$75,000 of \$12,000,000. It says also that "polities was his fairy godmother, and thru her potent aid he rose from poverty" to this fortune,

And Judge Parker says he has no way of his personal advantage. He would have you believe that most business men are unlike McCall and carry around with them certain political beliefs which they know if realized would be detrimental to their interests, and that they vote habitually according to these convictions. Do you tire social machinery of production believe that this is generally true? But first let us see as clearly as

political convictions. He evidently cal action on their part. That as this means that, whatever they may be action has lifted McCall and his class they have no necessary connection from poverty to wealth, it will do the that holds them. . That people who ply it similarly. This fact is indishave them always place them above putable. McCall knows it if Parker their own welfare. For instance, if a doesn't, and McCall knows more about man believes in tariff for revenue only, politics in a minute than Parker does he will vote for it even if a high protective tariff suits him far better, or if he believes in free silver he will vote for it rather than the gold standard, even if it means ruin to him. In short, that men take up certain sets of opinions and try to have them realized regardless of the effect it may have on themselves.

Do you think that is true? Does it strike you that in this matter Judge Parker has got the cart before the horse? Do not men generally form their political convictions first by seeing how they coincide with their own welfare? As a workingman, could you be politically convinced that a policy which you knew would reduce your wages was correct? Would you vote for it? If you were a business man, an employer, could you be politically convinced that a policy that would raise wages and diminish your profits was correct? Would you vote for it? If you were McCall could you be politi- politics to objain. And after they have cally convinced that a policy-that would reduce your income from \$75,-000 a year to \$25,000 was correct? Would you vote for it? No. you would not. What would you call the man who would? You would say that he was a (you can choose your own ad-

jectives) fool. Then suppose somebody like Parker came around and insisted that, the a fool, he was still a good man, would it impress you very much? Well, that s what Parker is trying to tell you about McCall-that he is a bad man because he isn't a fool.

Of course it is not true that he is a bad man. And it is not true that he has no real political convictions either. He has.

Those political convictions are, first

the interests of John A. McCall. sec ond, the interests of the companies from which he draws his salaries, his interest and profits, and, third, the interests of the class to which he be longs. Anything or any policy that would hurt these three, he cannot be politically convinced of. On the other hand, anything or any policy which will further them are political convictions for him. The trouble with Parker is that he

loesn't understand politics and McCall does. He thinks because McCall is pleased to call himself a Democrat rather than a Republican that there fore he should vote against a Republican policy when it suits him better than a Democratic one, But McCall knows better; he knows there is nothing in a mere name; he knows that what Parker calls political convictions are merely a medley of meaningles phrases about "time honored ideals" and "eternal principles", useful

"The truth about it is, and I say it | enough to deceive workingmen with at

understands politics. If McCall were asked what he thought of Parker's opinion of him, he would reply that Parker was the fool, but he would not say so for publication. Men like him can use fools of the Parker type for fooling the working class even if the Parkers are sim-

ple enough to believe in political con-

a practical business man who really

victions that have no necessary relation to class interests. McCall is the best pattern for you to copy in the matter of politics, and the way he regards it is the proper attitude for every workingman to take. His money, your money also if it is in his hands, his personal influence, his power and his vote are all used in the one direction-to subserve his own interests and that of the class with

which he is identified and who: perity is his prosperity. It was thru an understanding of polltics measured by these standards that the newspaper before mentioned says McCall raised himself from poverty to affluence. And what it did for him and his class it can do for you and your

class also, if you apply it similarly. All you have to do to abolish your own poverty and that of your class is a year and has accumulated a fortune to learn to use your political power. your money, or at least what you have to spare, your personal influence with your fellows, and lastly and chiefly, your vote, at all times, in all places and at every election to further your political convictions that stand in the class interests as a workingman, just as McCall uses his as a capitalist,

The Social Democratic (Socialist) Party has a program defining your class interests. It says that your class must own and control the means of life, the land, the railroads, the mills. mines, factories and in general the enthat is now owned by and controlled and managed in the litterests of Me essible what Judge Parker means by Call's class thru intelligent class politiwith the personal interests of the man same for you and your class if you ap-

> in a lifetime. The Social Democratic (Socialist) Party has a ticket in the field so that you can get a chance to vote for your class interests in November. 12 has also a campaign fund to which you can subscribe, and advance your class interests by contributing, just as McCall does with the Republican campaign fund. Not to hoodwink the law, or get lenient treatment from it, or make a pretense at its execution, but to radically and completely change it so that it will subserve your class interests in-

stead of those of the capitalists That will of course mean a struggle with the class McCall belongs to, but yours is twenty times as numerous. and they can make no resistance when it unites for the purpose of controlling

the law-making power. For power is the thing needful. Powe er is needed to abolish poverty. Power is the thing that the McCall class use obtained it everything else is within

their reach. Get power. Use politics to get it. It s the only practical way.

And the way to get it is to vote the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, intelligently, persistently and uncompromisingly, and use every effort to persuade your fellow workers to do the

FOR SAKHALIN PRISONERS.

The Japanese government has re-sponded to the appeal made by Socialts and other sympathizers with Russian revolution, in this and other coun-tries, and has announced its decision to set at liberty the Russian political prisoners found in the island of Saks halin and to permit them to leave the country at will.

The American Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, which was active in bringing about this decision, has a oringing about this decision, has now undertaken the task of raising funds for the relief of the released prisoners' immediate necessities. In an address signed by William Dudley and Julia Ward Howe, its president and vicepresident, the society says: These prisoners had worn out their best

These prisoners had worn out their best years in serving long terms at hard labor previous to their deportation to that island. Their treatment in Sakhalin, according to the unanimous testimony of all impartial observers, at note as the worst indictment of Russian penal methods. They have all been deprived of their property rights, and, now that their freedom is in sight, they find themselves without any means of subsistence. Long years of imprisonment and ill treatment have unfatted them for physical labor, while ignorance of the language and customs of the Japanese bars them from commercial and professional employment in Japan. The American Society of Friends of Russian Freedom therefore appeals to all liberty-loving men therefore appeals to all liberty-loving men and women in America for financial aid to nembers of the community. Contri may be sent to the Rev. Dr. Alexander Kant. No. 26 T street Northwest, Wash-ington, D. C., or Miss Alice Stone Stone Well, No. 3 Park street, Beston, Mask-well, No. 3 Park street, Beston, Mask-

The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. Bundle Rates: 100 copies, per co True, some of the vulgar herd may or more, per hundred. Weekly Bundles:

business communications, orders, checks and drafts Worker. Communications editorial department of be addressed to the Ecker. Communications for ker. Communications for he separately

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratarty of New York) has nassed through it ded general election. Its growing power Indicated by the Increase of its vote:

NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR

ALGERNON LEE.

FOR COMPTROLLER:

C. W. GAVANAUGH.

ON THE

BOARD OF ALDEM

MORRIS BRAUN.

The Social Democratic Party does

circle under the Arm and Torch.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY.

a the state of New York, on accou-certain provisions of the election laws Seculiar Party is officially recognized to the name of Social Democratic Party.

98 981

ot quite appreciate his services. The idenseturus should be written and a should be written and a sone side of the paper of a should not be abbreviated; ever let should bear the writer's name and can be and the should be put in a set and matter should be put in a lear of a spossible, consistently with lear to communications which do not communications which do likely to the should be should ing mollusks do not catch the point, i

"Masta about the hustness or editorial suggestion of the paper should be advised to the Baard of Directors. Socialist caperative Publishing Association. 15: Illiam street, New York. ered as second-class matter at the York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6. constitutionality rulings and injunc minded pupils. Yes, capitalism is not ask for personal or sentimental votes. It desires only STRAIGHT votes for Socialist principles—and that is the kind it gets. The way to vote a straight Social Democratic ticket in New York is to mark a cross in the use for their own benefit.

listening.

WANTING.

 1901, for Mayor
 9.834

 1908, for Mayor
 16.056

 1904, for President
 24.512
 George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and of the New York Life Insurance Company as well, is saying interesting things these days. His testimony does not contain anything very new or startling for us Socialists; we knew or inferred the thinking-cap and figure out why it is truth of what he has been letting out, gen. But much of what he says is insting to us, nevertheless, just be carse it so empletely confirms what we have long been saying. For innce, here is a bit from his remarks

that competition is the life o trade is no longer true. Competition is no longer the life of trade; it is co ... And these are tr ous questions, and are involvin countries. I hope you will permit me to express my views on this subject and bring out all these matters fully

We heartly join in his hope. The more a capitalist talks, in such an investigation as this, the more light is likely to be thrown on the real nature of capitalism and the weaker will be the arguments which the defenders of

We Socialists have long been saying nd reiterating that competition is no longer the life of trade, that the old system of competition has naturally expired conditions in which combine . that competition becomes for the competitors as soon as combina tion or co-operation becomes possible for them, that all efforts to re-establish or maintain competition by legal enactment as against this economic advan phination are doomed to be fuelle and even worse than futile that the reasonable course for the class to se it and to substitute co competition on their own half as rapidly as they can. The on telling the working people of ed advantages of competi-

o-operated in fleecing the competing rockers. But now it seems, the time for such pretenses has passed. The very peculiar sort of one-sided co-oper ation which the capitalists practise among themselves has been so far exposed to the profane view of the masses that it can no longer be cherished as a sacred mystery; it is necessary to explain it-or to seem to explain it-and Mr. Perkins goes about the task boldly and even boastfully with all the air of being a man of extraordinary genius who has discovered the great law of co-operation and is thinking of taking out a patent on it.

people who have insured their lives in his company and whose money he has been using in his double-jointed scheme of co-operation between himself and friends as insurance men and himself and friends as stockbrokers and manipulators of the money market -these people may be inclined to wonder just where they come in on the deal. Mr. Perkins will explain, if the investigating committee will permit him: he will explain as clearly and fully, as kindly and firmly, as the Carpenter did to the Oysters: "Now," if you're ready. Oysters dear, we can begin to dine"-and if the policy-holdwill not be Mr. Perkins' fault. As a matter of fact, the Oysters are

ery slow at catching a point. It must be taught them with infinite patience. "line upon line, precept upon precept" -and especially object-lesson upon object-lesson. But the patient teacher is at work. We Socialists, who are only a sort of assistant teachers, may some times weary in well-doing, we may get impatient at the slowness with which the precepts are apprehended; but capitalism itself, the head muster-in the school of social science, never tires of repeating the object-lessons; it exhibits scandal after scandal, corruption after corruption, hocus-poeus and fimflam without end, blacklist after blacklist, lockout after lockout, wage-reductions and rent-raises ad infinitum; it demonstrates the identity of the old parties by the experimental method. with all the apparatus and paraphernalia of defeated labor bills aud un tions and militia bayonets and policemen's clubs; it jogs the minds of the inattentive with dispossess warrants and maintains the army of the unemployed as a special class for absenttireless teacher, and the workers are learning, slowly but surely, the lesson that competition is out of date, that cooperation, organization, united action, is the watchword of the day. And as they learn, they are turned over to the Socialist movement to show them how to put their new learning into practical

By all means, let Mr. Perkins go on with his course in economics. We are

A PLAN TRIED AND FOUND

President Pallas of the New York State Workingmen's Federation tells the organized workingmen of the state to get to work and "command the at tention and respect of the lawmakers" by "strictly non-partizan methods." He seems to think that this superstrion is something really new and important. We would suggest that he put on his that after so many years of effort, on, just these lines in this and other states, organized labor now stands in a wors position before the law than it has at any time in the last half-century, why its non-partizen methods have not prevented most of its bills from being defeated or pigeon-holed in the legisla-"The old idea that competition is the tures, others from being amended out life of trade is an exploded idea. The of all semblance to what the unions: have petitioned and lobbied for, and the few remaining ones from being declared unconstitutional or otherwise non-partizan activity of the organized workers has not checked the immense of injunctions against strikers and the levying of damages against unions for peaceful striking and boycotting; why, petty reforms, the administrative authorities are new treating the requests of the unions with unexampled contempt and the judges are making it impossible for unions to enforce the scales and union laws without being teresting to hear Mr. Paline try to explain these well known facts. We have our theory, which has been set forth in a little pumphlet entitled to which we refer all inquirers. B still, we should like to know Mr. Pallas' theory. So far as we can make out, the most important result that has yet been achieved by this time-worn nonpartisan policy of the labor organiza las himself in a city office, where he became a harmless adjunct to an adminstration which has been insulfing

abor at every opportunity it got. This

esult may seem to Mr. Pallas himself

big enough one to justify his prais

of the non-partison method. We don't

whether it looms quite so large in the

nds of the rest of the workingmen of

Young Schamus, who went to Oyster Ray the other day and asked for an inerview with President Roosevell, that he might lex before him a plan for pro-

venting a coal famine among the poor was promptly clapped into an insanasylum. Some guileless people are wondering at this, as they say no evidence whatever was produced to show that Schamus was not perfectly sand or that he was in any way a menace to public order. These people are very slow to catch a point. There is the best evidence in the world that Scha mus was wrong in the upper story What evidence? Why, he seems really to have imagined that he, a comme workingman, with no business in hand more important that an idea of saving poor people from freezing to death was likely to be allowed to talk with the President, just as if he had been Mr. Morgan with a scheme for looting China or financing a trust at government expense. Who can for a momen foubt that Schamus was insane, when he entertained such a wild idea as that?

"UNTHINKING OF POLITICS".

For years we Socialists have insisted that what is called policies is merely the method by which the ruling class of a country maintains its power over the existing system of producing and distributing the goods on which society depends for existence, or in the words of a famous Socialist document, the Executive of the modern state is but committee for managing the common affairs of the capitalist class.

But in spite of thousands of proofs of this fact, the opposite view still prevails. In very few minds is the connection between business and politics clearly made. The delusion is still for tered that a man's political views are, or should be, semething totally distinc from his business in life and that there is no necessary connection between them. The popular supposition is that politics is mainly a question of the election of "good men", whose goodness is in a vague indeterminate way perceptible to everybody of normal intelligence, this goodness being, of course, unconnected with personal or class interests of any kind.

Judged by their actions the great majority of the voters believe in this theory. Possibly a large number of the vast barde of petty politicians believe it also. The more astute and powerful ones, however, only pretend to believe it, but their pretence is perhaps more effective in preserving its universal acceptance than the unthinking acquiescence of all the others com bined.

And as might be expected when a incident occurs in which this universal belief is violated, and the pretence exposed, a howl goes up to the high neavens from the gullible public, and the pretenders themselves are as loud in their denunciation as any.

Just now one George W. Perkins, trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and a financial partner of Morgan, stands in the public pillory as the target for verbal and editorial missiles of all kinds. Perkins it seems committed the unheard of "crime" of connecting politics and business by naking a contribution from the funds of the insurance company to the Re-

publican campaign last year. Judge Parker, rightly considering that this exposure vindicates him in charging such actions against corporations last year, refers to the practice as "vast evil". District Attorney Jerome characterizes it as a "moral crime and an iniquity", and even Per kins himself deprecates the practice while assuming its necessity. Senator Brackett, one of the chief movers of the investigation that uncovered this transaction, declares that it was a business error on the part of Mi Perkins, that politics are outside the corporate purposes of the company and that its funds were simply wasted while the New York "American" has

"Men controlling insurance funds are, in effect, administrators of an estate, and one of the most sacred estates which could be constituted. It an estate created by MEN UN POLITICS, to provide the means of life for widows and children after the death of the fathe who paid the premiums that have always been extortionate.

The father might have been a Democrat, he may have been a Repub-lican, but certainly, when he insured his life in the New York Life Insurance Company, or any other company—for there is grave reason to believe that the others have been guilty of the same erime-HE DID NOT THINK HE WAS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CAMPAIGN PUND BITHER OF HIS OWN PARTY OR THE OPPOSI TION"

No attention need be paid to Parker and Jerome on this matter. Their de nunciation is about as useless as all other denunciation. Jerome admits himself that it would be impossible to have a law passed checking the prac tice, and that, even if it were passed the corporations could find a multitud of other methods of making contribu tions. Brackett's charge that the funds were simply wasted is perhaps still more riticulous, as he has admitted that they helped to elect Roose veit, which was the object of the cor

But it is easy to see why Porkin ates his own action, and the ren son can be found in the statemen corporations depend for their existence "men unthinking of politics"-me who "do not think" that in their hust they are contributing to the support of

which these corporations conduct their business. Perkins realizes that it is to the best interests of the class with which he is identified that these men the mass of the Republican and Democratic voters remain "unthinking of politics", ignorant of the vital connec tion between politics and the existing form of production and distribution.

Hearst states plainly the bald fact that the millions of old-party voters are entirely ignorant of the nature of politics. And Hearst is correct. But he, like the rest, is not prepared to set them right.

The one thing that all these people have to conceal is the fact that this is a class government, a capitalist class government and that it can never be otherwise so long as the masses remain "unthinking of politics". One that truth leaps to light, class government is doomed, and they know it.

Like many other so-called crimes of the capitalist class, this one of the New York Life consists mainly in being found out. Our industrial rulers must of necessity conceal the fact that they are the real politicians, the manpulators of the puppets and figureheads whom they place in office to conduct and protect the common affairs of their class, and whom the masse of workingmen "unthinking of polities" regard as the real rulers of the

TRYING IT ON THE DOG.

A significant and interesting experiment took place last week at Atlantic City, where the convention of the International Steward's Association was being held. The chemist of the association, Professor Eugene Girard of Niagara Falls exhibited the effect of adultersted food upon a once healthy and powerful dog, who had been fed for two weeks upon food containing exactly the same proportion of coal tar dyes and other poisonous chemicals found by analysis in the ordinary jams, jellies, catsups, candles, etc., sold at grocery stores.

The animal staggered around the stage in a most pitiful state of physical weakness, the professor explaining that practically every organ in his body was utterly derauged and showed perfect symptoms of the result of dyspepsia in a human body in its most acute phuses. Several other animals guinea pigs, rabbits, etc., which had been experimentally poisoned in a similar manner were also exhibited. The professor in his comments further sserted that from a quart jar of huck leberries put up for the trade, he had extracted sufficient coal tar dye to color a flag three feet wide and eighteen feet long.

Of course the professor suggested emedy. "All "professors have remedies, and this one was about as simple as professors usually are. He admitted that the menace of adulterants was growing, and that the individual offorts, of states were powerless to check it. The people must look higher for rescue from these avaricious and murderous food poisoners. "They must," said the innocent professor "appeal to that brave man and fore most American, Theodore Roosevelt and to Congress."

Accordingly at the conclusion of the meeting a memorial was drawn up and unanimously adopted calling on Roose velt and Congress to take action in the

However, the meeting did not close before another incident still more hidicrous than the professor's remedy, occurred. The local Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animais got wind of the affair, and as the professor was leading his emaciated menagerie from the stage he was heldup by, a. delegation of indignant females, who told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for subjecting the treatment.

The entire incident shows how utter ly incapable our present capitalist society is to handle a problem of this sort. It is difficult to say whether the sight of the learned professor attributing to Roosevelt a power greater than the profit making system that placed him where he is, or the fatuous fools who objected to him "trying it on the dog", ignoring the fact that millions of human beings are being now similarly poisoned, is the more ridiculous

Perhaps, the, nothing more might be expected from them. People who accept the profit system as natural and eternal are from that very fact unable to make the real connection between agine that the latter can be comp abolished without disturbing the former.

Capitalism has deranged the brain nd hearts of the would-be reformers just as the adulterated food deranged the digestive organs of the unfortunat dog, who to one brand of refermer was largely an object of scientific interest and to the other, of misguided com

The expitalist press is beginning early in its attempt to prejudice the public in advance against the United Mine Workers, in case another big cos uch a strike will come seems very likely-the miners demanding a reduc tion of the working day from ter hours to eight and recognition of the

- Paris Tayl

ions. The old-party press and other instrumentalities of organize capitalism will be used even more vig orously against the miners this time than they were in 1902, according to present indications. Their game just now is to make the people believe that the miners were responsible for the in crease in the price of coal and that they care nothing for the welfare of the men and women in other occupa tions. The game will hardly work however, so far as the working people are concerned, for they know that the increase in the price of coal has been out of all proportion to the increas of the miners' wages, that a similar it crease of prices has taken place in other industries where there has bee no raising of wages, and that it is du chiefly, not to strikes of workingmen but to the concentration of ownershi in the hands of fewer capitalist cor porations. The working people of a trades will be in sympathy with the miners if they have to strike for the shorter workday. The only questio is. Will they be wise enough to strike first at the ballot-box this fall, thus strengthening the chances of the min ers or any other body of workmen t improve their condition by concerte, action later in mine, factory, or rall way? Now is the time to decide whether all the powers of government shall be in the hands of the employ ing and profit-taking class for anothe year, or whether at least a part of tha power shall be wielded by the working

Among the prominent leaders of the New York Municipal Ownership League we note the name of C. August tus Haviland. Unless we are mistaken this gentleman is one of the firm of ndllionaire porcelain manufacturers owning enormous factories at Limoge. in France, who recently locked out their miserably underpaid employees, men and women, and called in the troops to intimidate the working people, break up their meetings, destroy their organization; and reduce them to abject submission-in a word, played exactly the rôle that Carnegie, Pullman, the Colorado Mine Owners' As sociation, and others of the sort haveso often played here at home. We are justified in feeling doubtful about the sort of municipal ownership that such elements would give us if entrusted with power in New York. It might be toe much like the government own trship of railways in several Euro pean countries, which has been used by the capitalist governments as pretext for putting the railway work trs under military regulations and treating strikers as deserters or mu tineers, punishable by court martial We Socialists stand for municipa ownership as fast as we can get it but we want the real thing, under working class control, and for the workers' benefit.

class for its own benefit.

Norman Hapgood, editor of "Collier" Weekly", has been arrested on a crim inal libel, brought by Justice Joseph M. Deuel, who has achieved such un enviable notoriety by his connection with Colonel Mann of "Town Topics" and "Fads and Fancies" and "Ameri m's Smart Set", and whose case wa handled in frank and manly fashion by "Collier's". Civil suits for heavy damages have also been brought. I is to be hoped that "Collier's" will fight it out to a finish, for many in structive facts would thus be brought to light concerning, both the "smart et" and the type of men whom capi talism buts on the judicial bench.

The Socialist Party has no "non-led ger assets". We can afford to be open and above-board in all our party af fairs, from the collection and expenditure of compaign funds to the discus sion of platforms and party policy and all questions on which we disagree.

But what a convenient phrase it is

eems, coming to light simulta with the official exposure of the con nection between high finance and oldparty politics! Cheap bunce-steeren and common burglars and hold-up men are so coarse and crude in their language. They talk of "swag" loot" or something equally shocking the real artists in the sandbag and jimmy line call it non-ledger assetsand, behold! It is quite a different thing by virtue of its new name. Great vir tue is in names . To recluin loot to restitution, but to reclaim non-ledger assets were confiscation and ruin to legitimate business. To prevent the taking of swag is maintenance of law and order, but to interfere with the ap propriation of non-ledger assets would be paternalism and tyranny and would assuredly leave the better classes with out any incentive to live. So hurral for non-ledger assets! Down with the vulgar fellows who would call eminent en to account for the way they make their living!

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWEL If we are not satisfied with the remit of the general vote on the Cre time propositions, it is not just because it is not one way or the but because it is not one way or the their more conclusive. We hoped for the more conclusive. because conclusive.

ar, more conclusive.

andeas of both propositions
andeas of both propositions especialty of the second; the fire feated and the second carried, so the defeat of our own wishes is con ready to obey as we demand that others should be. What we find unsat-

isfactory is that the total vote is so ght—about 40 per cent of the mem-ership—and that the majority on the on carried is so proposit small. Any result would have more pleasing, had the decision been made by a decisive majority.

The outcome of this vote again illus trates the characteristic weakness of the referendum method. When a vital uestion is submitted in such a manne as to make a clear issue, the refered dum is the best method of procedure But this is comparatively seldom the subsidiary point and even that point is badly stated. So it has been in the one could not vote in the negativ without seeming to endorse Berger's action in the judicial election; the party member who disapproved of that action and yet disapproved of the pun-ishment proposed had no chance to record his views. As a result many refrained from voting and many mo felt that they were being compelled to choose between two evils. With regard to the second proposition the same difficulty existed; by no means all of those who voted against the suspension of Wisconsin approved of its or of its peculiar interpretation of t rule of state autonomy; many who did not approve of these yet voted against what they deemed a too drastic mea sure, and many more did not vote. Ali this might have been avoided by a more candid separation of the point involved: 1. Approval or disapproval of Berger's conduct; 2. Action to be taken: 3. Approval or disapproval Wisconsin's attitude; 4. Action to be taken. In a word, an unsatisfactory result inevitably followed from the fact that those initiating the referen dum, instead of trying to elicit a judgment on the whole complex questisought only to get a test on their own already formed opinion. In an ordin ary meeting the parliamentary de of amendment, substitution, and so forth make it possible to get a clear statement of any question; but in referendum held by twenty or twentyfive thousand persons in fifteen hun-dred locals all over the country, this is very difficult. There is therefore the greater responsibility on those who initiate any referending, so to frame their propositions as to give, as nearly ble a chance for the express as possible, a chance for the expression of the views of all who are to vote on them. These remarks seem timely in view

of the attempt of Local Omaha to start another referendum. If that local gets enough seconders, we shall be called upon to vote "Yes" or "No" on the proposition: "That the Socialist Party of the United States shall en dorse and support 'The Industrial Workers of the World.'" If this is defeated, as it probably will be if voted on, the result will be construed as a repudiation of the I. W. W. or even as an endorsement of the A. F. of L. But most of those voting against the Onmha proposition would equally vote aga set endorsing the A. F. of L. or repudiating either of the two organiza tions. If this is to be voted on at this time, at least three propositions should be submitted: I. That the Socialist Party of the United States shall endorse and support the I. W. W.; 2. That the Socialist Party shall endors and support the A. F. of L.; 3. That the Socialist Party of the United States shall adhere to its present position, approving unionism as one of the methods of working-class action, but refus ing to commit the party to either side in any controversy within the males movement. If the Omaha proposition is to be pushed to a vete, let us hop other two will be submitted imultaneously with it. the votes are counted we shall know what they mean.

The Toiedo "Socialist" very correctly remarks that those alleged Socialists who minimize the use of the Socialist ballot by workingmen "will discove on investigation that there is 'harr between Capitul and Labor on this point, if on no other." Some of these new-style revisionists think they have made a very strong point against the accepted policy of the party when they declare in a loud voice that "you can't make a revolution by dropping plee of paper into a box". This is the old and simple trick of meeting a sound argument by first twisting it into a ridiculous form and then pointing out its ridiculousness; it is and for centurles has been a favorite method with can use it quite so skilfully as a priest who has turned politician. But in this particular case what we wish to point out is that this argument of the wouldbe reorganizers of the labor mo s just a new collision of the cheap capi talist apologists' time-worn "objection to Socialism, that "you can't ma eople good by law". One statement as true as the other—and as far from having any bearing on the subject un

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. The following table shows in detail

sideration.

the circulation of The Worker for the

Sept. 9. Sept. 16. Single subscriptions11,927 12,300 Samples Exchanges Sold at office in bundles or at retail 1,766 2,452 Gain in single subscriptions

EVERYTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD.

These comes a time when all that men have regarded as inalicable become objects of exchange, of traffe, and can be disposed of. It is the time in which even the things which until then had been communicated, but never exchanged; given, but never sold; acquired, but never bought—rittle, love, opinion, science, conscience, etc.—where all at least copic into commence. It is the period of general corruption; of unissensel vensitity, or, to speak in the terms of political economy, the time when everything morel or physical having become a makeshle commedity, is conveyed to the market to be appraised at its proper

-- Put a Socialist Deflet in each lette

MY NEGRO COMRADE .- THIS IS TO YOU.

friends congratulating you. We have

want to say. You have been treac

the fact is the fact. Do you not know

that these strikes everywhere are fighting your battle as well as their

own? That your battle is their bat-

tle? You ought to be with them. The

for is that thing which sacredly sends

them to their holy contest with the

just a minute. Do you not see your-

raised an adverse hand. - Do you think

economic pillage is going to set you free? Who is to open the door and

your gyes tighter. They will use you to

ways, Always, Always, I was sorry to

what it meant even if you did not

know what it meant. I could have cried bitter tears over your self-defec-

tion, Treacherous? Yes, you were

men do blind things. I am willing to

wait until you grow. Until your ears hear real words. Until your eyes see

real causes and results. But, my negro

have got to see that your cause is not

a single cause standing alone, but part

cannot free yourself alone. Your cause is the industrial cause known

breaker is the traitor at court. He is

the hidden enemy. He is the blow in the dark. He is the man who strikes

while labor is asleep. He is the power

that steps in and does the sinister

work of reaction. It is not a pretty figure to cut at the best. At the worst

Labor is battling for life. For

ir to breathe. For room to ex-

increase your own chance to s It is your only friend. Labor

t is satantic.

comrade, you have got to gro-

have got to grow for yourself.

and parcel of a universal cause.

self in a new light? What pain

ns away in your heart pocket

seen you put these che

By Horace Traubel.

My negro comrade-this is to you. | of its world you will find that all you inferiorities are dissipated. Labor will take care of you. Black skin, white Are you sure you know what you are about? We have heard that you went skin, yellow skin-what does labor care? Will you take care of labor? The task is the task of reciprocity. to Chicago and enlisted among the strike-breakers. We have heard men who have thought they were your You see the two sides arraigned which side do you belong? nasters? What have the masters done to put you into debt to them? Maybe you must suffer still more be-Now I ask my question. Are you quite at ease about it all? I am gofore your dawn. Maybe the night needs to be still blacker. The crown may need a few more thorns. We ing to talk with you. I am going to tell you the truth. This is what I may need a few more thorus.

have seen you across the way, dear
comrade. We want you over here.

You may fire your shots into our
ranks. We may feel your clubs on rous to yourself. I want to say that harshly. I want to say it roughly. I want you to feel its pain. Such bonds as you have been trying to throw off our skulis. You may go into the fac your own body and soul you have aided to fasten on other bodies and souls. tories and turn the wheels from which we have withdrawn. You may fatten and we may thin. But we will neve lose our faith. We know that you do not see. We know that when you do see, you will come over. Do you think it is the color of your skin to thing that will finally give you the color of your claims for equity the freedom you have so long looked They do not object to the obsequious negro. They object to the upstart negro. To the negro with ideas. To the money powers of the world. Every blow you have struck at them you have struck at yourself. Look back negro who undertakes to live a life of his own. What use has a negro for ideas? Keep humble. Stay very close to the ground. On his belly the negro shall go all the days of his mortal life. the pain you feel? It is the pain of the brothers against whom you have On his belly. That is where the mas ters are trying to keep white labor. Labor objects. Labor is making an that your service as the mercenary of effort to get on its feet. Good-bye masters, when labor gets on its feet. Masters of all sorts. Masters of minds let you out? The masters? Never. Never. Never. They will but fasten and bodies. Good-bye, masters. Are you willing to help throw labor half risen, back flat on the ground again? enslave others. And you will not know that all the time you have been The last effective weapon on the other side against the enfranchisement turning keys that perpetuate your own bondage. Who will open the door and let you out? Labor Yes, labor. Allabor is the strike-breaker. Get rid of him and the masters are helpless. Are you willing to suborn the tyrant? Do you think this master plutocrat is the see you playing the game in Chicago on the side of the masters. I knew white man's master and not the black man's master? Do you think that-he proposes to make you free? A rew dollars in your private pocket will not make you free. You will not be fre until the crowd is free. Can you take a litle piece of freedom off somewhere treacherous. But you were not aware of it. What you did, you did as blind all alone and enjoy it by yourself? Freedom is not won that way. Free lom is never given to you. You must take it. That is what labor says, S. labor is going to take it. Take it for against freedom as well as for the man who fights for freedom Take It for the negro who is proud he is a strike-breaker as well as for the negr who is proud he is a strike-maker. Th negro question is your question? In a small way, yes. But a bigger question is finally your question. The man question. The negro question is merged in the man question. The man question is the labor question. What will you do for the man question? Enlist against it? The masters mean to use you. They do not mean to give you more life. They are as much opposed to more life in you as to more life in the pale brothers you replace. Are you a strike-breaker? Better be a master breaker. We see you across the way. We wait. Dear comrade, come over.

will make you free by way of your roots. After labor has possessed itself POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

What would have happened to him had he been caught smoking cigarettes in-stead, is too terrible to contemplate.

My negro comrade. My negro com

rade-this is to you.

We see you across the way.

By Jos. Wanhope

Investigation is the life of graft.

This is the busy season for burglars nd life insurance magnates.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. tips on the races.

Labor creates all wealth and the captalist grafter steals it from its creator.

Belmont's scab motorman, like all roes, is modest and still keeps in the oackground.

The solution of the labor problem inrolves the disappearance of the pr ent capitalist system.

It is only the people to whom capitalism seems natural and proper who are puzzled when the Tammany politichin speaks of "honest graft".

One of the most beautiful things bout a strike at the ballot-box such as Socialists propose, is that the cap-italists could not muster scabs enough . . . No children would be barred out of

school for lack of room if their par-ents were politically educated to know their own class interests. The childre ithout education because the parnts lack it also.

As a prelude to the next series of wars coming due, the usuni Peace. Conference is to be held at the Hague under the initiative of the Tsar.

Refined oil has gone up half a cent and gasoline one cent a gailon. The reason given is the incendiary fires in the Baku oil regions of Russin, which shows that John D. knows how to utilize the "consumers" in both hemispheres.

A . "Parasites Exchange" between this country and Europe is to be estab-lished, the its utility is not quite clear, seeing that capitalists are much the same all the world over.

The Socialist City Campaign Fund carries no "non-ledger assets". Eve iished, so that you know exactly with it. You can prove this by s ing in your contribution and watching for its receipt in this paper.

Indge Parker, who also ran for the Presidency, says that he sees no hope that the nation can be protected from graft save thru the restoration of the Democratic party. In other words, the dead thief must be resurrected to proect us from the living one.

The Auditor of the state of I as been superseded because he canled \$145,000 of the state reve

Nobody has as yet objected to Socialism on the grounds that it is likely to throw a few thousand geniuses out of employment who are now oc-cupied in "settling the labor problem" two or three times a week.

The workingman who thinks he can not get along without capitalists has only to wait until the hard times predicted by Mr. Rockefeller come along and throws ten millions or so of him out of work. Then he will have to get

along without them or get off the

earth We venture to say that Chaunces Depew is not jealous because the offi-cials of the other life insurance companies are telling even more inte ing stories than he did.

Isn't it curious that Hearst seems quite willing to tell his working-class-readers why they should own the ma-

chinery of production and detests the Social Democratic Party that tells they can own it?

A university professor just returned from Europe says that the one man over there who most resembles Roose-velt is Kaiser Wilhelm, and papers that a few years ago were callin Kalser a self-conceited ass now pro tend to regard the professor's comparison as a compliment.

will forward your campaign contribu-tion to the capitalist parties without consulting you, but the City Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party has no such facilities and must depend on voluntary contributions.

Abnost any life insurance company

Some of the animals in Central Park have moved into their steam heated apartments for the winter. Most of the animals outside will have to square the landlords and Mr. Baer before moving into theirs.

From the way some of the Demo cratic papers are scoring Mr. Cortelyou for denying the receipt of campaign contributions from corporations, one might suppose that there were many people innecent enough to think that successful politician does not have to

Don't get horrified about the life in surance companies turning over your money to the campaign funds of the old parties. It isn't politics-its busi-

ness-plain business-just as much as any other investment they may Kaiser Wifhelm expressed surprise

sions, and President Butler of Colum-bia University didn't know enough to ciently strong over here to scare the capitalists into proposing it.

Zenenenenenenenenenenene

National Committee Motion No. 29 by Work of Iowa, providing that the N. C. review the proposed state and manicipal pregram before Jan 1 and that it be then submitted to general vote, has been carried by a vote of 28

National Committee Motion No. 30. National Committee Motion No. 30, by Maschke of Oklahoma, to condemn the N. E. C. for publishing the special circular on Wisconsin charter and dues-account has been defeated by a vote of 21 to 16.

Note of 24 to 16.

National Committeeman Work moves: "That all that portion of the state and municipal program preceding the words suggestions for the activity of Socialist members of the state legis-lature while the Socialist Party is a minority party', and likewise the last sentence of the first paragraph of the preamble for state program, be strick-

Local Omaha Neb. submits the fol-"Resolved, That the Social ist Party of the United States shall endorse and support 'The Industria Workers of the World.' " If endorsed by twenty locals in five states the reso

lution will go to general vote.

The motion of Local Des Moines to amend the constitution has been sec onded by Locals Springfield, Mass.; Jefferson City, Mo.; and Lemon Cove,

CRESTLINE REFERENDUM.

The result of Referendum A 1905. commonly referred to as the Cr referendem, has been announced by the National Secretary and is given in full below. The two propositions voted on

1. Resolved, That Victor L. Berger, of Milwankee, Wis., be removed as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for advocating the elec-tion of a Republican candidate for public office; the act having been admitted and

weil proven.

2. Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party of the state of Wisconsin be debarred from all participation in national affairs of the Socialist Party until such time as they apply for and accept a charter such as all the states have accepted, and that they comply with the same conditions as all other states.

The result of the general vote, in detail, is as follows:

| Alabanya |
|--|
| A Planta Historia de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la c |
| A place and |
| Callerante 1 12 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Cantothia |
| Artunsas California Colorado |
| Connecticut |
| Connecticut |
| ldaho |
| Titinole |
| Indiana |
| THURSDA |
| Kansas |
| Kansas |
| |
| Louisiana |
| Maine |
| Massachusetts |
| Masachusetts |
| |
| Minnesota |
| Missouri |
| Montana |
| Nebreaka |
| North Dakota |
| |
| |
| New York |
| |
| |
| Oregon |
| Pennaylvania |
| Pennayivania |
| Whode Island |
| South Dakota |
| Texas |
| Piah |
| Vermont |
| The male ingricon |
| Prost Virginia |
| Wisconsin |
| Weaming |
| Wyeming Locals in Unorganized States. |
| Wimington, Del |
| Withington, inc. |
| Washington, D. C |
| Raltimore, Ma |
| |
| MbaxL Miss |
| Inchant Tenn |
| Memphis, Tenn |
| Nashville, Teun |
| Newport News, Va |
| Richmond, Va |
| Members at large |
| Mamaria ur 19194 |
| Totals, |
| |
| Majorities |

Total vote on first resolution, 8,923; defeated by 503 votes.
Total vote on second resolution, 9,014; adopted by 22 votes. PROTESTS.

The National Secretary transmits to the National Committee and to the party press an assortment of protests. It would take half a page of The Worker to print them in our smallest type. We therefore merely indicate their purport, as follows:

The Wisconsin State Executive Board, in reporting the vote of the Wisconsin men crabb on the Crestline referendum, pro legality, and injustice" on the grounds:—
1. That it riolates Art. XI., Sec. 3, of the netional party constitution; 2. That it "provides for the expulsion of an entire state, for that which is no offense under the constitution", insamuch as the consticharters; 3. That it riolates the principle of state autonomy, as defined in Art. XII, Sec. 4 of the constitution; 4. That it is un just in that it contains a comment which is false—namely, that Berger "advocated public office". The S. E. B. declares the referendum to be "without any binding force upon the Socialist Party".—Those who desire the full text of the protest can doubtless obtain copies by addresing Stato Secretary E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth street,

chusetts protests against the action of the National Secretary in announcing that the defent time having elapsed" the rules adopted by the N. E. C. for the N. C. would become operative on Sept. 1,, and denies the validity of the rules until submitted to and approved by the N. C.

The Illinois State Executive Committee protests against the proposed action of the N. C. as set forth in the motion of Bandlow of Ohio-namely, that Reynolds of Indians or Work of Iows be sent to Minuscots to investigate the trouble there and report to the N. C. what action may be advisable to bring order out of the chaotic advisable to bring order out of the chaotic atate that seems to exist in the party or-ganisation" there. The S. E. C. is of the opinion that the controversy can beat be settled in Minnesota without interference from outside; it cites Art. XII, Sec. of against the plan; it disclaims any desire t and the plan; it disclaims any desire to take sides and bases its protest "entirely upon supreme faith in the sidility of the rank and file of Minnesota to attend to their own affairs."

National Committeeman Thompson of National Committeeman Thompson of Wisconsti also protests against Bandlow's motion as violating Art. II, Sec. & and Art. XII, Sec. & also an the ground that the trouble is already settled within the state; also on his own knowledge-that as "chaotic state" exist there; also on the ground that such action "would aid the most bitter enemies the Socialist movement ever had in Minnesotn."

The Minnesota State Committee likewise

behalf of Local Minnespolis, upon which in part Bandlow based his motion—Address information on the one side and Tho Van Leer, 45 S. Pourth St., Minneapolis,

on the other.

The Wisconin S. E. B., finally, joins the protest sgainst Bandlow's motion on tional grounds, and citing prece dents against it.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for national lecturers and or ganizers for the coming week are: W. C. Benton: Sept. 24, Jefferson City, Mo.; Sept. 25, 28, St. Lonis.

James F. Carey: Sept. 24 to 29, Taun ton, Mass., after which he will be under the direction of the Massachusetta Sta George H. Goebel: Sept. 24. Brookings. S. D.; Sept. 25, 26. Watertown; Sept. 27, Sept. 30, Aberdeen.

Guy E. Miller: Sept. 14. Huntingto Va.; Sept. 25, 26, Corning, O.; Sept 27. Crooksville; Sept. 28, 29, Zanesville Sept. 30, Newark.

John W. Slayton: Sept. 25. Carthage, Mo.: Sept. 28. Scranton; Sept. 29, Lincoln, Neb.; Sept. 30, Sloux City, Ia.

M. W. Wilkins: Sept. 25, Dover, N. II.;

Sept. 26, Nashua; Sept. 27. Manchester; Sept. 28, Littleton; Sept. 29, Claremont; Sept. 30, Bellows Fails, Vt.; Oct. 1, North Walpole: Sept. 2, Keen. John M. Work: Sept. 25, 26, Flushing Mich.; Sept. 28, Cass City; Sept. 29, 30,

Massachusetts.

The comrades of Chelsea have organ ized a Jewish branch.

Orders for state platforms are no oming in rapidly. Comrade Putney has regained hi

health sufficiently to fill a few dates for speeches. "Il Proletaire" of Philadelphia has been added to the Massachusetts new

bureau list. trade Casey of East Beston had charge of the meeting on the Common

last Sunday. Comrade Casey's dates are now being rapidly taken as assigned. Clubs should advertise as extensively as their finances will permit.

Comrade Patrick Mahoney, candldate for Lieutenant-Governor, has been assigned as follows: Monday,

| Yes 4 38 52 344 92 | No. 49 19 16 215 24 | Yes 4 40 52 302 106 | No 40 17 15 161 16 |
|---|---|--|---|
| 35 87 415 93 126 41 65 64 181 181 36 144 82 38 | 35 93 680 100 70 73 20 33 179 104 315 250 48 39 8 | 531 92 531 124 133 525 65 46 177 134 251 176 189 | 10 59 572 65 65 20 20 21 180 57 22 180 57 22 23 24 25 25 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 |
| 128 386 490 77 201 461 32 7 26 35 11 243 5 5 5 6 25 | 1/21 454 168 175 19 135 21 44 63 28 20 10 975 21 | 109 298 528 528 525 464 27 11 20 40 77 25 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 | 179 561 147 61 15 121 28 31 52 22 22 23 63 64 64 |
| 12 - 13 - 22 - 5 - 12 - | 14 15 1 10 16 |]2. 12 | 14 13 5 1 10 |
| 12 6 3 | • | 11 6 2 | 1 |
| 4,215 | 4,718 503 | 4,518 | 4,496 |

Oct. 9, North Adams; Tuesday, Oct. 10 Pittsfield; Wednesday, Oct. 11, Adams Thursday, Oct. 12, Chicopee; Friday Oct. 13, Springfield. He will continue thru the western part of the state for the balance of the week at Holyoke He will then tour the eastern part. Comrade Claus has been assigned t

Malden for Sunday, Oct. 1. Local secretaries should send to state bendanarters the place and date of ecretary can make up a list for publi

Clubs in the vicinity of Boston are making preparations to attend the Faneuil Hall meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 27. This is the opening of the campaign in Boston. Comrades Carey, Brodeur, Sherman, Mahoney, and oth-ers will speak on the issues of the campaign. Provisions are being made for

an overflow meeting. Referendum blanks for the change of headquarters to Springfield have beer forwarded to clubs.

Comrade Carey will speak in Taun-ton, Tuesday, Oct. 17; New Bedford, Wednesday, Oct. 18; Fall River, Oct.

Members of Ward Branch 19 and 22 Roxbury, are hereby notified that the regular meetings are held on the fourth Sunday of each month at 20 Conant street. Business of importance will come up at the next meeting.

will come up at the next meeting.

The Essex County Socialist Federation has secured Camp Progress on the line of electrics between Salem and Lynn for a Socialist Sunday, Sept. 24. There will be speaking at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. Speakers will be Dr. James A. Keown of Lynn, James A. Wilkinson of Lawrence, Theodore W. Curtis of Boston and others. Bring your friends and spend the day. Admission free. Ladies especially invited. The camp is situated at the end of the five cent limit from Salem. It contains a grand-stand of great seating capacity, opposite which is a speakers' stand with a scating capacity of about twenty-five. The camp is an ideal spot for summer educational meetings. A business meeting of the Federation will be held at 1 p. m. Those coming from Boston and ether these

held at 1 p. m. Those coming from Boston and other places in countles ad Boston and other places in counties adjoining Essex County will go to Lynn
and pay five cent fare to the camp on
the Salem electric car.

The second Saturday night meeting
in Worcestee was held at Franklin
Square. Bebert Lawrence of Cliston
spoke to an attentive andience of 150,
and came prepared to make a test case,
but there was no interference from the
police or anybody else and we have
evidently won the right to use the
streets of Worcester. Sunday afternoon on the Common Saul Beaumont

of Cambridge spoke to a crowd of 250 people, which they anjoyed for two-hours. In the evaning Comrade Beaumont spoke at Union Square to a crowd of 150 in the Jewish language. This is new ground we are breaking for Socialist speakers in Worcester and the police don't know what to make of it. Thursday evening, Sept. 24, at 85 Green street a class for the saudy of Green street, a class for the saudy of Socialism will be started. All readers of this paper are invited to attend.

Socialist conventions for the Sixth Councillor and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts were held at Lawrence. Com-rade Hatch of Maiden was nominated for the Governor's Council and Fred In the Sixth Essex Representative District, composed of Methuen and Wards 1 and 2 of Lawrence, William

ndrew of Methuen and Joseph Mosle of Lawrence are the candidates. In the Seventh Essex Representative District, composed of Wards 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Lawrence, the candidates are

John P. Fleming, Charles McGuire, and Charles W. Green. In the First Essex Representative District, composed wholly of Ames bury, A. W. Wilbur is the nominee.

In the Fifth Essex Representative District (Carey's old district) the nominee is John W. Adams, a musician and member of the Haverhill Central La-bor Union.

The Ninth Essex District, compos of Ward 7, Haverhill, Georgetow > Groveland, and Boxford, has non nated Arthur L. Brown of Haverhill.

It was stated in these columns last week that a Register of Deeds and County Treasurer were nominated at the convention held at Haverhill. The Secretary of the Commonwealth has informed the officers of the conventions that these should not have been nominated this year. The "Manual of the General Court" (legislature) conveys the information that they were to be chosen, but it was evidently a misprint, as the old parties have not made nominations for these offices.

The Lawrence Socialists will hold a rally at City Hall, Oct. 4, with James F. Carey as the speaker. Efforts are also being made to secure Guy E. Miller for either Oct. 20 or Nov. 2.

Arturo Caroti, editor of "Il Proletario", the Italian Socialist weekly published in Philadelphia, addressed an audience of Italians at Benjamin's Hall, Haverhill, Saturday, Sept. 16. Owing to confusion in the arrangements only a small number attended. It was at first intended to hold it a Socialist Hall, as it was understood that Benjamin's Hall, in the Italian district, could not be secured as it was engaged for an Italian Anarchist speaker. But as he falled to appear the Socialists decided at the last min-

ute to take Benjamin's Hall. Sunday, Sept. 17, at 10 a. m., Com rade Caroti spoke to about 150 Italians in Ford's Hall, Lawrence. A club of twenty-two members was secured and twenty subs taken for "Il Proletario". club will not at present affiliate with the Socialist Party, but will reundecided whether to affiliate with it or with the S. L. P. The speaker doe not advocate either party, but simply explains Socialism. Comrade Caroti has made a tour of the three southern New England states, having spoken at Providence, R. I., Fall River, Quincy, Wakefield, Salem, etc., in Massachu-setts. It is understood that out of a membership of about 1,300 Italian So-cialists in this country 1,000 of them would favor the Socialist Party in preference to the S. L. P. if a referen-

dum vote were taken. The Haverhill Socialists began their campaign of speaking on Sept. 9, when John B. Cameron of Lawrence spoke on Washington Square. Saturday, Sept. 16, James A. Wilkinson of Law-

rence spoke on West street. Dates for Carey and others are being arranged.
The Republican mayor of Haverhill has refused to appoint Socialist election officers, subject to confirmation by says he shall appoint twelve precinct officers, six of whom shall represent each of the two leading political par-ties, and does not specify whether the two leading parties of the city or the state are intended. It also says he may appoint four additional ones not representing either of them. As the Socialists have been the second party in Haverhill since 1898 and are so smouth hard succeeded honestly. When ex-Mayor Flanders was in office the Socialists succeeded in securing them, Ninety new members were admitted

A women's branch of the Quincy Finnish Socialist Club has been or

ganized. They are to affiliate with the Socialist Clubs of Massachusetts. The branch has 30 charter members. . The Hampden County Federation

made a great success of their picuic and have sent in \$43,48 for the state debt fund. The Pittsfield Club was the first to

make returns on the campaign subscription books. County Organizer P. Ryan of North Adams and Orto Henckler of Pittsfield organized a club at Dalton, the home of United States Senator Crane. The Socialist Party candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Patrick Mahoney, will speak there on his tour of the vegters part of the best of the senated or the senated or the senated or the senated of the

western part of the state. . Reports show a betterment in the financial condition of the clubs.

The comrades of Chelse panized a Jewish branch. Orders for state platforms are coming in rapidity.

Only forty clubs reported for the nonth of August.

The Socialists of Rockland, Abing The Socialists of Rockland, Abington, and the Braintrees held a plenic at the historic Oak Island Grove at Abington, where Wendell Phillips was mobbed, and where the anti-slavery orntors held forth. There were over-1.500 present. Addresses were made by Comrade Coulter of Brockton and Comrade Wantworth of Hasson. A short review of the work of the state office and some of the plans of the future was given by State Secretary Cutting. The Socialist Band provided music.

The first big gan of the campaign will be fixed at Fancult Hall, Wednesday evening, Sept. 27. James F. R. Cassile

Carey, candidate for Governor, will be he principal speaker. Broad and South. Sam Sadler, John & New Jersey.

At the meeting of the State Commit-ee on Sept. 10 Paul Hueck of Passaic presided. Good activity was reported from all over the state; but lack of speakers keenly felt. Secretary report ed that he had procured 2,000 unbound ational party constitutions for the us of locals; the first order of campaign coupon books being exhausted, a new supply had been procured.

The referendum regarding the proposed conference with the S. L. P. hav-ing carried, the State Secretary had called a meeting of the con which met previous to the State Com-mittee and instructed the Secretary to communicate with the Secretary of that organization for the purpose of a A campaign committee consisting of

Comrades Carless, Wilson, Headley, and Brickwood and the State Secretary was elected and immediately took charge of pressing matters in unorgan-ized counties. W. E. McNabb of Newark was engaged for a three week's tour of the state and \$50 was appropriated for immediate expenses. For the present organized counties must-find their own speakers direct thru their own secretary. A new branch in North Haledon containing three old nate a ticket provided such old men bers were placed on the ticket; a like privilege was given to Camden and At_{γ} lantic counties. A lengthy dicussion took place upon query from Union County as to why our two National Committeemen often vote contrary to and also upon the advisability of send-ing a member of the National Committee into the state of Minnesota to investigate their troubles. Our National Committeemen were instructed to con-fer with each other whenever possible, tactics as long as state autonomy is a constitutional right." Camden, Mercer, Passaic, Union, and Cape May purchased coupon books. Hudson con-tributed \$50 to campaign fund. In-

ome, \$230.82; disbursements, \$47.30. At the Bergen County convention in Hackensack on Sept. 14 the following Socialist candidates were nominated: County Clerk, C. L. Parigot; Assem lymen, E. S. Goodwin and Fredk.

Marschall; Coroner, Fredk. W. West. The following meetings have been arranged by Essex County Committee Thursday, Sept. 21-Post office. Ella Reeves Cohen.

nfield. E. J. Lewis. Friday, Sept. 22 -Orange. Ella Reeves

Saturday, Sept. 23—Hamburg and Ferry. E. C. Wind. Spruce and Barclay, Ella Recres Cohen,

Prince and Court. J. Michelson.
S. Teath and Springfield Av. I. Phillips.
Monday, Sept. 25 Belianat and Court. Panken

Tuesday, Sept. 26—Washington and Court. Ella Reeves Cohen.
Thursday, Sept. 28—Post office. Nathan

A. Cole. At the last meeting of the Es

County Convention the application of the new Thirteenth Ward Branch for a charter was granted. The Financial Secretary reported \$23:72 on hand. The Campaign Committee reported good progress; a great ratification meeting. will be held in Lyric Hall, Plane street, on Nov. 3, at which Socialist candidates will speak, old-party candidates being challenged to meet them in public discussion of campaign iss; another big'meeting will be held in the Coliseum; among other printed matter to be distributed in large quantities, the committee is issuing two leaflets dealing with local issues! Attention was called to the fact that more money is needed to carry on the campaign as it should be done; let the comrades take notice and rush in their ger amounts if posible; now is the time to get it in Several branches ten reports, and it was moved that branches not reporting in writing at mittee in each month, beginning with October, should be deprived of their Branch 3 reported suspending two members for alleged swent-shop methods. Organizer Walker reported dared to nominate a municipal ticket since then, for fear of a Socialist victory, it soops since then, for fear of a Socialist vic-tory, it seems only legal that we should have election officers to see that our holders are considered. Companies Welling removal will be regretted in Essex, but Union County will gain a good man. Edw. C. Wind was elected in his

Ponnsylvania. About four weeks ago the comrade About four weeks ago the comrades of. York: startet an aggressive campaign and C. F. Mack, H. G. Meinel, and A. W. Lewis have been speaking to good-sized assemblages on the street corners who seem to listen engerly and attentively now and then applanding. The active comrades, however, complain that many of the older comrades, some of whom are able to speak, are not doing their share and hope that they will wake up and do something for the propagand instead of confining themselves to criticism. ing themselves to criticism.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Campaign Committee has ranged the following meetings: Sunday, Sept. 24-North Plaza, City Hall. loho Whitchesd, James M. Rielly Monday, Sept. 25-Fifth and Queen. M.

Pox. S. Schwartz. Forty-second and Lancaster. Ph. Hem

Tuesday, Sept. 26-Twenty-eighth ; Wharton, David Starkman, Sam Clark. Wednesday, Sept. 27—Twenty-third and olumbia. Ph. Hemmeter, Harry Parker: Third and Gaskill, S. Schwartz, M.

E. H. Bugbee, Harry Parker, ood, W. R. Cassile Prittay, Sept. 29- S eltelman, S. Schwert

Clearfield and Kenning

Saturday, Sept. 30 Lebis

Germantuwn and Bristol. George Cohen

Sunday, Sept. 24, 2 p. m., the 3d, 4th, 5th Ward Branch will open the cam-paign with a big mass meeting at the New Auditorium Hall, 747-751 S. Third delegate seated. From Kings Couty street. Sol. Fieldman and Abe Cahan editor of the "Forward", will be the speakers. The first will deliver his ad-

dress in English and the second in Jewish. As this will be the first hall meeting in this campaign the comrades should see that it is a rousing success The hall has a senting capacity of 2,500 and it is expected to have it filled. A good meeting will also mean a good financial success. The ability of the speakers is well known, and it is up to the comrades to make the meet

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Eugene V. Debs will lecture at Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Priday, Sept. 20, 8 p. m. Comrades, push the sale of tickets. All comrades holding tickets for Debs meeting are requested to give money for tickets sold to Comrade each, Sunday, Sept. 24, 2 p. m., at hendquarters, 1701 Centre avenue. Walter Thomas Mills will lecture at Old City Hall, Pittsburg, Wednosday,

Oct. 11. 8 p. m. Ten thousand copies of a special Pittsburg edition of the tinel" will be distributed during the

month of October.

The County Committee will mee Bunday, Sept. 24, 2 p. m.

Connecticut

The Labor Day picnic of Local New Committeemen often vote contrary to Haven was postponed on account of each other, thus nullifying our vote, rain and changed to a social and dance at Aurora Hall, Mondy evening, Oct 2, and all Labor Day pienic tickets will be accepted at the door. The pienic committee also desires that all monle and tickets be turned in as the local needs the money to pay off its indebtedness. The newly organized dramatic club has begun its work and in a few weeks expects to produce some plays in the English language and the mem bers have taken up the matter in an optimistic spirit. All comrades who wish to join should make application at the next meeting. Wednesday, Sept. club. The women comrades are wanted very much to help along the work

Isaac Cowen, candidate for Governor, has started out in the campaign and is delivering good blacksmith blows against capitalism,....

Guy Miller of Colorado is speaking in the southern part of the state. Max S. Hayes is also addressing many meetings, and James Oncal of Indiana will fill a number of dates. Councilman Theodore Miller of San-

dusky has resigned his office and join ed the Socialist Party.

A new branch has been formed in

Cleveland. Local Cleveland, O. mourns the lo of Herbert W. Baird, who died on Aug. 26. aged forty-six. Comrade Baird was a man of fine mind and tin stand for what he saw to be right, and was esteemed as a friend and a com rade by the thinking workingmen of

his city.

Wisconsin. The Milwaukee politicians are making a desperate effort to so construe the new election law as to shut out the Social Democratic election inspectors. The Socialists will contest the case. If sworn out next week against every alderman refusing to act. The case will then be carried into the courts. All this is good Socialist agitation.

The following lectures will be given in Milwaukee County during the last week in September: Sept. 26, The Class Struggle, L. Sachs, Wegner Hall; Sept. 28, Trade Unionism and Socialism, T. Feeley, Odd Fellows' Hall; Sept. 29, Taxation, Comrade Jones, a

Bulgrin's Hall.

Alderman Melms, will address an

open-air meeting in Kenosha and Su-pervisor Jeske in Racine on Sept. 19. Many thousand copies of the leaflet "Why Farmers Should Vote the Sqeial Democratic Ticket" were distributed at the state fair to the visitors or slipped into their wagons. It was no-ticed that scarcely one of the recip-ients threw the leaffet aside, but that almost every copy was received with interest and preserved. The farmers interest and preserved. The farmers are not such a difficult proposition as

Here and There

We are informed that Ben Hanford's health is improving very slowly but, it is believed, surely and steadily. The Socialists of North Carolina will hold a state convention on Oct. 11 in the courthouse at Greensboro, the pur-pose being to devise ways and means for further education and organization

for further education and organization within the state.

At Bingham, Utah, the Democratic, Republican and "American" parties have combined against the Socialists for the city election. Last full the So dulist Party outvoted the Democrat a several of the precincts.

New York State

Clinton H. Pierce has been engaged by the State Committee to make an agitation and organization teur of the state. He will work for a week in the Hudson River cities and then will be routed thru the state. All locals desiring a speaker should send in their

request at once.

"Another order for the Kerr leaflet, "What Socialists Think", has been placed and the State Secretary is preome in.

The regular meeting of the State

Quorum was held Tuesday, Sept. 12.

Present: \$Stobodin, Phillips, Chase,
Solomon, Atkinson, and Bartholomew.
Comrade Stobodin elected chalgman.
Many communications were read from TELEPHONE: 58759 FRANKLIN locals regarding organization matters, etc. A communication was read from Wm. Ariant, State Committeeman from Steuben County suggesting that the publication of the monthly bulle-tin by the national office is a uscless expediture and uses up resources that might be more properly used in send-ing out speakers. After discussion of the matter, it was voted that the State Secretary inform the National Secret DR. S. BERLIN.

Secretary inform the National Secre-tary that the New York State Quorum has yoted as follows: "As the Nation-al Committee, or National Secretary, has found no successful way of pub-lishing and sending out the National

Bulletin the New York State Quorun recommends that publication of sam be discontinued." Corning accept be discontinued." Corning accept Mother Jones for Sept. 23. Communi cation from Queens County, reporting the election of Ernest Koeppicus as ber of the Quorum from Queens

(Continued on page 4.)

ONE CHARGE AGAINST

WISCONSIN ANSWERED To the Editor of The Worker:—In your is-sue of Sept. 2 Chas. R. Martin claims that letters on file, at the national office will bear at his charge that the state headquarter al organizers traveling in this state. This is untrue. The national files, if complete, contain the following letter, which speaks for itself:

contain the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"Mr. Wm. Mailly. National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

"Bear Conscisie: Yours of the 4th is at hand. We are entirely willing to make the arrangement in regard to collections taken at meetings of National Organizers, which you desire, and I should have made this arrangement before, had I known that you expected it, and that this was the understanding. You never informed me that this was ospected of the locals where the National Organizer is to speak, and I was made in other this is the arrangement made in other this is the case. I shall have so made in our and it was the well as the service of the third this is the case. I shall have so arranged the collections. I will at once send a circular letter to the secretaries of all the locals where Constructed Carr will speak, explaining matters and requesting them to give the National Heastparters the collections. They will, no doubt, do this willingly, if so requested. The misunderstanding arose from the fact that the services of the state organizer are given free to our locals, provided they pay that the services of the state organizer are pickers, to take the collections. Naturally, the local Secretaries anposed that this was the case also with the National Organizer, and I was under the same impression, I will at once rectify the mistake and suppose this will be satisfactory.—Fraternally yours.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. To this National Secretary Mailly, under date of Oct. 6, replied:

To this National Secretary Mailly, under

date of Oct. 6, replied:

"Replying to your favor of the 5th Inst. I desire to say that the proposition that you request locals to support the National Organisers with the collections is certainly satisfactory to me and, no doubt, will be to the quocum. I was not aware that your State Organizers travelled under the conditions won state, and the misunderstanding would probably have been avoided if the conditions under which National Organizers world travel in Wisconsin had been more fally discussed when the Quorum assented to Comrade Berger's proposition last Navember.

Martin's October 1, regard 1, date of Oct. 6, replied:

to Courade Berger's proposition last November."

As for Martin's charge in regard to Comrade Victor L. Berger's statements at the National Quorum meetings, since Conrade Berger deales ever having made side statements, the question of veracity restabetween him and Chas. R. Martin. The comrades will have to choose which statement to believe. Any who has the least personal acquaintance with Courade Victor L. Berger, or with Chas. R. Martin, or with both, will not find it a very strenuously difficult choice.—Fraternally, difficult choice.—Fraternally, R. H. THOMAS.

JACK LONDON'S

WAR OF THE CLASSES A series of corelated essays, direct and frenchant in style, fresh and vigorous in thought, and exceedingly entertaining in

and his book is interesting because it sets one's own imagination to working. It will incite anyone who reads it to study the subject and thus learn more about the greatest problem that this country has to

Paper bound, 25 cents; postage extra cents: cloth-bound, \$1.50.

SCCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. S4 WILLIAM ST. "MASS AND CLASS".

BY W. J. GHERT.

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a paable the comrades to sell it at public mee ings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materialistic conception of history it it without an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least twenty or thirty copies at its open-air meetings this summer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it

30 cents; 10 or more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.25 a copy. Ex

- PHOTOGRAPHS -

Cabinet size, 4%x84. Of Aug. Bebel Kuee Length W. Liebtnecht. F. Engela.

Fd. Lassalle. - 20c BACH SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co.

NEW YORK

The Evolution of Man

184 WILLIAM ST.

et facts in selence told in a ch indecreed. This book not or

pottgate.
CHARLES H. HERR & CO.,
56 Fifth Avenue, . . CHICAGO
Haston this paper when ordering and a supp of the
International Socialist Review mill be
sent without extra charge.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

850 to \$100 per month salary assured our graduates under boud. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Emicrael by all railway officials. OFFRIATORS ALWAYS IN DEMANIX Ledies sitos admitted.

Write for catalogue.

**WORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta,
Ga., La Crusse, Wis., Texarkans, Tex., San
Francisco, Cak LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY.

Dr. Anna Ingerman. Betarned from abroad. Office hours 10-12 a. m., 5-7 p. m.

2000

DENTIST. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., M. Y. Dr. C. L. FURMAN.

DEXTIST. 121 Schermerhorn street, Ro Telephone No.: 3113 Main

PUBLICATIONS. IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborheod, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 184 William street, New York. "Vorwiirts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the weekly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York

Volkazeftung." TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks for 10 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

OME YEAR. SLOO THREE MONTHS,25

YORWAERTS, ISA WIIIIam Street, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. BY KARL MARX. Translated from the German Edition by N. I. Sione, A. M.

313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit.

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement is the United States as a exists today without knowing how it move announced to fis present stage for a complete of the present stage fore, ought to give Morris Hillquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or club that maintains headquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street.

BOOKS WORTH READING.

"Economic Foundations of Society." 81.23
Ethics of Socialism." By Belfort
Hax 51.30
"Economics of Socialism." By H. M. Hyad. miles of Socialism." By H. M. Hyadnan man Socialism, Ita Growth and Outcome E. Belfart Bar and William Merris. The Evolution of Property." By The Evolution of Property." By Lafergue 'An Examination of Society." By Wallis

Engels ... 41.00
"bright of the Family, Private Property, and the State." By Frederic Engels. 36.
"Ancient Society." By Lewis Morgan. 44.00
"A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York. "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE)

onthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialis wish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Annum \$1.00 6 Menths 60c Single Cepic 10c Sample Cepies Presi ZUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York

"POVERTY"

BY ROBERT HUNTER. Prices: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; by

mail, 36 cents. This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social canditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Lon-don. It is a storehouse of trustworthy information, invaluable to the Socialist

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 184 William Street, New Yo

"CHANTS COMMUNAL" BY HORACE TRAUBEL An artistically printed and well bound volume, containing forty of the author's centributions to The

Worker, and some other matter. PRICE: SI POSTPAID. ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO...

184 William St., New York. THE CONSERVATOR, PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

EDITED BY

HORACE TRAUBEL. EUGENE V. DEBS:

EUGENE V. DEBS:

"The Conservator," edited by Horace
Tranbel, is a source of genuine delight to
me. It is distinctively original, refreshing
and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager weicome wherever it finds its way.

PETKIK E. BURBO WEB:

"The Conservator" is brare and wholesome. With its long sustained and overflowing vitality it could supply gray maiter to an armful of its contemporaries.

ter to an armful of its contemporaries.

GEORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read out our literature, but we should read something class-something that will bid us remember that Socialism in a means and hot an end. The end of conomic mere housen spirit. Traubed and had "Connervator" will, better than anything class in America, bring this liberty of the buman spirit to our rememberates.

of the human spirit to our remembrance.

"The Conservator" never steeps nor web
hies. It says the thing fearlessly and well
it has an ununified message and the dyna
mice of a real personality. It removates
the sool like elemental fire.

the sool like elemental fire.

COURTENAY LEMON:
Everything that Traubel writes is worth reading said much of it is wooth reading said much of it is wooth reading said much of it is wooth reading said the great leading and the great leading said leading said the great leading said leading said to the great leading said the great leading said said the great leading said the grea

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inscried under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701: office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' needing every last Saturday of the mosth at 66 L. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every first Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Sectedariat, 320 Broadway.

Labor Necretariat, 220 Broadway.

CIGABMAKERS: PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90-Office and Employment
Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following.
Districts uncet every Saturday: Dist.
(Richemian, 231 E. 7ist St., 8 p. m., Dist.
II (tiermus) - 85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m., Dist.
III-Clubhouse, 200 E. 8th St., 730 p. m.
Dist. IV-342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI-376 Third Awa, 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-378
E. Jioth St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII-378
Second Ara, 8 p. m. Tise Heard of Supervision mean severy Tuesday at Paulhaser's
Hall, 1291 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANY UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Laboe Locean, the last 4th Mirset. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East Nith Street.

MUNICIANN CO-OPERATIVE UNION. Local 2s, I. M. U. of Hudson and Bergen Countles. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. u., at headquarters, 315 Central areaus, Jersey (19, N. J.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S

SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newstr. Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the mouth at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 206 E. Sith street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NG. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Bohemian No. 121 E. 73d street. H. M. Stoffond 124 E. 13d street. H. M. Stoffond 2 E. Taufer, 671 Sth avenue, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILOUS UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-223 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kass mer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKED Sick and Doub Bonell Furl at

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. I solidarity and Socialist thought, he would be a solidarity and Socialist thought. I solidarity and socialist thought, he was a solidarity and socialist thought. I say that the principles of the modern labor more ment. Workingmen between 18 and 45% females workingmen labor more ment. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$40 for the first-class and \$5.00 for the account class are entitled in a girl of the first class are entitled in a girl of the first class are entitled in a girl of the first class are called in the first class and \$5.00 for the account class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$5.00 in guaranteed. One every member, and the wives and unmarried designers of numbers between 18 and 45 years of age in the same payment admitted to the third class upon payment admitted to the third class upon payment and the wives and unmarried designers of age in the same series of the same of a same payment and the cuts are provided upon the large of the same o

Workmen's Children De --of the United States of America The address of the Financial Sec

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

House, Room 42, Astor Place, New.

Organized 1872. Membership 18,000. Principal Organization, New York Principal Organization, were reca and Violnity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 0 p. m.
BILANCHES: Yoakers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Onelda, Tomwanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Seuth River, Passale, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hart-ford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Com. Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Le-serme, Altoona, Seranton, Eric, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Cieveland, O.

Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal,
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepe
ee "Vorwaerts."

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLOUIT. Attorney-at-Law.

320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklin Where to Lunch and Dine



NEW YORK. Kangaroos are welcoma

No line drawn on smaller animals. WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORKS

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST ENGINEERS.

FIREMEN, ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best once ever printished on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to accure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine.

New Engineers Handy Book for Steam Engineers and Klectricians, Nearly subjects, 255 libertations, 222 tables, 565 examination questions, etc. 1810.

Roper's Hand-book of the Locumbries Libertsted, Leether, 1810. Pocketber Little instrated, Leather. 18mo. Pocketions atyle
Roper's Hand-book of Land and Marine
Maglaen. Leather. 18mo. Fucketbook
atyle
Roper's Care and Management of the Sheat
Mailer. Leather. 18mo. All desirable in
gineers, ligenase, ere
gineers, ligenase, ere
Leather. 18mo. Illustrated. Fullreliable instructions
Roper's Use and Abuse of the Steam
reliable instructions
Roper's Lastructions and Suggestions for

gineers iterates. City of the Steam Boller iteration in the Steam Bollkoper's Instruction and Supersteam Steam Farences and Electricians. The Steam Electricians in the best book of Moders Steam Farences and Electricians. The Steam Electricians and Electricians. Twenty-size extinct and following size pages. Leather: 18mo. A particularly cond-book for the private instruction yearts who show an inclination for the sugineering.

Frices Include postage.

SOCIALERT LITERATURE COL.

EM William St., New York.

Contributions of Amilcare Cipriani, Harry Queich, Victor Snell, and Emile Vandervelde to the Symposium Instituted by "La Vie Socialiste" to Define the Socialist View on This Subject.

In our issues of July 29, Aug. 5, 12, and ing class may be able to defend itself ugainst its oppressors and finally to come of August Bebel, Morris Hillquit, Eddons of August Bebel, Morris Hill Hillquit, Morris Hillquit, Morris Hillquit, Morr Rept. 9, we have given contribu August Bebel, Morris Hillquit, Ed-ernsteiu, Edouard Vaillant, Entico ward Bernstelu, Edouard van the sympo Ferri, and Gustave Hervé to the sympo sum in "La Vie Socialiste" on Patriotisu sium in "La Vie Socialiste" on Patriotism and Internationalism. This week we present summaries of the articles contributed by Amileare Cipriant, an old Italian revolutionist, now for many years a citizen of Prance and active in the Socialist movement there; Harry Quelch, editor of Louden "Justice" and a leading figure in the British Social Democratic Pederation and the London Trades Council; Victor Sneli of the Socialist Party of Switzerland; and Emile Vandervelde, Socialist member of the Beigian Parliament.

Heigian Parliament. tation of the following passage from the "Communist Manifesto", written in 1847 by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels:

by Karl Mark and Friedrich Engels:

We are reproached with destring to abolish countries and nationality. The working son have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not. Since the proletariat must first of all negate politic grains of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is, so far, itself national, the not is, the hourgoods some of the word. To each contributor are addressed there

stions, which, it is explained, are intended only to sence us a general indica tion of the purpose of the inquiry, not to confine the contributors to categorical an-

"1. What do you think of this thesis and how do you interpret it? Can particular and internationalism be reconciled?

"2. What he pretient interest in the properties of properties and the properties of properties and properties. The internationalism in properties upon less in their causes and their economic reactions?

"2. What role have Socialists to play in international relations—protective tariffs, label less less latenalism.

international relations—protective tariffs, labor legislation, etc.?

"4. What is the duty of Socialists in case of war?"

Cipriani's Views.

Amilcare Cipriani writes: "La Vie Socialiste" has answered its own questions by putting at their head the passage from the "Communist

Beyond this, there remains nothing but an appreciation of the opportunity of various countries and various in-terests in accorda: with the degree of intelligence of the workers and their more or less Socialist convictions, etc.

The fundamental principle of internetional Socialism on this subject is that "the workingmen have no country what they have not".

Any other "distinguo" is not true So-

cialism; it is opportunism in the So cialist movement.

essential and fundamental principles of a party ought to remain in-variable; and we ought to remain fatherlandless", because we are interalists and because all our idea market with those who live "the country"—that useful invention

devised for the purpose of deceiving unthinking masses. And us th word "fatherlandless" seems please certain moderate So they have found it convenient to shuf-fie the cards, introducing confusion into our ranks, calling themselves at the same time internationalists and patriots-two altogether irreconcilable terms—thus showing to what a parting of the ways Socialism has come.

International Socialism, organized in class party, ought to be, not the pro tector of its enemies, but the advan sentinel guarding civilization and all the liberties which have been purod of the working chased with the blo class: its duty is to fight by all means

Without exception, the wars provok ed by the capitalist governments are inujrious and fatal to the social future of the workers we ought then to op-pose them all, even when we know that we cannot prevent them, not being strong enough.

Comrade Bebel says: "If the gov-

enment of our own country is the ag-ssor, we ought to withold from it the means of making war and oppose it by all admissible methods. If the government of our country is obliged. against its will, to make war, if it is against its will, to make war, it is attacked, we cannot refuse it our support. For in war it is the government which suffers least, the people suffer most."

The prime necessaries for making

The prime necessaries for making war are soldiers and money. We ought then to withold these by means of the

to pay taxes.

"Not a man and not a cent" was the maxim of the early internationalists; and no one, so far as I know, has ever cried out against them as some are now crying out against Hervé, who, in effect, has only followed their ex-ample.

But at that time there were in our party no deputies, attached solely to their office, making it an instrument and a pretext to divide our forces, to leave our ranks and go over to those of the enemy.

Moreover, how are we to know pre

cisely, in the inextricable labyrinth of cisely, in the inextricable indyrinth of diplomatic intrigue, who is the ag-gressor? When a war brenks out, it is very hard to tell who is right and who is wrong. In 1870, for example, it was France that declared war, but it was Germany which really desired it; in South Africa, it was the Boers who declared war, but it was England that provoked it; in the Far East, it the Japanese who began hostili-but in fact it was Russia which provoked it by the impudent violation of the treaty of Simonosaki-a viola tion consented to by France, Germany and England. If the miserable Morocco affair should bring about a war be tween France and Germany, which of the two would be to blame? I think that Socialists ought not to lose them-

selves in the attempt to determine which was in the right. As soon as the guns begin to speak if we have not been strong enough to incite a general strike of the con-scripts, our duty is to defend the more advanced nation against the more backward, because Socialism needs, in order to develop freely and rapidly, the conditions which exist only in the

free countries.
We desire the abolition of standing armies, because they are nurseries of military despotism, chains upon the people, hampering all progress and constantly threatening such liberties

justly speak of international peace.

It follows that we ought to oppose

governments, monarchic, constitution

al, and republican, carry on under the

If such conquests were to be mad

by means of the book and the teacher

to the unfortunately backward peoples the real benefits of civilization, we

would support them . .th all our p

lomatic intrigue, on the one side

er. But as they are actually based

oppression and spoliation, it is ou

the other, seek to provoke war and thus put civilization back half a cen

tury, creating enfulty between whole

peoples, the proletarians, on whom must fall the whole cost in blood and

in money, ought, if they are consciou

of the evils which menace them, to

Quelch's Answer.

Harry Quelch of the British Social

opinion that there is no necessary au-tagonism between internationalism and patriotiem, if by the latter term we

designate the love of one's native land

and one's countrymen; this feeling car

ing among the people of other coun tries and with the desire to act to

mon good. The same feeling which

prompts the people of a certain coun

them to recognize the same right in

every other people. Such patriotism not only includes love for one's coun

try and compatriots, but requires u

also to take account of the political in

say that the difference between the

political institutions of different coun

ists and that, so long as the exploita

tion of the proletariat by the bour

for us whether these institutions ar

despotic or democratic. The question

is essential, and it is the duty of So cialists everywhere to maintain and

reans to the emancipation of the

As to our duty in time of war, w

ought to be ready to take up arms in any war which has for its purpose the

defense of national autonomy or popu

whether against a foreign invader o

lar rights and democratic instituti

equally against despotism impos

to oppose every aggressive war. . .

from without; for this reason we ough

the militarist and colonial policy of the

bourgeoisie, which seeks to crush the

weaker nationalities and races in or

der to exploit them and establish

universal commercial imperialism. a

eration of free peoples which is the ain of Socialism. The best service which

so-called inferior races is to leave then

of the human race as a water to lands which are as yet but thinly peo

pled and are not developed by the backward races which inhabit them; h

a later stage of human progress, t

out injustice to the natives of thes countries, but not under the capitalis

As to the attitude of Socialists with

present time, they ought in each cont

try to support all efforts for the remov

tempt to develop international labor legislation, so far as it is possible with-out injury to the Socialist movement

In general, Comrade Quelch sees n

regard to peace and war taken by th

international congresses of the party

al peace is to continue our propagands

and the general arming of the peop

an end to aggressive wars and at the

same time would assure the defens of the rights of each people and has

ten the final emancipation of the prole

From Victor Snell.

Victor Snell of Switzerland hold that it is a mistake to confuse patriot

ism with military service as exacted

by the governments. He thinks that some Socialists whose real feelings

would impel them to support the ides of the military strike are deterred

unpatriotic. It is necessary to mak this distinction, furthermore, because

trymen is a fact which it is idle to

the political aggregate to which chance

has assigned us, an artificial nation which careful thought will not justify.

In the former sense, patriotism is quit

ensistent with internationalism: in

It follows from this that Socialists

ought not to be restrained by any con

sideration from combatting militarism and colonialism—the pathological man

ifestations, so to speak, of the capital-

As to international relations likewise

it follows that whenever we have to pronounce upon any institution arising out of the official and conventional sort

of patriotism, Socialists ought to com-bat it and to favor any element tend-ing to weaken this pernicious senti-

The duty of Socialists in time of

war, it it is not always insurection, certainly it is always refusal to serve. Except in a very few cases, as that of the Transvaal—exceptions which seem impossible in Europe or in any country where conditions permit the existence of a Socialist movement—war is never

war? If it is not always insurrection

abolition of stan

The best way to work for intern

of artificial barriers between

ples and ought to assist in every

system.

doubt, this right can be exercised with

alone. It is true, we declare the right

against a despot at home. Socialists are against domestic of pression, and it follows that they are

extend democratic institution

working class.

as of our country.

o-exist with respect for similar

Democratic Federation expresses

respond with revolution.

to combat them unflinchingly

colonial conques

also that . brigandage which a

all, a secondary duty; the more important thing is our duty before the war our duty to prevent war if possible. Recent events have shown, in a manner most glorious for our party, how decisive in this matter can be the action of a resolute Socialist organization supported by the class-conscious prole tariat. When it shall be made certain that the response to their criminal declarations would be insurrection and wholesale desertion, the Delcassés and Williams of the future will hesitate to even hesitate, because the question will already be decided against them.

made by one side alone; the responsi-bility always rests on both govern-

ments, tho not always in equal measure. It is practically impossible to distinguish between a defensive and

our duty in case of war is, after

an aggressive war.

Emile Vandervelde.

Vaudervelde points out that what is called patriotism is a complex thing. combining in varying proportions three elements: First, attachment to one's native or chosen country and to the people who inhabit it; second, devotion to the sovereign, hereditary or elective, standing as a symbol of the stitutions which distinguish it from other countries: third, hostility or con tempt for the people of other coun

The first of these is not at all inconderstood by Socialists. Involuntarily, by reason of community of language manners, education, and historic trad tion, one feels himself more closely drawn to the people of his own country than to those with whom he has or transient and imperfect intercourse

To define patriotism more precisely, however, we must include the second element—attachment to the institutions of one's own country, a feeling of satisfaction in belonging to a national aggregate considered (by the patriot) to be superior to other nations, whos interests are different or even

And then the question arises: Can we truly say that there is any asso the approximate similarity of the con ditions of life in all western Europe is there more community of interest between the workingmen and the cap italists of France or of Germany or Belgium or of Switzerland than be tween the workingmen of these various countries, internationally organ

Now to this question there is not a workingman ot reply: Belgian, German, Swiss, Frenchman, I feel myself infinitely pearer to the French Swiss German ions in suffering and in struggle, than to the capitalists of my own country who rule and exploit me; our enemy our master.

But, someone will say, the sentiment of international solidarity among the workingmen of all countries doe stitutions of one country from being preferable to those of another.

Not to recognize this fact would be to fall into the same error with thos who hold that all the bourgeois parties —radical, liberal, or clerical—are equally reactionary.

Certainly it is evident-and he who denies it is not a Sociafist-that in all capitalist countries the proletariat is the victim of the same exploitation and that from this point of view it makes no difference whether the workers are French, Beigians, Swiss, or Germans

But this is no reason for claiming, as Hervé does, that the difference be-tween monarchy and republic, between iniversal suffrage and restricted suf frage, between political liberty and semi-absolutism, is so unimportant that the better of these institutions are not worth defending by force if at acked, whether from abroad or a

We find it natural that the Russian workingmen should rejoice in Japan ese victory, because (while it may the end be bad for Japan) it will i doubtedly give Russia more tolerable On the other hand ald find it reasonable that French workingmen should take up arms ether then submit to be brought up of William II, as the Al satians have been.

Thus understood, what we may call "defensive patriotism" undoubtedly conflicts with the Christian-anarchis non-resistance theories of Tolstoy; but

nternational principles of Socialism. As for aggressive, nationalist, im-perialist patriotism, that spirit of distrust, covetousness, and hostility hostility to say that it is the boast of Socialism always to have been its irreconcilable

If by patriotism one means, not only attachment to one's native country and the legitimate desire to defend its free institutions against reactionary at-tacks, but hatred of the foreigner, naive belief in the superiority of the nation to which one belongs to those which have not the privilege of count ing him among their citizens, loyalty to government which sanctions and upholds the exploitation of the prole-tariat by the master class, we plainly declare that patriotism and Socialism are utterly contradictory.

This is what Marx and Engels have said in the "Communist Manifesto", in terms to which we have nothing to add and with which we have no fault to

The workingmen have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not. Since the profetariat must first of all acquire political supremacy, must rise to be the leading class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is, so far, itself national, the not in the bourgeois sense of National differences and antagonisms be-

National differences and antagonisms between peoples are daily more and more vanishing, owing to the development of the bourgeoisie, to freedom of commerce, to the world-market, to uniformity in the mode of preduction and in the conditions of life corresponding thereto.

The supremacy of the proletariat will cause them to vanish atill faster. United action, at least in all the lending civilised countries, is one of the first conditions for the emascipation of the proletariat.

In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is pat an ead to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within the nation vanishes, the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end.

THE CONFISCATION BUGABOO.

Capitalism confiscates the earnings

of the industrious. Capitalism takes the bulk of the earnings of the wage worker right away from him and hands them over o the capitalist. It also takes the bulk of the earnings

ands them over to the capitalist. There are some capitalists who were once mechanics, or farmers, or laborers of some kind, and who actually earned at least a portion of what they possess. In order to do justice to them. t will be necessary for Socialism to helr property which represents the

product of their honest toil. This can

But the property which has been actually earned by its possessors is scarcely a drop in the bucket. The great overwhelming bulk of the industries have not been earned by the men who own them.

The men who own them have quired them by appropriating to themselves the earnings of other In other words, they have stolen

them.

It is true that they have stolen then legally. Or, at least, they have stolen a large portion of them legally. But legal stealing is no more right

than illegal stealing. A capitalist has no more right to property which he did not earn than a

This property ought, therefore, to be confiscated. It ought to be restored to its rightful owners, the whole people. Society has a right to as a best for society at large.

It is a law of nature that the interest of the individual shall be subordinated to the interest of the species.

Access to the means of production and distribution is positively necessary to any life, liberty, or pursuit of happi ownership of the means of production and distribution debars the masses of the people from actess to them. not only right that we should wrest the means of production and distribution from the private owners, but it would also be right to compel them in addition to pay us damages for having deprived us of our rightful property and liberty in the past.

Our forefathers set us an example of confiscation half a century ago. They confiscated four million slaves.

worth on the market something like four billion dolllars. It was for the hest interest of society at large that the individual slave owners was sub ordinated to that of society.

The code of every state in the Union provides that after a debt has remained unpaid for a certain length of tim it shall become outlawed, or, as the lawyers say, it shall become barred by statute of limitations. The debtor still owes you the money just as much as ever, but you cannot collect it from law that you cannot collect it. The idea is that it is not best for society

No. Socialism will not confiscate the pas a whole that these old matter should be allowed to hang on. The in terest of the individual creditor is sub rdinated to that of society.

of the bank Under the provisions ruptey law, any man who owes morthan he can pay can be relieved of the bligation to pay the balance of his debts, after turning in what property he now possesses. In other words, he can confiscate the balance of what he owes. The idea is that it is not best for society at large that men who are swamped with debt should be compell ed to stagger along under the load The interest of the individual creditor is subordinated to that of society at

To confiscate the means of produc out the same principle of subordinat ing the interest of the individual to that of society at large. The confis tion of the slaves, the statute of lim itations, and the bankruptcy law furnish abundant precedents plication of that principle, if you want

of production and distribution cannot

You can no more justify it than you can justify the owning a chattel slave. I have demonstrated this in the chapter on "Compensation for Risk." It is impossible to do absolute jus-

tice in this matter.

To do absolute justice would necessitate compelling the capitalist class to compensate the rest of the people not merely for the stolen property, but tion, the death of loved ones, crowded insane asylums, sorrow, anguish, suirors of capitalism.

is an impossibility for the But it capitalist class to elther pay for these things or make them right in any way

So, it is impossible to do absolut Justice in the matter.

The question, then, is how to come as near doing justice as possible.

Some have suggested that we build competing plants and let the old one of effort, but it would also be round about confiscation, because it would make the old plants valueless,

Others have suggested that we pay ssors and then tax the u back into the public treasury. But that would also be roundabout confis

For my part, I prefer the most direct and straightforward method of doing things. If a majority of the American taken, or to confiscate it in roundabout manner, they have the overeign right to do so. But person ally, I am in favor of point-blank con plotation of all property plotation, except such prorepresents the product of honest toll on the part of its possessors. I am it favor of compensating the latter by pensioning them. I am also in favo him. Society permits him to confiscate of pensioning all old people and all the amount from you by providing by disabled people, whether exploiters, or d exploited .- John M. Work, Th' What So and What Isn't.".

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 3.) reporting the election of Mark Pelser

as a member of the Quorum from Kings in place of Geo. M. Marr, resigned. From Troy, accepting date for held its convention after adjournment Mother Jones to speak for the striking sof the county convention and nominations. starchers Sunday, Sept. 16. Gloversville, enclosing resolutions adopted on the removal of members of the National Committee. A communication' from the Wisconsin State Executive Committee relating to tion of National Committeenun Bandlow to send a member of the Na-tional Committee to Minnesota to investigate matters there, was read and tabled. Communication from Yonkers asking for a list of locals in the state, so that copies of the Yonkers resolu tion might be sent them. The State committee regarding mode of procedsolutions asking for a refwas voted that copies of all such resolutions, must be forwarded to the State Secretary showing date of adop to the resolutions must be in the hands of the State. Secretary within six delegates are urged to be there in time. weeks from the time of publication of. Pierce, stating that he would be ready the State Committee Sept. 20. Secretary was instructed to arrange tour. The Secretary reported that J. Britt Gearlety was engaged for two week agitation and organization work by the Westchester County Committee. The State Secretary reported that Richmond County had never elected its member of the State Quorum. Voted member of the State Quorum. Voted that the Secretary make the fact public and that Local Richmond be not for them. All smpathizers of the Socialist

movement in Buffalo who are not affiliated with any of the ward clubs are sted to attend the meetings of the Central Branch, held every Sunday. p. m., at Washington Hall, 512 Wash ngton street.

J. T. Britt Gearlety, who has been working in Westchester County under direction of the County Committee, succeeded in organizing a local at Tarrytown. On Thursday, Sept. 14, he spoke before Lodge 415, I. A. M., at Tarrytown and received excellent attention for one hour. At White Plains when asked for a permit the chief of police hesitated and finally referred Comrade Geariety to Mr. Brown, the President of the village, and he, after some parleying, told the comrade to go ahead, meaning to arrest him. As the financial condition of the County Combattle, the fight has been postponed for a short time. Connections were made at short time. Connections were made at White Plains which will lead to an or-ganization of the Socialist forces in the town in the near future. Tuckahoe has aroused from a long sleep and is planning to put a ticket in the field.

held at Admiral Dot's Hotel in White Plains on Stpt. 16 and a full county ticket nominated as follows: For Coun-

The outlook in the county is very

ty Treasurer, Wm. Hallenbeck of Port-chester; for Coroner, P. J. Bauerberg of Yonkers, and Weo, "P!" Phylison, Portchester, H. W. Wesseling was chairman of the convention and A. F

immonds secretary.
The 2d A. D. of Westelfester County nated Geo. Finger.

liew York City. Dan A. White will speak at the Har

lem Socialist Cinb, 250 W. One Hun-dred and Twenty-fifth street on Sunday, Sept. 24.

New York Society, The which has headquarters at 217 E. Broadway, is planning to do good educational work the coming winter. It is intended to have a carefully arranged course of Sunday evening lecture for the general public and also a class meeting on Friday evenings for those who wish to make a systematic study

of the A B C of Socialism nittee will take place on Saturday. Sept. 23, 8 p. m., tu the clubrooms street. Important business will be transacted at this meeting and the From Clinton H. clast three meetings who fall to appear at this meeting will be declared vacant and the respective Assembly District organizations will be ordered to ele

new delegates in their places.

At the Metropolitan Temple, Four teenth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday evening, Sept. 25, the subject for general discussion will be: Re-solved, that Socialism, as allyocated by the Social Democratic Party, is im practical. As many comrades as pos-sible should be present to uphold our principles. The 30th A. D. has already sold 500

copies of the Campaign Book at street meetings and elsewhere, and has or dered a new supply. The Hungarian branches held

very successful "vintage festival" at Old Homestead Garden last Sunday. for the benefit of "Eldra," the ne Hungarian Socalist paper. Socially the affair was delightful; financially—it netted 8100. The first number of "Elöra" (Forward) has appeared, and is full of good Socialist matter. For the present the paper is to appear monthly, but it will be changed to a weekly as soon as possible. It has good phaspects of success, over \$300 having been raised already in dona-tions, aside from a good subscription list to start with. The address of the paper is 1528 Second avenue, New York, and the subscription is 60 cents a year; bundle rates may application. In all cities where there is a Hungarian population our com-rades should see that "Elöra" is intro-

All assembly districts should mak nomination for one member of the State Committee and three members for the State Quorum, nominations to for the State Querum, nominations to be sent to the Organizer on or before

The convention of the Sixth Municipal Court District, to nominate a Justice for this District Court will be held 31; J. Murdoch, \$1; G. W. Hughes, per J. on Monday, Sept. 25, 8 p. m., at the C. Chase, \$5; S. Payts, Asburg Park, \$3;

headquarters of the 12th A. D., 335 Prospect avenue. All comrades living n the district should be present. The convention of the Seventh Mun-

icinal Court District will be held or Wednesday, Sept. 27, 8 p. m., at the neadquarters of the 21st A. D., 675 Glenmore avenue. This district com prises the 26th, 28th, and 32d Wards

lyn will be raised by the 20th A. D. on

aturday evening. burg avenue and Harman street, and as this will be an important event for wood division must be present. Banner No. 4 will be raised at Lafayette Square, corner of Lafayette aveme and Broadway, on Saturday ever

ing, Sept. 30. This banner is being rected by the joint action of the 6th, 16th, 19th, and 20th Assembly Dis tricts. All comrades in the Stuyvesant, Williamsburg, and Ridgewood Divis-Banner No. 5 will be raised by the

21st A. D., Br. 2, at some popular street corner in Brownsville. The date and location will be published later. A choice lot of literature is now at

the office of the Organizer. The little ampaign booklets are a splendic means for municipal agitation. The individual comrades should purchase The them of their districts and distribute as many as their means will permit. The cost is one cent per copy. The Chas. H. Kerr leaflets in sets of five. at \$1.75 per thousand sets, the "Water Tank", the A. A. Lewis pamphlet, "So cialism Explained", Free American Workmen", the Municipal Platform,

etc., can be had at any time.

The Sunday evening lectures at the Silver Building will be resumed the first Sunday in October.

A benefit performance will be given by the Morris Shaw Dramatic Society on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at the Labor tled "Master and Man". Tickets, 25. cents, to be had the hendquarters of all the Organizer. It is up to the comrades - Franz. to make this a success.

At the meeting of the 15th A. D. on Sept. 15, F. L. Walser presided, L. Goldberg was elected Assistant Organ-W. J. F. Hannemann, C. Weber, Schmidt, J. Oglensky, F. L. Lief, N Asbei, and L. Goldberg were elected the campaign agitation committee. It was decided to hold two mass meet ings, one on Oct. 14 and one on Nov. with two speakers in English and Jewish for each meeting. It was de cided that 500 posters be printed show ing the Arm and Torch, two Socialist mottoes and the names of candidates from Mayor to Alderman, F. Niemana, O. Pudson, L. Goldberg, J. Oglentsky, H. Volk, N. Asbel, F. L. Walser, and W. J. F. Hannemann were elected a. orrmittee to visit organizations in the paign and ask for their support. It was announced that all literature had from house to house, which was referred to the campaign committee for disposal. L. Goldberg was elected delegate to the County Committee in place of Schoeiler, resigned. The 16th A. D. and Br. 1 of the 18th

A. D. will meet at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, Sept. 24, at 1898 Fulton street. QUEENS.

The Queens County Social Demo cratic convention made the following ominations: District Attorney, Ernest Koeppicus of Woodhaven: President, John Connell of Jamaica member of Assembly, First District, Peter Heiler of Wyckoff Heights; Second District, Frank Bessen of Ozone Park; Alderman, Sixty-eighth District, William Burkle of Ridgewood Heights; Sixty-seventh District, John Urschel of Long Island City: Seventieth District William Goeller, Jr., of Jamaica.

RICHMOND.

E. T. Neben will lecture on The Life Insurance Swindle and Social'sm at Nielssen's Hall, Kreischerville, Staten Island, on Saturday, Sept. 30, S p. m. sharp.

FOR THE DAILY. A regular meeting of the New York Call Conference was held on Sept. 14

at the Labor Lyceum. President M. Oppenheimer presided. Aug. Lindkamp from Cigar Packers' Local Union No. 213 was seated as a delegate. A communication from the Central Feder ated Union was read, stating that San uel A. Debs and L. H. Levinsohn had been elected delegates from that body. The secretary was instructed to notify these delegates of the next meeting to be held on Thursday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m Turn Verein Vorwarts was read and placed on tile the matter having been properly disposed of by the Board of Management. Roll call showed 16 delegates present. The Advisory Board delegates present. The A. Oppenheime report was accepted. M. Oppenheime II. Mandelson and W. J. F. Hann mann were elected members of the Board of Management. E. Wolf was elected vice-president in place of W. Wissmann, withdrawn. It was decid ed to recommend that a joint meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Conferences and the Workingmen's Co-op rative Publishing Association be callmore thoro and systematic agitation.

LOCAL NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND Contributions for the Social Democratic

and the Bronx) should be sent to U. Sol mon. Organizer, 64 East Fourth street New York. All receipts will be acknowledged in The Worker. The following con tributions have been received since last re ort: Bodo Braune, List No. 186, \$1; Mrs. B.

Braune, List No 189, \$1; Wm. J. Ghent, List No. 211, \$5; D. J. Meserole, per W. J. Ghent, List No. 211, \$1; John Paul Jones lamison, per W. J. Ghent, List No. 211, \$5; James G. Kanely, List No. 343, \$3; C. Clas-List No. 414, \$1; James Loopooloff, List No. 820, \$2; Jacob Berman, List No. 839, \$1.50; John Harter, List No. 857, \$1.50; Herman Mendelson, List No. 867, \$2; Herman Wolf, List No. 992, \$4; John Heissenberger, List No. 1,000, \$1; Cigar Makers' Union List No. 1,326, \$1.30; Cigar Makers' Un No. 20, List No. 1,330, \$2.75; George Lind-ner, List No. 1,637, \$3.40; Michael Aus-pacher, List No. 1,869, \$3.25; Sam Corper, List No. 1.096, 40c.; Max Levine, List No Robel, List No. 2,865, \$3.95; Arbeiter Kranken Kasse Br. 6, \$25; J. Abeles, Sen Cliff, \$1; J. Murdoch, \$1; G. W. Hughes, per J. N. Pillott, \$10; I. A. of M. District No. 15, Political Education Committee, \$1); previously acknowledged, \$712.06; total to

SOCIALIST MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings have been arranged y the Social Democratic Party to be held at the places named on the night designated below. The assembly olstric

FRIDAY, SEIT 22. 4th A. D .- N. E. corner of Clinton and

East Broadway. Alex. Rosen, Sam. Edel-13th A. D.-N. E. corper of Forty-first St and Eighth Av. Mother Jones, Dan A.

White, 14th A. D.-N. E. corner Tenth St. and d Av. John Spargo, Jos 19th A. D .- N. E. corner of Fighty-tided St. and Amsterdam Av. J. T. Britt Gear-

21st A. D .- S. E. corner of One Hundred and Third St. and Columbus Av. J. C. Frost, Geo. A. Klepe.

20th A. D. -S. E. corner of Seventy sixth

St. and First Av. Fred Paulitsch, Edw.

and St. and First Av. Courtenay Lemon, John C. Chase. 30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-sev

enth St. and First Av. John Collins George Finger. 32nd A. D. -N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Dan A.

White, Albert Abrahams. 34th A. D. (Manhattan)-One Hundred and Twenty-Afth St. between Laxington and Third Avs. Sol Fieldman.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

West Side ratification meeting. Coyne's Hall, N. W. corner of Tenth and Hudson Sts. Peter E. Burrows, J. C. Chase. 15th A. D. N. E. corner of Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. I. Phillips, Chas.

20th A. D .-- N. E. corner of Thirty-second St. and Third Av. Jos. Wanhope. 2fff X. D .- N. E. corner of One Hun dred and Thirty-afth St. and Seventh Av Jacob Panken, J. T. Britt Gearlety, 31st A. D -8. W. corner of One Hun

dred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av 34th A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner of On-Handred and Forty-eighth St. and Will's Av. Courtenay Lemon and Dan A. White. 35th A. D. S. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth St. and Courtland Av.

Albert Abrahams, J. C. Frost. Annex A. D. (Westchester)-Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and White Pinins Av. John Sparge, John Collins. MONDAY, SEPT. 25. 5th A. D. -N. E. corner of Thirteent

Sud Seventh Av. Peter E. Burrows, J. C.

and Eighth Av. Sol Fleidman, 18th A. D.S.-N. E. corner of Forty fast St.

15th A. D .- N. W. corner of Forty-six h St. and Eighth Av. J. T. Britt Geariety, Dan A. White, 16th A. D.- N. W. corner of Flith St. and

Avenue C. Mother Jones. Jacob Panken.
18th A. D.-N. E. corner of Sixteenth St. and Avenue A. Chas. Franz, I. Phillips. 23rd A. D. -N. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second St. and Amsterdam Av. Athert Abrahams, Algernon Lee.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

4th A D. - N. E. corner of Jefferson St. and East Breadway. William Karilo, Jac-b and Second Av. Thomas J. Lewis, Algernon

Tith A. D. N. E. corner of Twentieth St. and Elghth Ay. Jos Wanhope, 11th A., D.—N. W. corner of Thirty-syenth St. and Tenth Av. Mother Jones, John Collins.

21st A. D. S. W. corner of One Hundredth St. and Columbus Av. J. T. Britt Geariety, I. Phillips. A. D .- N. E. corner of Fifty-third

t. and First Av. Sol Fieldman. 34th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-sixth and Lexington Av. J. C. Frost, Alex-31st A. D. S. E. corner of One Hundried

nd Fifteenth St. and Fifth Av. Edward . Cassidy, Albert Abrahams. 34th A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner of One undred and Thirty-fourth St. and Alex-

ander Av. A. B. Demitt, Dan A. White.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Sth. A. D .- N. E. corner of Broome and Forsyth Sts. Sol Felldman. 10th A. D.-N. E. corner of Sixth St. and W. W. Passage, George M. Marr Avenue A. Chas, Franz, John C. Chase. 11th A. D .- S. W. corner

St. and Eighth Av. -L. D. Mayes, John 12th A. D .- N. E. corner of Jackson and Grand Sts. Fred Paulitsch, Alexander

St. and Second Av. J. T. Britt Gearlety, Edward F. Cassidy.

22nd A. D.-N. E. corner of Fourty fourth St. and Third Av. Joseph Wanhope. 25th A. D .-- N. W. corner of Twenty

second St. and Broadway. Warren Atkin son, Imn A. White. 29th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-fifth St. and Lexington Av. Mother Jones,

With A. D. (Manhattan) -- N. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third St. and Lexington Av. Peter E. Burrowes, J. C.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28. 3d A. D.-N. E. corner of Spring and Hudson Sts. J. T. Britt Gearnety, Algerno

9th A. D .- N. W. corner of Twenty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Mother Jones, John

Spargo. 14th A. D.-S. W. corner of Twelfth S and Avenue A. Sol. Fieldman, 17th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fiftieth St. and Tenth Av. J. C. Chase, Dan A. White. 19th A. D .- N. E. corner of Sixty-first St and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Frost, J. C.

21st A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundre and Seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. Jos

St. and First Av. Thomas J. Lewis, Alb and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Wil liam Karlin, John Collins.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28. 4th A. D. -N. E. corner of Market St. and

East Broadway, John C. Chase, Algernos 7th A. D.-

14th A. D.-R. E. corner of Tenth St. and

13th A. D.-S. E. corner of Forty-third

26th A. D.-S. E. corner of Seventy-sec-

Second Av. Courtenny Lemon, Dan A.

Finger. 28th A. D .- S. E. corner of Eighty-second

30th A D - S E corner of Fighty sixth St. and Third Av. Sol Fieldman. 32nd A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Sixth St. and Madison Av. L. Phillips, Edward F. Cassidy. 35th A. D. (Highbridge) N. E. corner of

One Hundred and Sixty ninth St. and Shakespeare Av. Fred Paulitsch, J. T. Britt Genriety. SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

9th A. D. N. E. corner of Twentyseventh St. and Eighth Av. Sol Fieldman. 17th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty second St. and Eighth Av. Courtenay Lemon, Mother Jones.

28th A. D. S. E. corner of Eighty-first St. and Ferond Av. Jacob Panken, L. Phillips. 31st A. D. N. E. corner of One Hundred

and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John Spargo, Dun A. White.

Frest, I. Sacken. 34th A. D. (Bronx)-S. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis

Av. Thomas J. Lewis, John Collins. Gentlety.

Annex A. D. (Westchester Village) - Main St. and West Farms Road. George Finger,

12th A. D.-Fifth and Prospect Avs. Geo. M. Marr, Alexander Trope, 1st, 2nd and 10th A. D.-Washington and Johnson Sts. Algernon Lee, W. W. Pass-

non Lee, C. Vanderporten. 20th A. D .- Ralph St. and Central Av.

H. E. Kearns, Joseph A. Well, 21st, Branch I—Pennsylvania and Atlan-tic Avs. Mark Peiser, F. L. Litchemacher, MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Mark Priner, Joseph A. Well. 17th A. D.—Halbey St. and Bedford Av.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26. 15th A. D.-Grand and Kenp Sts. Alex-

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27.

William Butscher, and others. 12th A. D Sixth Av. and Eighteent St. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, J. H. Ward. 20th A. D .- Evergreen Av. and -Stan

hope St. Alexander Tropé, Geo, L. Glefer, 6th A. D. -Finshing Av. and Delmonico 11th A. D .- St. Mark's Sq., Fintbush and Sixth Avs. Mark Pelser, Josefus Chant

8th A. D. Smith and Douglass Sta

A. D.-Hamilton Av. and Columbia St. J. H. Ward, F. L. Lachemacher, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

ander Trope.

7th A. D., Branch L.—Ft. Hamilton Av.

12th A. D. Sixth and Prospect Ava. Mark Pelser, J. H. Ward. 21st A. D., Branch 2.—Watkins and Pite kins Ave. R. Wolf, Chas. Gagenbeimer

William MacKenzie. Querns.

vs., Richmond Hills. SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, N. E. corner of Onderdonk Av. and Listen St., Wyckoff Heights.

ns to the Social Democratic campaign fund of Local Kings County (Brooklyn) should be sent to Fred Schaefe

. Schusterich, List No. 202, \$8.80; C. Ernz, List No. 525, \$6.26; Int. Damen Cher. doing. \$26.85; St. Bacher, List No. 86, Br. 4. A. K. St. K., \$1.50; Branch 80, A. K. S. Kasse, List 89, \$4.25; Consume Vereta List No. 102, \$3.75; J. Schusterich, List 1,204, \$3.25; Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union,

a good book for the Socialist to read and then to lend to all the circle of his friends. Price, \$1.25. Socialist Literature Co., 184 William street, New York.

he gets a copy of the each month. State and local secretaries

25d A, D, -N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Av. J. C.

Third Avs. S. Slater Balley, J. T. Britt Annex A. D. (Williamsbridge)- Two Hundred and Twenty-first St. and White Plains Av. Chas. Franz. Albert Abrahams.

Jos Wanhope.

15th A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Boerum St. Joseph A. Well, C. Gagenheimer. SATURDAY, SEPT. 23. 7th A. D. New Ptrecht Av. and Fifty eighth St. J. H. Wurd, J. A. Rehringer. 21st. Branch II .- Watkins and Pitkins H. Seiden, B. Wolf, J. T. Hill

16th A. D.-Broadway and Greene Av. William Koenig, C. L. Purman. 9th A. D. -Fourth Place and Court St. William Mackenzie, J. C. Lipes. 20th A. D. Banner raising at Hamburg Av and Harmon St. Fred. Schaefer, Alger-

12th A. D. Blighth and Prespect Avs. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, H. A. Crygier, 6th A. D. Broadway and Lewis At.

Alexander Tropé, Edward Dawson, 8th A. D. Warren and Nevius St. Geo M. Marr, W. W. Passage.

ander Tropé, Geo. L. Glefer. 1st. 2d. and 10th A. D.-Atlantic Av. and Hicks St. L. D. Mayes, F. L. Lackemacher.

21st A. D.-Br. 1-Mass meeting in Wohle rale's Hell, 675 Glenmore Av. Algernen

Lipes. THURSDAY, SEPT. 28. William MacKerrie, L. D. Mayes. , 19th A. D.—Central and Flushing Ave. Geo. M. Marr. J. T. Hill. 3d A. D .- Van Brunt and Carrell Sts. Mr.

ind Mrs. Fraser, F. L. Lachemacher 15th A. D.-Manhattan Av. and Grand St. Barnett Wolf, Henry Selden, PRIDAY, SEPT. 29.

15th A D -Grand and Humboldt Sta 16th A. D.-Fulton St. and Ruffalo Ave

H. R. Kearns, William Kornig. 1st, 2d, 10th A. D.—Washington and Johnson Sts. F. L. Lachemacher, Alex-

Third Av. and Fifty-third St. J. C. Lipes,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22. E. corner of Jamaica and Johnson

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Willoughby avenue. The following sums have been received since last report: Butchers' Union No. 211, List No. 31, \$2;

"Mass and Class," by W. J. Ghent, is

- Every party member should see that

and Righth Av. Peter E. Burrowes, Josep

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.